Regd. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [PRICE, 3 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 238.—M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar Avargal, C.I.E., combined privilege leave and furlough for two years from or after the 11th May 1914, under articles 233, 250 and 568, section 4 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 239.—Captain L. Hirsch, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave by twenty days (seven days' study leave and thirteen days' furlough).

STUDY LEAVE.

No. 240.—Captain L. Hirsch, I.M.S., was on study leave from 28th February to 8th April 1913, from 20th June to 5th August 1913 and from 2nd September to 21st October 1913.

No. 241.—Major A. G. McKendrick, I.M.S., was on study leave from 9th October 1913 to 13th March 1914.

SERVICES PLACED.

Octacamund, April 27, 1914.

No. 242.—The services of Captain Frederick Cole Rogers, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

APPOINTMENT

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

No. 243.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Lawrence Walter Pereira, L.M. & S., to be Additional Medical Officer, Ootacamund, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment.

TRANSFER.

Ootacamund, April 30, 1914.

No. 244.—Mr. George Malcolm Robertson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is transferred from the Malabar to the Bellary district.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 245.—Lieutenant Colin Robert White, leave out of India for five months in extension of the leave granted in notification No. 199, dated the 12th April 1913, published on page 399 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th April 1913.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 246.—Under sections 4 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the Rev. Paul Sangle of the Basel German Evangelical Mission in the Malabar district on the 12th June 1903, are hereby revoked.

No. 247.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said section to the undermentioned individuals on the dates mentioned against their names are hereby revoked:—

Kandavalli Thomas Dayasekh of the Indian Christian Realm Mission, in the Kistna district—29th July 1908.

The Rev. James Ratnam of the London Missionary Society, Madras—2nd July 1906.

No. 248.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act:—

The Rev. Walter Stanley Dodd of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, residing at Mannargudi in the district of Tanjore.

The Rev. Manoel Simon of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, residing at Nittur in the taluk of Kottayam in the district of Malabar.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

The Rev. August Frederick Albert Neudorff of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Rajahmundry in the district of Godavari.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 249.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned individuals to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Rev. Walter Stanley Dodd of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, residing at Mannargudi in the district of Tanjore.

The Rev. Manoel Simon of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, residing at Nittur in the taluk of Kottayam in the district of Malabar.

The Rev. James Ratnam of the London Missionary Society, residing at Salem in the district of Salem.

Kolhoff Gnanaprakasam of the Indian Christian Mission, residing at Ellore in the district of Kistna.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

Jonalagadda Poonaiah of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Kavali in the district of Nellore.

The Rev. John Mattayyan of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, residing at Karur in the district of Trichinopoly.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 1, 1913.

No. 537.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's Day (Thursday the 1st January), Good Friday (Friday the 10th April) and Christmas Day (Friday the 25th December), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1914 :—

Monday, June 1st,	1914	Whitsuntide.
Monday, June 22nd	"	King-Emperor's Birthday.
Wednesday, August 5th	"	Avani Avittam.
Monday, August 24th	"	Vinayaka Chathurthi and Ramzan.
Monday, September 14th	"	Sree Jayanti.
Saturday, September 19th	"	Mahalaya Amavasai.
Monday, September 28th	"	Ayudha Puja.
Monday, October 19th	"	Deepavali.
Saturday, December 26th	"	Christmas.
Monday, December 28th	"	Christmas.
Wednesday, December 30th	"	Christmas.
Thursday, December 31st	"	Christmas.

2. The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days, which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision, all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mofussil with the exception of (1) the Sea Customs office, (2) the Reserve Treasury and Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency, (3) the General Stamp office—to be open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.—will be closed :—

Thursday, December 24th, 1914. | Tuesday, December 29th, 1914.

W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, May 5, 1914.

No. 260.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 17th April 1914.

No. 445.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following description of civil uniform shall be substituted for that published with the Home Department Notification No. 3559, dated the 8th September 1911, namely :—

DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL UNIFORM.

FULL DRESS.

(Extract from the publication entitled "Dress worn at Court," Edition 1912.)

Coat for first and second classes.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and the pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front showing between the two embroidered edges (which are made to hook), two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. White silk linings. A white collar may be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Gold oakleaf embroidery on the fronts as follows :—

First class not more than 5 inches wide, and the second class not more than 4 inches wide at the base of each front, but to broaden across the chest according to figure.

The embroidery on the cuffs should not exceed the following widths :—first class, 6 inches; second class, 4 inches. The first class has a purl edging and the second a saw edge.

The collar, pocket flaps, back, skirts, back skirts and side edges are also embroidered.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms with supporters.

Hat.—1st class. Black beaver cocked hat, black silk cockade. Treble gold bullion loop and tassels with hangers. Hangers now take the form of ornaments fixed on the top of the tassels, which do not drop. White ostrich feather border.

2nd class. As above, with double gold bullion loop, gold tassels without hangers.

3rd, 4th and 5th classes. As above, with plated gold bullion loop and *black* ostrich feather border. No tassels.

Breeches.—White kerseymere with three covered buttons at the knees.

Hose.—White silk.

Shoes.—Black patent leather.

Sword.—Of Regulation pattern with black scabbard and gilt mountings.

Sword Knot.—Gold lace strap with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—White web, with white cloth frog.

Buckles (knee and shoe).—Gilt, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle pattern.

Gloves.—White.

LEVÉE DRESS.

(Extract from the same publication.)

Coat.—Blue cloth, single breasted, stand collar. The collar and gauntlet cuffs are of black velvet, and pocket flaps of blue cloth. Nine buttons up the front (to button), and two at the waist behind, and two at the bottom of the back skirts. Black silk linings and a black silk stock at the front of the neck. A white collar may be worn inside the coat.

Buttons.—Gilt, mounted, the Royal Arms (without supporters), surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

The 1st and 2nd classes have gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, and between the buttons at the waist behind, as on the full dress coat.

The 3rd and 4th classes have embroidery with a saw edge on the collar, cuffs, back, and pocket flaps. The embroidery on the cuffs of the 3rd class is 3 inches wide, and on the cuffs of the 4th class 2 inches wide. The 5th class has an edging of purl embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pocket flaps only, and a narrow row of embroidery at the base of the collar.

Trousers.—Blue cloth with gold oakleaf lace on the side seams.

The width of lace as follows.—

1st and 2nd classes, 2½ inches.
3rd and 4th classes, 2 inches.
5th class, 1 inch.

Boots.—Plain, military, patent leather.

Hat.—
Sword.— } The same as for full dress
Sword Knot.—

Sword Belt.—A blue cloth frog is worn with Levée Dress.

Gloves.—White.

For Mourning.—A black crape band, 3½ inches wide, worn above the elbow on the left arm.

NOTE.—(i) The full dress coat for the third, fourth and fifth classes is the same as the levée dress coat prescribed for the same classes.

(ii) On certain ceremonial occasions in England Full Dress is sometimes worn with trousers, viz., at Royal Weddings and when His Majesty opens Parliament. It may similarly be so worn in India, when specially ordered.

The two classes of uniform should be worn on the following occasions respectively:—

Full dress.—State Balls and Drawing Rooms, and all State ceremonies at the evening at which ladies are present.

Levée dress.—State dinners, levées, and official arrivals and departures.

(iii) The hat described under Full Dress should not be worn in the day time; but the helmet described under Undress below.

UNDRESS (*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock) with black silk lining; black velvet collar and cuffs, and gilt mounted buttons of Royal Arms (without supporters), surmounted by the Imperial Crown. 3 buttons on each side of coat, 4 on cuffs, 2 at waist behind, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marcella, single-breasted, with 5 or 6 small buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white Wolseley regulation, with white top button, and white silk *puggree* with gold fringe. Gilt chin chain, lined with white leather, with rose hook fixed on first seam of crown from centre of back on right side about 3 inches from centre of top button, according to sealed pattern.

Overalls.—Blue cloth, with gold oakleaf lace one inch wide, straps and gilt swan-necked spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.

Sword Belt.—One and a half inches wide. Lining of red Morocco leather. Sling Russia leather one inch wide on red Morocco leather, covered with gold oakleaf lace.

Forage Cap.—As for staff officers in the Army, blue cloth with gold embroidered peak on black patent leather, and band of gold oakleaf lace 1½ inches wide round the cap. The cap to be fitted with a removable white piqué cover, which should always be worn.

Great Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth. Double-breasted, two rows of gilt buttons down front, six in each row. Stand and fall collar of black velvet, four inches deep with fly to cover hand of cape. Loose round cuffs six inches deep, pockets at sides with flaps. Two openings at side-seams, with pointed flap 11 inches long, and three gilt buttons. Sword slit on left side. Opening behind about 24 inches long, and a gusset extending to bottom with a tab and button to close it when worn on foot. Cloth back strap with gilt buckle, 2 inches wide, to confine the coat at waist. Cape of same cloth as coat. Four medium gilt buttons down front to fasten at neck with small strap and buckle. Lined black.

N.B.—The great coat may be worn without the cape, at option.

Boots.—Plain Wellington.

Spurs.—Box, brass, swan necked.

Gloves.—White doeskin.

NOTE.—The helmet described above should be worn with Full Dress and Levée Dress in the day time and not the hat described under Full Dress.

Officers who provide themselves with undress uniform need not, unless they so desire, also provide themselves with the great coat and cape described in these Regulations.

MESS DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining. Velvet collar and cuffs. Facings plain black silk. Buttons as in morning undress, 3 on each side of coat, 2 at waist behind, 4 on cuffs, none at bottom of back skirts.

Waistcoat.—White marcella, single-breasted, without collar, with 3 or 4 small buttons as above.

Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

HOT WEATHER UNIFORM.

Patrol coat.—White cotton drill, stand and fall collar fastened with one hook and eye. 5 gilt medium buttons down front, 2 patch breast pockets with box plait, one inch wide in centre and pointed flaps with small gilt button in each. Sleeves plain with pointed cuffs, 5 inches high at point and 2½ inches behind.

Rank will be designated by shoulder cords and number of buttons on cuffs as follows :—

Shoulder cords.—Gl gold wire Lancer shoulder strap cord, on each shoulder.

For Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General—4 cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear 3rd class uniform—2 cords twisted.

For officers entitled to wear 5th class uniform—2 cords straight.

Buttons on cuffs.—For Lieutenant-Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General—4 buttons

For officers entitled to wear 3rd class uniform—3 buttons.

For officers entitled to wear 5th class uniform—2 buttons.

Overalls.—White cotton drill overalls with black leather foot straps.

Buttons.—Lieutenant Governors and Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General wear gilt mounted buttons with the Royal Arms, with supporters. The buttons to be worn with the 3rd and 5th classes of uniform should be gilt mounted bearing the Royal Arms without supporters, surmounted by the Imperial Crown

Helmet, boots, spurs, forage cap, sword and sword belt.—As for undress. Belt to be worn under the coat.

NOTE.—This uniform will be worn in substitution either for the full dress or undress uniform during such periods of the year as the Local Government may prescribe. Local Governments are authorised to declare that officers need not provide themselves with it unless an occasion arises when they will require it. When the uniform is worn as full dress, medals and decorations will be worn. When it is worn as undress, ribbons only will be worn. No separate mess dress is prescribed for the hot weather.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th April 1914.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 386.—Third-class Assistant Surgeon Clement George Taylor having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be Second-class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 31st March 1914.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 338.—M.R Ry. Vonamamalai Ranga Acharla Avergal, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Ramnad district, an extension of privilege leave by one day under article 269 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 337.—Mr. Alexander John Happell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cocanada, to act as Superintendent of Police, Ganjam district.

No. 338.—Mr. William Rees John, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be in charge of Cocanada sub-division, Godavari district.

PROMOTION.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

No. 339.—The following permanent promotion in the Police Department is notified :—

With effect from the 22nd March 1914.

Mr. Frederick Arundel Dene to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Second Grade.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

No. 340.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Verkadi Rama Rao Avergal to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Mangalore in the district of South Canara, and to confer on him all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the first class; and further to direct under section 15 (1) of the Code, that he shall exercise those powers as a member of the first class Bench of Magistrates established in that town.

No. 341.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 645, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1604

and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 28th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 :—

M.R.Ry. Campli Srinivasa Rao Garu—Bellary, in the district of Bellary.
M.R.Ry. Allam Basappa Garu—Bellary, in the district of Bellary.

Ootacamund, May 4, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Sait Naggee Ameesee Avergal—Calicut, in the district of Malabar.
M.R.Ry. Kilingantakath Kunhamed Kuya Avergal—Calicut, in the district of Malabar.
M.R.Ry. Juda Chandran Avergal—Calicut, in the district of Malabar.
Sayid Gholam Ghous Abbas Sahib Bahadur—Karur, in the district of Trichinopoly.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

No. 342.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 646, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 28th May 1913, published at page 985 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913 :—

The Rev. Nallabantu Kanakayya Naynedu—Nellore, in the district of Nellore.
M.R.Ry. Sikhavam Virappa Chetti Garu—Nellore, in the district of Nellore.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

M.R.Ry. Tirumalai Jayaram Pillai Avergal—Chingleput, in the district of Chingleput.

Ootacamund, April 30, 1914.

No. 343.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hands in the English language :—

Mr. James Carlyle Stodart, First-class Magistrate in the district of Madura.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

Mr. John Ratnam Krishnamma, First-class Magistrate in the district of Tanjore.

No. 344.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned Magistrates of the second class in the Bellary district are empowered to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Royadrug Krishna Singh.
M.R.Ry. Kanipathi Innayya Reddi.
M.R.Ry. Bhakri Govinda Achari.
M.R.Ry. Arni Sreeniwasa Rao Venkaba Rao.

No. 345.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Bhavani Subrahmanya Dakshinamurti Dikshitar, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, the Shevaroy Hills, Salem taluk in the district of Salem, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Governor may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562.

No. 346.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Stanley Ismay, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Retired), to be a Special Magistrate for a term of five years for the town of Ootacamund in the district of the Nilgiris for the trial of cases coming before the Bench constituted for that town under notification No. 424, dated the 13th October 1902, published at pages 1074 and 1075 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st idem, as amended by notification No. 221, dated the 29th April 1903, published at page 514 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th May 1903, and to confer on him all the ordinary and additional powers of a Magistrate of the first class in respect of such cases.

No. 347.—Under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sir Stanley Ismay, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Retired), to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, exclusive of the Presidency town.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 348.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate of the first class for the town of Ootacamund in the district of the Nilgiris, conferred on Colonel Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 349.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to place in the settlement at Kalichedu in the Nellore district, which has been declared to be a criminal settlement in Judicial Department notification No. 31, dated 13th January 1914, published at page 36 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 13th January 1914, such members of the following two gangs of the criminal tribe of Donga Yerukalas as are not placed in the criminal settlement at Kavali :—

(1) Gang under the leadership of Batche Guravada in the Nellore district.
(2) Gang under the leadership of Avula Pedda Subbadu in the Nellore district.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 350.—Whereas it appears that kallars and others resorting to the Mariyamman festival at Kila Ambil village, Trichinopoly taluk, in the district of Trichinopoly, practise the custom known as "Allu" in the bazaars held on the occasion of that festival, and whereas such custom is likely to lead to riots or affrays, the Governor in Council is pleased, under sub-section 5 of section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to direct that the order of the Sub Magistrate of Lalgudi, dated the 20th March 1914, prohibiting the practice of "Allu", the location of bazaars and merry-go-rounds within certain limits, and the sale of sticks on the occasion of the above festival shall remain in force until further orders.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

No. 351.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 18th April 1914.

No. 202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, namely:—

In condition 10 of Form XI of Schedule VII appended to the said rules, for the words "Eastern Bengal and", shall be substituted the words "Bengal or" and in condition 10 of Form XII of the same schedule, for the words "Eastern Bengal and" and "Lieutenant-Governor", the words "Bengal or" and "local Government" shall respectively be substituted.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Ootacamund, May 1, 1914.

No. 19.—The Rev. James Gibson Philip, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, will be permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

No. 20.—Brigadier-General William George Hamilton, D.S.O., to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Wellington, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 21.—Major Henry Edward Gerstle, R.A., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 22.—Mr. Frederick Arundel Dane to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Waltair, *vice* Mr. A. L. Hanney, I.C.S., resigned.

No. 23.—Mr. Alexander Francis George Moscardi, I.C.S., and Major Clarence Barrymore Harrison, I.M.S., to be Lay Trustees of the Garrison Church, Bellary, to fill existing vacancies.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

No. 24.—Mr. Mathew Young, I.C.S., and Colonel Edward Alexander Gayer, to be Lay Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund.

No. 25.—Lieutenant-Colonel David Melville Babington, C.I.E., R.A., to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Wellington.

No. 26.—Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson, K.C.I.E., and Captain Edmund Arthur Roberts, I.M.S., to be Lay Trustees of All Saints' Church, Coonoor.

No. 27.—Mr. Thomas Clarke to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Kotagiri.

No. 28.—Mr. Frederick James Griffin to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Vizagapatam.

No. 29.—Lieutenant Augustus Edward Groshole, R.N.R., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Waltair.

No. 30.—Mr. Frederick William Rawntree Robertson, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Vizianagram.

No. 31.—Mr. William Laughton Venkataramiah, B.A., B.L., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Berhampore.

No. 32.—Mr. Neil Macmichael, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of the English Church, Chatrapur.

No. 33.—Mr. Richard Ladbrook Shubrick and Mr. William Charles Cave-Brown to be Lay Trustees of St. John's Church, Trichinopoly.

No. 34.—Mr. John Watt to be a Lay Trustee of St. Peter's Church, Negapatam.

No. 35.—Mr. Harold Gordon Clinch to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Madura.

Ootacamund, April 30, 1914.

No. 36.—Mr. Frederick Ricketts Hemingway, I.C.S., and Mr. Chella Venkata Narasiah, Bar-at-Law, to be Lay Trustees of All Souls' Church, Coimbatore.

No. 37.—Mr. John Frederick Hall, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Holy Trinity Church, Palghat.

No. 38.—Mr. William Rabjohns, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Malapparam.

No. 39.—Mr. John William Morden to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Masulipatam.

No. 40.—Mr. Frank Hneyington, I.C.S., and Mr. Robert Hawkes Ellis, I.C.S., to be Lay Trustees of St. Mark's Church, Mercara.

No. 41.—Brigadier-General Frederick William George Wadeson and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Lemprière, D.S.O., to be Lay Trustees of Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum, Deccan.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

No. 42.—Mr. Richard Hamilton Campbell, C.I.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Howard Foulkes, I.M.S., to be Lay Trustees of St. Bartholomew's Church, Mysore.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, May 5, 1914.

No. 12.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15*th April* 1914.

No. 493-*F. E.*—Mr. P. Mohan Rao has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, with effect from the 3rd April 1914.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFER.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

No. 19.—The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer for a period of five years of the services of M.R.Ry. V. Subramanya Ayyar Avargal, M.A., to foreign service for employment first as Additional Deputy Conservator, and then as Conservator, of Forests in Travancore.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1914.

No. 26.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of May 1914.

2. Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council *through a member of the Council* and such applications should reach the Secretary not later than the 16th May 1914.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

No. 210.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. V. P. Subramanya Mudaliyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted privilege leave for two months from or after 1st May 1914.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

No. 211.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. T. Sitaramayya Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector, Seventh Grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 15th May 1914 or date of relief.

No. 212.—Under articles 249, 233 and 338 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. W. H. H. Chatterton, Deputy Collector, Fifth Grade, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough for six months with effect from 17th May 1914 or date of relief.

No. 213.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Bantwal Subba Rao Avargal, Fifth grade Appraiser, Madras Custom House, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 214.—(1) M.R.Ry. Pisha Pillai Minakshisundaram Pillai Avargal, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bezwada, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trichinopoly, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Rao-Sahib Kunnattur Vijayaraghava Achariyar Avargal on other duty or until further orders.

(2) M.R.Ry. Kruttivarti Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector under training under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bezwada, *vice* No. (1).

No. 215.—M.R.Ry. P. Sri Hari Rao, Special Tahsildar, Kistna district, is appointed as Forest Assistant in the office of the Board of Revenue on probation for six months from the 15th April 1914.

POSTING.

Ootacamund, May 1, 1914.

No. 216.—The following posting of a Deputy Collector is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Devasirvadham Nadar Dravida Nadar Avargal, on return from leave, to General duty, Salem.

PROMOTION.

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

No. 217.—The following promotion in the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department is ordered :—

Mr. Richard Lancelot Haden, Inspector, First Grade, and Acting Assistant Commissioner, *to be* Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, *vice* Mr. D. G. Vriani, Assistant Commissioner, retired from 1st April 1914.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

No. 218.—The following notification is published in modification of Notification No. 577, dated 18th December 1913, published at page 1755 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd December 1913 :—

Notice is hereby given that the collection and fishing of the chank, chank, or conch known scientifically as *Turbinella pyrum* or *Turbinella rapa* is a Government monopoly and that any person who fishes or collects the said shells without authority will be liable to prosecution according to law. Any shells that may be found of and over 2½ inches diameter should be offered without delay to a representative of Government, or to a Government lessee in those districts in which Government have leased the chank fisheries, viz., Tanjore, Ramnad, South Arcot, Chingleput (including the shore off the City of Madras) and Nellore. Shells under the above limit should be returned alive to the sea.

Ootacamund, April 30, 1914.

No. 219.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kannieri in Sattur taluk of the Ramnad district from 5th June 1914 to 30th June 1914.

No. 220.—Under section 8 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act (Madras), II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the notification No. 169, Revenue, dated 4th April 1900, published at pages 538 and 539 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th April 1900, relating to the Karingaly Mukka ferry in the Kurumbranad taluk, Malabar district, with effect from 1st April 1914.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

No. 221.—Under section 8 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1914, the Government have been pleased to confer on M.R.Ry. Kruttivarti Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, all the powers of a Registrar under the Act except those referred to in sections 39 and 42 thereof.

Ootacamund, May 5, 1914.

No. 222.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 24th April 1914.

No. 378.—In supersession of the Home Department notification No. 2025, dated the 20th June 1910, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (a), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the following fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force, namely :—

(a) all fees payable by or on behalf of any co-operative credit society for the time being registered under that Act; and

(b) all fees payable in respect of any instrument executed by any officer or member of such a society and relating to the business thereof.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

INDUSTRIES.

Simla, the 25th April 1914.

No. 2561-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Darjeeling and Terai Planters' Associations, to appoint Mr. H. R. Irwin, President of the Darjeeling Planters' Association, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. Alex. Shannon.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, December 17, 1913.

No. 223.—The following notification is published in supersession of the notification No. 478, published at page 1048 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th September 1910 :—

With effect from 1st July 1914, the following villages of the Kollegal taluk in the district of Coimbatore will cease to form part of that taluk and will be added to and form part of the Deputy Tahsildar's division at Satyamangalam in the Gobichettipalaiyam taluk of the Coimbatore district.—

1. Hasanur.
2. Tingalur.
3. Gettavadi.
4. Marur.
5. Talavadi.
6. Chikkakajanur.
7. Tiganarai.
8. Mallankuli.
9. Aralavadi.
10. Doddakajanur.
11. Bayyanpuram.
12. Karalavadi.
13. Talaimalai.
14. Frugauhalli.
15. Nattikalapuram.
16. Iggalur.
17. Panakahalli.
18. Kongahalli.
19. Doddamudakarai.
20. Madahalli.

No. 224.—With effect from 1st July 1914, the following fifteen villages of the Gobichettipalaiyam taluk now within the jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar at Satyamangalam will cease to form part of that jurisdiction and will be placed under the direct supervision of the Tahsildar, Gobichettipalaiyam :—

1. Guttiyalattur.
2. Kundarai.
3. Kottampalaiyam.
4. Arakkankottaigramam.
5. Pullappanayakkanpalaiyam.
6. Arakkankottaikkarai.
7. Sinnukoduveri.
8. Periyakoduveri.
9. Sellipalaiyam.
10. Senrayampalaiyam.
11. Kempanayakkanpalaiyam.
12. Kondappanayakkanpalaiyam.
13. Indayampalaiyam.
14. Mukkanamkombai.
15. Arasur.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

No. 225.—Under section 8 of the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned ferry in the Uppinangadi taluk in the South Canara district to be subject to the provisions of the said Act with effect from 1st June 1914. Under section 10 of the said Act, he is further pleased to fix the following scale of tolls leviable upon passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the said ferry.

Taluk.	Village.	Name of ferry.	Limits of the ferry
Uppunagudi	Shantigoda ..	Veramangalam (across the Kumandhan river).	WESTERN BANK. North.—S. No. 11 of Shantigoda village. South.—S. No. 11 of Shantigoda village. EASTERN BANK. North.—S. No. 128 of Kalla village. South.—S. No. 128 of Kalla village. Distance between the extreme limits on either side.—1,000 yards.

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
I. For boats or pairs of boats—			
(a) For ferrying each man, woman or child (8 years of age or upwards) with or without load, for each separate load for each palanquin, manchil, or dholly-bearer with or without foil or empty palanquin, manchil or dholly and for each bicycle	0	0	3
(b) For a laden cart (with or without bullocks)	0	1	6
(c) For an unladen cart (with or without bullocks)	0	0	9
II. For jangars or platforms—			
(d) For each horse or bullock, sheep or goat	0	0	6
(e) For horses and horned cattle, per batch of more than four and not exceeding ten	0	2	6
(f) For sheep or goats per batch of more than four and not exceeding ten ..	0	1	0
(g) For each laden cart (with or without bullocks), palanquin, manchil or dholly with bearers	0	2	0
(h) For each unladen or empty cart (with or without bullocks), palanquin, manchil or dholly with bearers	0	1	0

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1914.

No. 226.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hereby notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area more particularly described in the schedule appended to this notification a "Reserved Forest" under the provisions of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Number of block	District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Boundaries.
..	Coimbatore.	Kollegal	Hasur addition Block C consisting of the village site of Sattanakal together with the Hanumanthayan koil in it, the houses of some Lambadies and Sholagam excluded from reservation to the extent of four acres and left as an enclosure with access by path E (1) within the Hasur block, in Notification No. 118, dated 14th March 1904, published on pages 314 and 315 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd March 1904.	Bounded by the Hasur reserve on all sides.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council appoints under clause (*c*) of the said section the Revenue Divisional officer, Kollegal, for the time being (1) to be the Forest Settlement officer, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person, in or over any land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act, and appoints under the said section the District Forest officer of the Kollegal Division for the time being to be the Forest officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the powers vested in him by section 11 of the said Act, appoints the Collector of the district for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 36 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a cattle pound at Nettam,

Ramnad district, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad Deputy Tahsildar's Division, Nattam village.			
Nattam poramboke.	Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib of Nattam.	North, Syed's house; east, public lane; south, public path; west, Muhammad Ibrahim's compound.	CENTS. 4 26

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a bodi for irrigating S. No. 544 of Yendamur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site proposed to be acquired will be available in the Taluk office, Cocanada, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Yendamur village.			
Govt., Jareyati, wet S. No. 545.	Gunnam Krishnamma and Arunal a Ramayya.	North, No. 462; east, No. 545; south, Nos. 469-4 and 546; west, Nos. 469-4 and 469.	ACRE. 10

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Krishna Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division VI Circle is granted, with effect from 27th April 1914 or date of relief, privilege leave for three months.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

Under articles 233, 260 and 308 (a), Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Frederick Maurice Weinwright, Officiating Executive Engineer, Godavari Conservancy division, is granted, with effect from the 3rd May 1914 or date of relief, combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Under paragraph 396, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, Mr. Owen Rodway Scott, Temporary Engineer on Rs. 500 a month, has been granted by the Government of India, with effect from the 18th June 1914 or date of relief, combined privilege leave and leave on private affairs for six months.

APPOINTMENTS

Ootacamund, April 24, 1914.

M.R.Ry. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary rank, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Madura Collector's Office sub-division, Madura Special division, Head-quarters Madura, to be Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 per mensem from the 9th April 1914 to the date he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

Mr. Francis Michael Dowley, Assistant Engineer, II Circle, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Lalgudi Duraiswami Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal on other duty or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. Frederick Maurice Wainwright as Officiating Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, IV Circle, notified in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th March 1914, is hereby cancelled.

M.R.Ry. K. V. Sankara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle, *vice* M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal on privilege leave or until further orders.

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, April 30, 1914.

Mr. Thomas Patrick Dillon, Assistant Engineer, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer on Rs. 450 a month with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1914.

With effect from the 4th May 1914 M.R.Ry. Kattengeri Narayana Hebbar Avargal, from Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary, to Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, permanent.

S. B. MURRAY,
Offg. Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.—
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI DELTA—1914.

Ootacamund, April 17, 1914.

In partial modification of the notification published on page 81 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th January 1914, all canals in the Godavari Conservancy division (Central Delta) will be closed on the 20th April 1914 and reopened on the 20th May 1914.

Note.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until about 48 hours after re-opening.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, May 1, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·88 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Police huts at Coonoor, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, trees or poramboke, with survey or palmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
The Nilgiris district, Coonoor taluk, Coonoor village.			
Govt., dry, part of field No. B 72 B.	Ayishabbai Ammal	North, F. No. 104, east, No. B 72 C; south and west, Nos. B 72 B.	ACRE. ·88

Octacamund, April 24, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·43 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Maddiope stone quarry for public offices at Koilpatti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Koilpatti, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Tinnevelly district, Koilpatti taluk, Inam Maddiope village.			
			ACS.
Inam, dry, adangal Nos. 383, 384 and 387	Parai Garavan	North, adangal Nos. 382, 384 and 385; east, cart-track; south, adangal Nos. 381, 382-1, 383, 385-1 and 387; west, adangal Nos. 383, 384 and 386.	·22
Inam, dry, Nos. 381 and 382-1	A. K. M. Pothi Naick ..	North, adangal Nos. 382, 384 and 385; east, adangal Nos. 383 and 382-1; south and west, adangal Nos. 381 and 382-2.	·06
Inam, dry, Nos. 381 and 382-2.	Sobbanari	North, adangal Nos. 383 and 382-1; east, adangal Nos. 384 and 386-1, south and west, adangal Nos. 381 and 382-2.	·03
Inam, dry, No. 387 ..	Annachala Pattikkan ..	North, adangal Nos. 383, 384 and 385; east, adangal No. 387; south, adangal No. 390; west, adangal Nos. 383 and 385-1.	·08
Inam, Kallampurai poramboke, Nos. 383 and 385-1.	Inamdar Sethyanathabhatti Gowarigal.	North, adangal Nos. 383, 384 and 385; east, adangal No. 387; south, adangal Nos. 381 and 382-11; west, adangal Nos. 381, 382-1 and 382-2.	1·06
		Total ..	1·43

W. G. MULLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, April 30, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·76 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Tenali-Repalli Railway line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the Special Deputy Collector is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puramb number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tenali village.			
			ACRES.
Religious service inam, dry No. 1103 D-1.	Sree Veerabhadraswami vari archakas Swami Santhayya, Swami Pullayya and Swami Langayya.	North, No. 174; east and south, No. 1103 D-2; west, No. 1103-B.	·04
Do. No. 175-1 C-1.	Sree Someswaraswami vari archakas same as S No. 1103 D-1.	North, No. 175; east, No. 174-1 C-2; south, No. 1103; west, No. 174-1-B.	·09
Do. No. 175 E-1.	Sree Veerabhadraswami vari archakas—Medapu Venkatachalla and Madapu Lakshma Chetty.	North, No. 175; east, No. 175 E-2; south, No. 174; west 174-D.	26
Do. No. 163-A 3-a.	Samanas No. 174-1 C-1. ..	North, No. 158; east, No. 163-A 3-b; south, No. 173; west, No. 163 A-2.	19
Govt., dry, No. 163-A 1-a.	Veerpula Sitaramayya being minor mother and guardian Lakshmi Narasamma.	North, No. 148; east, No. 158-A 5-b; south, No. 163; west, No. 163 A-4.	·19
Do. No. 146-A 3-a.	Mokkamala Venkatappayya ..	North, No. 146 E 5-a; east No. 146-A 3-b; south, No. 148; west, No. 146 A-2.	·04
Do. No. 146-B 5-a.	Do. Achyuta Ramayya.	North, No. 146-D 2-a-1; east, No. 146-B 5-b; south, No. 146-A 3-a; west, No. 146 B-4.	·04
Do. No. 115 D-2. E-1.	Ogirala Ramayya	North, No. 146-E; east, No. 146-D 2-a-2; south, No. 146-B 5-a; west, No. 146-D 2-d.	·09
		Total ..	·76

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18·27 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Guntur-Tenali chord line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Guntur-Tenali-Repalli Railway, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Special Deputy Collector is authorized to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Guntur village.	acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 456 A-3	Kurrapati Venkata Lakshmi Narayana	North, No. 456 A-2; east, No. 463; south, No 456 A-4; west, No. 456 B-3.	·34
Do. No 456 B-3.	Municipal Chairman, Guntur .	North, No 456 B 2, east, No. 456 A-3, south, No. 456 B-4, west, No. 454.	·15
Do. No. 459 C ..	Nadimpalli Venkata Lakshmi Narasimha Rao.	North, No 459 B; east, No. 452; south, No 459 D; west, No. 460.	·31
Do. No. 460 C ..	Madhavan Bhavanarayana .	North, No. 459 B; east, No. 455, south, No 460 D, west, No 460	·72
Do. No. 462 B-3	Mupparti Pennayya (Shaikadar)	North, No 462 B-2; east, No. 544; south, No. 462 B-4; west, No. 455	1·05
Do No 544 A-3	Jammala Appanna . ..	North, No. 544 A-2, east, No. 544 B 3, south, No. 544 A-4, west, No 462.	·15
Do. No. 544 B-3.	Do. Lakshmanna ..	North, No 544 B-2, east, No 544 C-3; south, No. 544 B-4; west, No. 544 A-3.	·19
Do. No. 544 C-3.	Aude Subbanna	North, No. 544 C-2, east, No. 545, south, No 544 C-4; west, No 544 B-3	·25
Do. No. 545 A-3.	Do	North No. 545 A-2, east, No 545 C-3; south, No 545 A-4; west, No 544.	·28
Do. No. 545 B-1.	Parvada Venkatareddi	North, No. 545 A-3; east, No 545 C-3; south, No 545 B-2, west, No. 545 A-4.	·01
Do No. 545 C-3	Siddam Sitamma	North No 545 C 2, east, No. 545 D-3, south, No. 545 C-4; west, No 545 A-3	·21
Do. No 545 D-3.	Sonna China Subbarayudu .	North, No. 545 D 2; east, No 672; south, No. 545 C-3; west, No 545 C-3	·03
Do. No. 668 B ..	Parlinkayala Pennayya and Nunnepogu Venkaiyya.	North, No 668 A; east, No. 669; south, No. 668 C, west, No 671	·40
Inam, dry, S. No. 669 B	Kayapudi Sangayya and Mogalichetla Pennayya	North No 669 A, east, No. 655; south, No 669 C, west, No 668.	·52
Govt., dry, S No 671 B	Parimalayala Pataiyya	North, No. 671 A; east, No 668; south, No. 671 C, west No 672.	·35
Do. No. 643 A-3	Baddiri Kotireddi .. .	North and east, No. 643 A-1; south, No 704, west, No 652	·07
Service Inam, dry, S No 664 B	Guntur Appayya, Kati Linga Rao and Ko i Venkataratnam.	North, No 664 A, east, No. 662; south, No. 664 C, west No 665.	·78
Inam, dry, S. No. 665 B	Petturi Lakshmayya and Petturi Sarvalakshmamma.	North, No. 665 A, east, No. 664; south, No 665 C; west, No 663.	·82
Do. No. 698 C .	Matchumalli Sarasamma Gantry	North, No 724, west, No 701, south and west, No. 699 B	·07
Do No. 703 B .	Pettiru Venkamma ..	North, No 703 A; east, No 704; south, No 703 C; west, No 699 C.	·58
Do No. 704 B	Do . ..	North, No. 704 A, east, No 705 B, south, No 704 C, west, No 700 B	·42
Do No 705 B .	Mamidala Sitaramanjaneyulu ..	North, No 705 A; east, No 715; south, No. 705 C; west, No 704 B	·78
Govt., dry S. No 712-1 B	Madam Pennayya .. .	North, No. 712-1 A, east, No. 712-2 B; south, No 712-1 C; west, No 708.	·63
Do. No. 712-2 B	Dadinedi Rapanna .. .	North, No 712 2 A; east, No. 712-3 B; south No 112-2 C, west, No. 712-2 B.	·67
Do. No. 712-3 B	Madam Subbarayudu	North and east, No 712-3 A, south, No. 714 C-2, west, No. 712-2 B.	·04
Do No. 714 A-1.	Yakkala Venkaiyya .. .	North, No 712-3 B, east, No. 714 C-2, south and west, No. 714 A 2	·01
Do. No. 714 C-2.	Dadinedi Rapanna	North, Nos 712-2 B and 712-3 B, east, No 715, south and west, No 714 C-3	·22
Inam, dry, S. No. 709 C.	Sonna Sivayya, Madam Pentayya, Madam Yellamanda, Subbarayudu.	North, No 709 B; east, No. 715; south, No. 709 B; west, No 710.	·44
Govt., dry, S. No. 661 A-2	Alla Nagabhushanam	North, No 662 A-2; east No 652 B-3; south, No 662 A-3; west, No 664.	·38
Do. No 662 B-2	Kuta Venkata Krishnamma	North, No 662 B-1; east, No. 643; south, Nos. 642 B-3 and 724, west, No 662 A-2	·36
Do. No. 455 A-2.	Same as No 456 A-2	North, No. 456 A-1, east, No. 450; south, No 456 A-3, west No. 456 B-2	·27
Do. No 456 B-2	Do. No 455 B-3 .. .	North, No 456 B-1; east, No. 456 A-2; south No 456 B-3, west, No. 454.	·07
Do. No. 459 B.	Do. No. 459 C	North, No. 459 A, east, No. 462; south, No 459 C; west, No 460	·21
Do. No. 460 B..	Do No. 460 C .. .	North, No 459 A, east, No. 459 C, south, No. 460 C; west, No. 456	·17
Do. No 462 B-2.	Do No 462 B-3 .. .	North, No. 462 B-1; east, No. 544; south, No 462 B-3; west, No 459.	·27

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patcnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Guntur village—contd.			ACR.
Govt. dry, S. No. 544 A-2.	Same as No. 544 A-2	North, No. 544 A-1; east, No. 544 B-2; south, No. 544 A-3, west, No. 482	·03
Do. No. 544 B-2.	Do. No. 545 B-2	North, No. 546 B-4, east, No. 546 C-2; south No. 546 B-3; west, No. 544 A-2.	·05
Do. No. 544 C-2	Do. No. 544 C-3	North, No. 544 C-1; east, No. 545; south, No. 544 C-3, west, No. 544 B-2.	·06
Do. No. 545 A-2.	Do. No. 545 A-3 . .	North, No. 545 A-1, east, No. 545 C-2, south, No. 545 A-3, west, No. 544	·07
Do. No. 545 C-2.	Do. No. 545 C-3 .	North, No. 545 C; east, No. 545 D-2; south, No. 545 C-3; west, No. 544 A-2	·05
Do. No. 545 C-3.	Do. do.	North and east, No. 545 C-2; south, No. 672; west, No. 545 C-3.	·01
Do. No. 545 D-2	Do. No. 545 D-3	North, No. 545 D-1, east, No. 672, south, No. 545 D-3; west, No. 545 C-2.	·02
Do. No. 668 C ..	Do. No. 668 B ..	North, No. 668 B; east, No. 669; south, No. 668 D, west, No. 671.	·27
Inam, dry, S. No. 669 C.	Do. No. 669 B	North, No. 669 E; east, No. 685; south, No. 669 D; west, No. 668	·17
Govt., dry, S. No. 671 D.	Do. No. 671 B	North, No. 671 B; east, No. 668; south No. 671 D; west, No. 672.	·10
Do. No. 671 E ..	Do. No. 671 A	North and east, No. 671 A; south, No. 671 B; west, No. 672	·01
Service inam, dry S. No. 661 C	Guntur Appanna, Kuk Lingaya and Kuti Venkataratnam	North, No. 661 B; east, No. 662; south, No. 664 D, west, No. 668.	·19
Inam, dry, S. No. 668 C.	Potturi Lakshmayya and Potturi Sarvalakshmi Amma.	North, No. 668 D east, No. 664; south, No. 668 D, west, No. 669	·21
Do. No. 699 B.	Matchurulli Satyavati Sastri .	North, No. 699 C; east, No. 703; south and west No. 699 B.	·38
Do. No. 703 C	Potturi Venkamma . ..	North, No. 703 B; east, No. 704; south, No. 703 D; west, No. 699 B.	·14
Do. No. 704 C.	Do.	North, No. 704 B; east, No. 704 C; south, No. 703 D, west, No. 703 C	·11
Do. No. 704 C.	Mamidala Sitaramma Anjaneyulu	North No. 704 B, east No. 710, south, No. 705 C, west, No. 705 C	·20
Do. No. 706 E	Potturi Venkamma .. .	North, No. 706 C; east, No. 710, south and west, No. 706 A	·01
Govt., dry, S. No. 712-4 C	Sitaram Pantayya	North, No. 712-4 B; east, No. 712-2 C, south, No. 712-1 D, west, No. 709.	·15
Do. No. 712-2 C.	Radineni Bapanna . ..	North, No 712-2 B, east, No. 714; south, No 712-1 D; west, No. 712-1 C	·10
Do. No. 714 A-2	Yakkala Venkataiyya ..	North, No. 712, east, No. 714 C-3; south and west, No 714 A-2.	·01
Do. No. 714 C-3	Radineni Bapanna ..	North No 714 C-2; east, No. 716; south, No 714 C-4; west, No. 714 A-2	·05
Inam, dry, S. No. 709 E.	Ma'ana Pantayya, Madana Yellamanda, Madana Subbarayudu and Somma Sivayya.	North, No 709 C; east, No. 716; south and west No. 709 A.	·25
Govt., dry, S. No. 662 A-3	Alla Nagabhushanam ..	North, No 662 A-2; east, No. 662 B-3; south, No 662 A-4, west, No. 664	·09
Do. No. 662 B-3	Kotha Venkatakrishnamma ..	North and east, No. 662 B-4; south, Nos. 662 B-4 and 724; west, No 662 A-3.	·07
		Total ..	16 67

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the proposed shipway at Kondagal Point for the use of the South Indian Railway Company; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patcnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Pamban village			ACR.
Originally dry, acquired for Ceylon Emigration department.	Ceylon Government	North, remaining lands belonging to Ceylon Emigration Department; east, south and west, seashore.	3 42

S. B. MURRAY,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., F.W.D.
(General, Buildings, Roads and Railways).

Ootacamund, April 28, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 22·68 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tittakudi reservoir connected with the Poloidur Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Poloidur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Poloidur Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the said lands under section 17 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pattabooks, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Tittakudi taluk, Tittakudi village.			acre.
Dry, No. 63 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Perumal Naickan and Ku. Karuppa Naick)	North, No. 78 and 1 Vanur; east, No. 49; south, Nos. 62 and 64; west, No. 64.	1·49
Do. No. 64 B-2 ..	Kalimkivala Naick, Valayada Naick Perumal Naick, Arumuga Naick and Nu. Karuppa Naick	North, No. 78 and 1 Vanur; east, No. 64 C; south, No. 67; west, No. 64 A.	1·14
Do. No. 64 C ..	Valayada Naick ..	North, No. 78 and 1 Vanur; east, Nos. 63 and 65; south, No. 66; west, No. 64 B.	2·52
Do. No. 65 A ..	Ku. Karuppan ..	North, Nos. 62 and 63; east, No. 52; south, No. 65 B; west, Nos. 61 and 65 E.	·89
Do. No. 65 B ..	Do.	North, No. 65 A; east, No. 62; south, No. 65 C; west, No. 65 E.	·52
Do. No. 65 C ..	Pa. Sadaya Naick	North, No. 65 B; east, No. 62; south, No. 65 D; west, No. 65 E.	·81
Do. No. 65 D ..	Perumal Naick, Ramu Naick and Krishna Naick.	North, No. 65 C; east, No. 62; south, No. 65 G; west, No. 65 E.	·22
Do. No. 65 E ..	Narayana Naick and Rangappa Naick	North, No. 64; east, No. 65 A, B & C; south, No. 65 G & H; west, No. 65 F.	3·77
Do. No. 65 F ..	Unnamalai	North, No. 61; east, No. 65 E; south, No. 65 H; west, No. 67.	·44
Do. No. 65 G ..	Tirumalai Reddi	North, No. 65 D; east, No. 62; south, No. 65 I; west, No. 65 H.	·98
Do. No. 65 H ..	Sinnan Konan	North, No. 65 E & F; east, No. 65 G & I; south, No. 70; west, No. 66.	3·29
Do. No. 65 I ..	Elathan Narayana Naick	North, No. 65 G; east, No. 62; south, No. 65 J; west, No. 65 H.	·61
Do. No. 65 J ..	Perumal Konan	North, No. 65 I; east, No. 52; south, No. 71; west, No. 65 H.	1·45
Do. No. 66 A-2 ..	Pa. Karuppa Naick, Ku. Karuppa Naick, Angappan and Sadaya Konan	North, No. 87; east, No. 65 and 66 B; south, No. 69; west, No. 66.	7·03
Do. No. 66 B ..	Sinna Konan	North, No. 66 A; east, No. 65; south and west, No. 66 A.	·69
Do. No. 67 A-2 ..	Ku. Karuppa Naick and Saranga Konan	North, Nos. 67 B and 84; east, No. 68; south, No. 66; west, No. 68.	1·74
Do. No. 67 B-2 ..	Nu. Karuppa Naick ..	North, No. 84; east, No. 68; south and west, No. 67 A.	1·88
Do. No. 68 A ..	Tirumalai Reddi and Sadaya Naickan.	North, No. 66; east, No. 70; south, No. 69 C-1 & B-2; west, No. 68.	3·04
Do. No. 68 B ..	Tirumalai Reddi, Veerasami Reddi, Rangappa Naick and A. Govinda Naick.	North, Nos. 68 C-1 & B-2 and 69 A; east, No. 70; south, No. 69; west, No. 68.	3·72
Do. No. 69 C-1 ..	Tirumalai Reddi and Rangappa Naick.	North, No. 69 A; east, No. 69 C-2; south, No. 69 E; west, No. 68 A & B.	1·89
Do. No. 69 C-2 ..	Govinda Konan	North, No. 69 A; east, No. 70; south, No. 69 E; west, No. 69 C-1.	1·04
Do. No. 70 A-1 ..	Arumuga Naick, Narayana Naick, Sadaya Naick and Pa. Mutha Naick	North, Nos. 68 and 71; east, No. 72; south, No. 70 A-2; west, No. 69.	2·76
Do. No. 70 A-2 ..	Govinda Konan	North, No. 70 A-1; east, Nos. 72 and 70 B; south, Nos. 70 C and 98; west, No. 69.	4·89
Do. No. 70 B ..	Sinnan Konan	North, No. 70 A-2; east, No. 72; south, No. 98; west, No. 70 A-2.	·81
Do. No. 70 C ..	Jagannatha Naick, Karuppa Naick and Perumal Naick	North and east, No. 70 A-2; south, No. 98; west, No. 69.	2·25
Inam, dry, No. 71 ..	Carpenter inam Angappamari ..	North, No. 65; east, No. 70; south, No. 72; west, No. 68.	1·01
Dry, No. 89 A ..	Sirappa Konan, Govinda Konan and Muthan Konan	North, No. 90; east and south, No. 89 B; west, No. 72.	2·69
Do. No. 89 C ..	A. Karuppa Naick	North, No. 89 B; east, No. 89 D; south, No. 73; west No. 72.	·73
Do. No. 89 D ..	Unnamalai	North and east, No. 89 C; south, No. 73; west, No. 89 E.	·76
Do. No. 89 A ..	Jagannatha Naick, Rangappa Naick and Perumal Naick	North, No. 70; east, No. 89 B; south, No. 100; west, No. 99.	·62
Do. No. 98 B ..	Pandurang Pillai, Nataraja Pillai, Kulandavela Pillai and Ratna Pillai	North, No. 70; east, No. 97; south, No. 100; west, No. 98 A.	1·19

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patanah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, T. Kanavayalam village - cont.			acs.
Dry, No. 99 ..	Krishna Naik, Perma Naick, Lakshmana Naick, Venkatachala Naick, Mathu Naick and Chelai Naick.	North, No. 99; east, Nos. 70 and 98; south, No. 102; west, No. 127	4·32
Do. No. 101 A-1 ..	Narayana Naick	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 A-2; south, No. 108; west, No. 127	·39
Do. No. 101 A-2	Pa. Karappa Naick and Narayana Naick	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 A-3; south, No. 107; west, No. 101 A-1	·27
Do. No. 101 A-3 ..	Rangappa Naick	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 A-4; south, No. 106; west, No. 101 A-2	·26
Do. No. 101 A-4 ..	Perumal Naick	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 A-5; south, No. 105; west, No. 101 A-3.	·23
Do. No. 101 A-5 ..	Ma. Karappa Naick	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 A-6; south, No. 104; west, No. 101 A-4.	·27
Do. No. 101 A-6	Narayana Naick	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 B; south, No. 103; west, No. 101 A-5	1·27
Do. No. 101 B	Perumal Konan, Appavu Konan and Alamelu	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 C; south, No. 104; west, No. 101 A-6	·92
Do. No. 101 C ..	Narayana Naick and Sadaya Naick ..	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 D; south, No. 103; west, No. 101 B	·67
Do. No. 101 D ..	Ma Karappa Naick	North, No. 100; east, No. 101 E; south, No. 103; west, No. 101 C.	·28
Do. No. 101 E ..	Sl. Ve Karappa Naick and Blacksmith Inam	North, No. 100; east, No. 102; south, No. 103; west, No. 101 D.	·17
Inam, dry, No. 102.	Nataraja Asari	North, No. 100; east, No. 97; south, No. 103; west, No. 101 E.	0·53
Inam, No. 103 ..	Kattupadi Inam, Govinda Konan, Muthan Konan, Appavu Konan, Sinappa Konan, Perumal Konan, Para Konan and Para Rengan	North, No. 101; east, No. 103; south, No. 110; west, No. 108	1·90
Dry, No. 104 .	Ponnusami Pillai, Nataraja Pillai, Kotandaivelu Pillai and Ratnam Pillai	North, No. 101; east, No. 104; south, No. 110; west, No. 106.	6·00
Inam, No. 105 ..	Kattupadi Inam, Govinda Konan, Appavu Konan and Sinappa Konan	North, No. 101; east, No. 105; south, No. 109; west, No. 107	1·40
Inam, dry, No. 107 ..	Perumal Konan and Muthan Konan ..	North, No. 101; east, No. 106; south, No. 109; west, No. 108.	·67
Dry, No. 108 A .	Narayana Naick, Rama Naick, Rengappa Naick and Mottaya Naick.	North, No. 101; east, No. 107; south, No. 108 B; west, No. 127.	·71
Do. No. 108 B ..	Perumal Konan, Appavu Konan and Alamu	North, No. 108 A; east No. 107; south, No. 108 C; west, No. 127.	·70
Do. No. 108 C .	Govinda Konan and Muthan Konan ..	North, No. 108 B; east, No. 107; south, No. 109; west, No. 127	·70
Do. No. 109 A ..	Perumal Konan and Appavu Konan ..	North, Nos. 108, 107 and 106; east, No. 110; south, No. 109 B; west, No. 127.	1·16
Do. No. 109 B .	Arunachala Reddi, Alamu and Rama Reddi	North, No. 108 A; east, No. 110; south, No. 114; west, No. 127.	1·23
Do. No. 114 A ..	Arunachala Reddi	North, Nos. 109 and 110; east, No. 114 B; south, No. 115; west No. 127	1·47
Do. No. 60 A ..	Sebaya Naick	North, No. 61; east, No. 62 and Pulialam; south, No. 60 B; west, No. 62	5·42
Do. No. 60 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Perumal Konan, Sadaiya and Perumal Naick).	North, No. 60 A; east, Pulialam; south, No. 59; west, No. 62	1·77
Do. No. 61 A ..	Unassessed	North, No. 62; east, Pulialam; south, No. 60; west, No. 62	·81
Inam, No. 110 A ..	Total inam, Ann, Po. Seppanoman, A. Subbarayan, Poonan and P. Marathai.	North, Nos. 103, 104 and 105; east, No. 111; south Nos. 113 and 114; west, No. 109.	1·48
		Total including conditionally assigned lands ..	92·68

Ootacamund, April 30, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 73·09 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tittakudi reservoir connected with the Tuladar project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tuladar project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the said land under section 17 of the said Act.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnamah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Kilurnagi village.		
Dry, No. 233 A-2 ..	Angammal	North, No. 227; east, No. 234; south, No. 233 B; west, No. 230.	ACS ·37
Do. No. 233 B-2 ..	Manthi Chinnan Padayachi	North, No. 233 A; east, No. 234; south, Nos. 235 and 236; west, No. 232.	·65
Do. No. 234 A-2 ..	Ko. Muthuswami Padayachi and Chinnathu Padayachi.	North, No. 227; east, No. 230; south, No. 234 B; west, No. 232.	1·12
Do. No. 234 B ..	The. Krishnappa Naick	North, No. 234 A; east, No. 230; south, No. 235; west, No. 233.	·63
Do. No. 234 A ..	Avimuthu Naick and Pamalai Naick ..	North, No. 234 B; east, No. 84 and Elamangalam; south, No. 237; west, No. 233.	·37
Do. No. 234 B ..	Do.	North, No. 234 C; east, No. 84 and Elamangalam; south, No. 234 A; west, No. 236.	·36
Do. No. 234 C ..	Annayan	North, No. 234 F; east, No. 84 and Elamangalam; south, No. 234 B; west, No. 234 D, E & F.	·49
Do. No. 234 D ..	The. Mukhan	North, No. 234 E; east, No. 234 C; south, No. 233; west, No. 233.	·25
Do. No. 234 E	Para Virsa	North, No. 236; east, No. 234 C & F; south, No. 234 D; west, Nos. 233 and 237.	·44
Do. No. 234 F ..	Pichamuthan Sangan	North, No. 234 and 236; east, No. 84 and Elamangalam; south, No. 234 C; west, 234 E.	·39
Do. No. 235 ..	The. Mukhan	North, No. 236; east, No. 84 and Elamangalam; south, No. 234; west, No. 236.	·26
Inam, dry, No. 236 .	Toti inam, Sonnan, Kattiyan, Karuppan, Thallan Nallan, Sappayan, Ne Kattayan, Pa. Kattayan, Ramun, Kundan, Ko Karuppan and Muthan.	North, No. 146; east, No. 44, Elamangalam, and No. 234; south, No. 234; west, No. 237.	1·42
Dry, No. 237 A ..	Vado Venkatachala Naick, Rangappa Naick and Narayana Naick.	North, No. 645; east, Nos. 234 and 236; south, No. 233; west, No. 237 B.	·02
Do. No. 237 B ..	Tulsi Naick, Perum Naick, Rangappa Naick, Krishnappa Naick, The. Krishnappa Naick, Solai Naick and Ela. Karuppa Naick	North, No. 644; east, Nos. 646, 236 and 237 A; south, No. 233; west, Nos. 641 and 238	4·33
Inam, No. 238 .	Nagal inam, Rangasami Kanan and Seeranga Kanan.	North, No. 641; east, No. 237; south, Nos. 232 and 239; west, Nos. 239 and 240.	1·66
Dry, No. 239 ..	Tittakudi Vaithinatha Pillai ..	North, Nos. 640, 238 and 227; east, Nos. 238 and 237; south, No. 234 and 236; west, No. 234.	4·26
Do. No. 240 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 241; east, No. 238; south, No. 239; west, No. 227	·71
Do. No. 241 A-2 ..	Alaga Vannan Vannan	North, Nos. 231 and 242; east, No. 241 C; south, No. 241 B; west No. 226.	·30
Do. No. 241 B ..	Vetki. Talaivinatha Padayachi ..	North, No. 241 A; east, No. 241 C; south, No. 240; west, Nos. 226 and 242	·61
Do. No. 241 C ..	The. Karuppayan Padayachi	North, No. 242 east, No. 241 D; south, Nos. 240 and 238; west, No. 241 B.	·61
Do. No. 241 D ..	N Krishnappa Naick	North, No. 242; east, No. 241 E & F; south, No. 238; west, No. 241 C	·41
Do. No. 241 E ..	Ko Narayana Padayachi	North, No. 241 F; east, No. 237; south, No. 238; west No. 241 D.	·20
Do. No. 241 F ..	Kalandaivela Padayachi and Rangasami Kanan.	North, No. 242; east, Nos. 244 and 237; south, No. 238; west, No. 241 D and E.	3·00
Do. No. 242 A-1 B.	The. Karuppayan Padayachi	North, No. 253; east, Nos. 242 A-1 and 242 A-2; south, No. 244; west, No. 242 B	·94
Do. No. 242 A-2 ..	Ko. Narayana Padayachi	North and east, No. 241 A-3; south, No. 241; west, No. 242 A 1	·12
Do. No. 242 A-3 ..	The. Krishnappa Naick	North, No. 251; east, Nos. 243 and 244; south, No. 241; west, No. 242 A-2 & A-1 b	·89
Do. No. 242 B-2 ..	The Karuppayan Padayachi ..	North, No. 254; west, No. 242 A-1; south, No. 241; west, No. 241	·04
Do No. 243 A ..	Thalan Naick Solai Naick and Para Naick	North, No. 246; east and south, No. 244; west, No. 242	·15
Do No. 243 B ..	Vadai Venkatachala Naick, Rangappa Naick and Narayana Naick	North, No. 246; east, No. 243 A; south, No. 244 west, No. 243 C	·02
Do No. 243 C ..	Va. Mutha Naick and Rangappa Naick	North, No. 246; east, No. 243 D; south, No. 244; west, No. 243 D	·09
Do. No. 243 D	Lakshmana Naick, Oppala Naick and Ramasami Naick	North, No. 246; east, No. 243 C; south, No. 244; west, No. 242.	·16
Inam, dry, No. 244 A.	Kattubadi inam, Ramanan Naick .	North, Nos. 242 and 246; east, No. 244 B; south, No. 251; west, Nos. 242 and 241.	1·08
Do. No. 244 B	Kattubadi Inam, Talari Naick, Solai Naick and Perumal Naick	North, No. 246; east, No. 245; south, No. 255; west, No. 244 A	1·28
Do. No. 244 A	Mutta Muthusami Naick . ..	North and east, No. 246; south, No. 246 B; west, No. 244.	·81
Dry, No. 246 A ..	Para Mathan	North, 246 A; east, No. 246; south, No. 246 C; west, No. 244.	·42
Do. No. 246 C ..	Ma. Muthuswami Naick	North, No. 246 B; east, No. 81 and Elamangalam; south, No. 246 D; west No. 244.	·68
Do No. 246 D ..	Rangappa Naick and Jagannatha Naick	North, No. 246 C; east, No. 84 and Elamangalam; south, No. 246 E; west, No. 247.	2·06

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district. Tiruttachchalur taluk, Kilivanal village—cont.		acs
Dry, No. 646 E ..	The. Kuppayan Padayachi	South, No. 646 D; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam, south, No. 646; west, No. 97.	·70
Do No. 647 A ..	Arumuga Naick ..	North, No. 646; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam, south, No. 648; west, No. 647 B	·56
Do. No. 647 B ..	Do. ..	North, No. 646; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam, south, No. 648; west, No. 647 C	·70
Do. No. 647 C ..	S. Subraya Naick and Kolandai Naick.	North, No. 649; east, No. 647 B; south, No. 648; west, No. 646	·91
Do No. 648 ..	Kulandai Naick, Subraya Naick and Arumuga Naick.	North, No. 647; east, No. 647; south, No. 645; west, No. 646.	1·63
Do No. 649 ..	Lakshmana Reddi..	North, Nos. 661, 662 and 663; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam; south, Nos. 647 and 648; west, No. 650	2·87
Do No. 650 ..	Tirumalai Reddi, Ranganada Reddi, Virapki Reddi, Kuppaya Naick and Kishna Reddi	North, Nos. 659 and 661; east, Nos. 649 and 651; south, Nos. 642 and 648; west, No. 651	3·19
Do No. 651	Do. do.	North, Nos. 650 and 659; east, No. 650; south, No. 642; west, Nos. 652 and 653.	1·89
Inam, dry, No. 652 P.	Ariyanar inam by Kuppayan Padayachi, Arumuga Padayachi, Kunjamalai Padayachi, Sabapathi Padayachi and Muttaya Padayachi	North, No. 657; east, No. 651; south, No. 651; west, No. 655.	·28
Dry, No. 653 B ..	Muthusam Padayachi, Muthusam Naick and Vaiyapuri Naick.	North No. 652; east, No. 651; south, No. 642, west Nos. 654 and 660	·38
Do. No. 653 E ..	Ramalinga Reddi and Perumal Reddi..	North, No. 656; east, No. 662; south, No. 659; west, No. 674	·10
Do. No. 653 ..	Na. Poonal, Sevanga Kuppan Alamelu, Kos. Poonal and Kos Pattanathan.	North, No. 651; east, Nos. 652 and 663; south, Nos. 649 and 650; west, Nos. 656 and 666.	3·27
Do. No. 654 ..	P. Govinda Naick, Kuppaya Naick, Muthaya Naick Ramaswami Naick and Kuppaya Naick.	North, No. 653; east, No. 543; south, No. 649; west, No. 661	66
Do. No. 655 A ..	N. Poonal and A. Subraya Naick	North, No. 654; east No. 653 C & D; south, No. 649 west, Nos. 661 and 664.	·61
Do. No. 655 B ..	Kuppaya Naick and Jagannatha Naick	North No. 653 C; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam; south, No. 649; west, No. 655 A	1·48
Do. No. 655 C ..	Kutta Kuppa Naick and Tirumam.	North, No. 653 D; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam, south, No. 655 B; west, No. 655 A	1·19
Do No. 655 D ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Kutta Kuppa Naick and Peryamal).	North, No. 654; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam; south, No. 655 C; west, No. 655 A	·5
Do No. 654 A ..	Vadi Perumal Naick, N. Krishnappa Naick, Venkatachala Naick and Vadi Krishnappa Naick.	North, No. 644 B; east, 84 and Elumangalam, south, No. 653; west, No. 655	·86
Do No. 654 B ..	Do. do.	North No. 650; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam; south, No. 654 A; west, No. 656	3·14
Do. No. 655 A ..	Perumal Konar Ramayan Rangaswami Konar, Seranga Kumar and A. Krishna Konar.	North No. 647 and 673; east, No. 654; south, No. 656; west, No. 655 B	1·33
Do. No. 655 B ..	Do. do	North, No. 661; east, No. 655 A; south, No. 661; west, No. 656.	·30
Do. No. 656 A-2 ..	Kuppan Naick and A. Kuppa Naick.	North, No. 668; east, No. 657; south, No. 655 B; west, No. 674.	·32
Do. No. 656 B-2 ..	Ku Iyyanperumal Naick	North No. 656 A; east No. 662 and 663; south, No. 660; west, No. 674.	·84
Inam, dry, No. 657 B.	Paruthuppan, Rangaswami Konan Kattari Kuppa Naick, Avaiti Perumal Konan and Perumal Naick	North, Nos. 659 and 660; east, No. 185; south, Nos. 656 and 666; west, No. 666.	1·21
Dry, No. 662 B ..	Govinda Konan, guardian mother Paramayee	North No. 672 and 673; east, No. 370; south, No. 667; west, No. 668.	1·69
Do. No. 670 A ..	Nallamuthan, Ramalingam, Para Ardi and Arunachalam.	North, No. 670 B; east, No. 670 C; south, No. 664; west, No. 669	·87
Do No. 670 B ..	Palla Singan and Sinnapayal ..	North, No. 670 E; east, No. 676 J; south, No. 670 A; west, No. 668.	·36
Do. No. 670 C ..	Nallamuthan and Ayyan	North, No. 670 D; east No. 84 and Elumangalam, south, No. 668; west, No. 670 G & E	·65
Do No. 670 D ..	Valli, Lakshmi and Kothayee ..	North No. 671; east, No. 84 and Elumangalam, south, No. 670 C, west, No. 670 E & F	·93
Do No. 670 E ..	Muthan, Subban and Pichan ..	North No. 670 F; east, No. 670 C & D, south, No. 670 D west, Nos. 612 and 669	·32
Do No. 670 F .	Para Perumal	North, No. 670 G & 67.; east, No. 670 D, south, No. 670 E west No. 673.	50
Do. No. 684 B ..	Ramaswami Konan.. ..	North No. 685; east, No. 686; south, Nos. 672 and 673, west, No. 683	04
Do. No. 686 A-2 .	Sinnapayal Mookkan	North, No. 684 B; east, Nos. 687 and 671, south, Nos. 672 and 670; west, Nos. 684 and 685.	·92
Do. No. 686 B-2 ..	Chinnapayal Mookkan, son of Chinni.	North, No. 687; east, No. 687; south, No. 686 A; west, No. 669	·01
Do. No. 692 A ..	Vadivalatha Pillai and Kannusami Pillai	North, Nos. 693 and 697; east, No. 633; south, No. 692 B, west, No. 699.	2·37
Do. No. 692 A ..	Kannusami Pillai	North, No. 692; east, No. 634; south, No. 692 B, west, No. 692 A	3·26
Do. No. 692 A 1-b ..	Chinnapayal	North, No. 5 4; east No. 5 8 A 2-a, south, No. 692 A 1-b, west, No. 693	·18
Do. No. 692 A 2-a ..	Pentayan and Chinnapayal .. .	North, No. 692; east, No. 692 B 1, south, No. 692 A 2-b; west, No. 692 A 1-a.	·11

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Kilaruvai village—cont.		
			ACS.
Dry, No. 528 B-1 ..	Ammayan	North, No. 534, east, No. 528 C-1; south, No. 528 B-2, west, No. 528 A-2	·25
Do. No. 528 C-1 ..	Do.	North, No. 534; east, No. 528 D-1, south, No. 528 C-2; west, No. 528 B-1,	·22
Do. No. 528 D-1 ..	Do.	North and east, No. 534; south, No. 528 D-2; west, No. 528 C-1	·18
Do. No. 537 B ..	Lakshamana Reddi	North, No. 537 C, east, No. 34 and Elamangalam, south, No. 571, west, No. 568.	1·82
Inam, dry, No. 226 C.	Panchangam Inam by Tulasi Naick ..	North, No. 226 B; east, No. 641, south, No. 227; west, No. 226 B	·04
Dry, No. 227 F-3 ..	Karuppayee Padayachi	North, No. 227 F-3; east, No. 227 A-2 and G; south, No. 234; west, No. 227 F-2	·03
Do. No. 227 G .	Periyathambi Padayachi	North, No. 227 A-2; east, No. 569; south, No. 234, west, No. 227 F-3	·07
Do. No. 227 A-2 .	Govinda Naick	North, No. 226; east, Nos. 541 and 568; south, Nos. 227 G and 569; west, Nos. 227 A-1 and F-3	·79
Do. No. 571 .	Karuppa Naick and A. Karuppa Naick	North, No. 587, east, T. Elamangalam; south No. 570; west, Nos. 570 and 588.	1·54
Do. No. 572 A-2 ..	Ramalinga Reddi and Perumal Reddi ..	North, No. 572 B; east, No. 570; south, No. 572; west, No. 572 A-2.	1·41
		Total ..	73·09

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch).

Ootacamund, April 29, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·04 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police lines at Badagara; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Malabar district, Kurumbranad taluk, Badgara village.		
			ACS.
Garden, S. No. 68-3 B.	Owner, Ottapilavullathil Kolangaravettil Chathu Kurup; tenant, Kaniyanbandy, Onakkan and Kolangaravettil Trikunnon Krishna Kurup.	North, S. Nos. 68-1 and 68-5 A; east S. Nos. 68-5 and 68-6; south S. Nos. 67 and 68-2, west S. No. 338	1·04

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, April 30, 1914.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38·93 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Tittagudi Reservoir connected with the Tholudur Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tholudur Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the said lands under section 17 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, Palmalai village.		ACS.
Dry, No. 101 A ..	Gurusamy Chetty ..	North, No. 101 E; east, No. 100; south, No. 102; west, No. 109.	1·34
Do. No. 101 E ..	Do. ..	North, No. 95; east, No. 100; south, No. 101 A; west, No. 109.	0·62
Do. No. 107 ..	Lakshmana Moopan ..	North, No. 102; east, Nos. 106 and 108; south, No. 108; west, No. 109.	3·74
Inam, dry, No. 108 A	Toti Inam—Mottayan, Sellan, Kodanda Padayachi, Lakshmanan and Karuthan	North, Nos. 107 and 108; east, Nos. 104 and 114; south, Nos. 110 to 113; west, No. 108.	3·80
Do. No. 111.	Carpenter Inamdar Karuppanan	North, Nos. 110 and 108; east, No. 113; south, No. 112; west, No. 110.	1·28
Dry, No. 112 ..	Vyapari Moopan ..	North, No. 108; east, No. 113; south, No. 121; west, No. 111.	0·56
Do. No. 123 A ..	Do. ..	North, Nos. 111, 112, 113, 116 and 117; east, Nos. 118 and 120; south, No. 123; west, No. 122.	0·80
Do. No. 122 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 114; east, Nos. 121 and 123; south and west, No. 109.	3·53
Do. No. 123 E-2 ..	Arumuga Padayachi ..	North, Nos. 121 and 122; east, No. 123 E-1; south, No. 124; west, Nos. 116 and 123.	1·79
Do. No. 123 G-2 ..	Sabapathi Padayachi ..	North, Nos. 123 G-1 and 124; east, No. 123 F; south, Nos. 126 and 127; west, Nos. 126 and 123 F.	0·24
Do. No. 124 A ..	Arumuga Padayachi ..	North and east, No. 123; south, No. 124 B; west, Nos. 125 and 116.	1·51
Do. No. 124 B ..	Do. ..	North, No. 124 A; east, No. 123; south, Nos. 127 and 126; west, No. 125.	0·24
Do. No. 126 A ..	Ramalinga Padayachi ..	North, No. 116; east, Nos. 124 and 126; south, No. 187; west, No. 125 B and C.	0·57
Do. No. 126 B ..	Arumuga Padayachi ..	North, No. 116; east, No. 125 A; south, No. 125 C; west, No. 116.	0·64
Do. No. 125 C ..	Do. ..	North, No. 125 B; east, No. 125 A; south, No. 187; west, No. 116.	0·60
Do. No. 126	Periyathambi Moopan ..	North, No. 125; east, No. 124; south, No. 127; west, No. 187.	0·64
Do. No. 127 A ..	Ramasamy Padayachi ..	North, Nos. 126 and 124; east, No. 128; south, No. 127 B; west, No. 187.	0·44
Do. No. 127 B ..	Periyathambi Moopan ..	North, No. 127 A; east, No. 128; south, No. 128; west, No. 187.	0·26
Do. No. 330 C ..	Subrahmania Ayyar ..	North, No. 340; east, No. 330 B-2; south and west, Ivanur.	0·98
Do. No. 333 A ..	Nuda. Ramasami Moopan ..	North, No. 333 B; east, No. 187; south, No. 333; west, No. 338.	1·75
Do. No. 333 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Arunachla Moopan and Samanar Ramasami Padayachi).	North, No. 333 C; east, No. 187; south, No. 333 A; west, No. 338.	·97
Do. No. 333 C ..	Do. do.	North, No. 333 D; east, No. 187; south, No. 333 B; west, No. 332 D.	·37
Do. No. 333 D ..	Sa. Ramasami Padayachi ..	North, No. 334; east, No. 187; south, No. 333 B & C; west, No. 338.	·55
Do. No. 334 A ..	Vyapari Moopan ..	North, No. 335; east, No. 187; south, No. 333; west, No. 334 B.	1·7
Do. No. 334 B ..	Do. ..	North, No. 337; east, No. 334 A; south, No. 333; west, No. 338.	·27
Do. No. 336 A ..	Narayana Padayachi ..	North, No. 336 C; east, No. 335 B; south, No. 334; west, No. 336 C.	·6
Do. No. 335 B ..	Arumuga Padayachi ..	North and east, No. 335 C; south, No. 334; west, No. 336 A.	·6
Do. No. 335 C ..	Va. Ramasami Padayachi ..	North, No. 335 H & E; east, No. 187; south, No. 334; west, No. 337.	·93
Do. No. 335 D ..	Ramalinga Padayachi ..	North, No. 335 H; east, No. 187; south, No. 335 C; west, No. 332 E.	·17
Do. No. 335 E ..	A. Narayana Padayachi ..	North, No. 335 F & G; east, No. 335 D; south, No. 336 C; west, No. 337.	·17
Do. No. 335 F ..	Arumuga Padayachi ..	North, No. 187; east, No. 335 G; south, No. 335 E; west, Nos. 335 and 337.	·28
Do. No. 335 H ..	Do. ..	North, Nos. 187 and 335 I; east, No. 187; south, No. 335 E & D; west, No. 335 G.	·44
Do. No. 335 I ..	Do. ..	North and east, No. 187; south, No. 335 H; west, No. 187.	·20
Do. No. 336 A ..	Kotanda Padayachi ..	North and east, No. 336 B; south, No. 337; west, No. 338.	·24
Do. No. 336 B ..	Periyathambi Moopan ..	North, No. 187; east, Nos. 187 and 336; south, Nos. 337 and 336 A; west, Nos. 336 A and 338.	·46
Do. No. 337 ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Kodanda Padayachi and Subrahmania Ayyar	North, No. 336; east, No. 336; south, No. 334; west, No. 338.	1·2
Do. No. 338 B ..	Government (conditionally assigned to Govinda Mudali, Sabbaraya Mudali and Adaikala Mudali.	North, Nos. 187, 333, 334, 336 and 337; east, Nos. 332 and 333; south, Nos. 332, 339 and 340; west, Kiranur.	0·94
Do. No. 339 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 338; east, No. 332; south, No. 339; west, No. 340.	1·6
Do. No. 340 ..	Govinda Mudali, Sabbaraya Mudali and Adaikala Mudali.	North, No. 338; east, Nos. 332 and 339; south, No. 339; west, Ivanur and Kiranur.	2·8
		Total including conditionally assigned lands ..	38·93

Ootacamund, April 27, 1914.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 44 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a surplus escape to Maddalacheruvu of Baitapalle village in Chittoor taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or pannah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Palcoor village.			
Govt., dry, S. No. 1012-2.	Goddam Chennappa Nayudu ..	North and east, No. 25, Baitapalle village; south, S. Nos. 1017-1 and 1012 of Palcoor; west, S. No. 1017-1 of Palcoor.	CENTS. 44

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 28th April and 5th May 1914, is published for general information:—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1914.	
1	Judicial ..	No. 724, Mar. 25 ..	Regarding grouping together certain villages in the South Arcot district. [1 a.]
2	Do. ..	No. 780, April 1 ..	Informing the High Court that the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the appointment of two more additional Judges to the High Court, Madras, from the date of the re-opening of the High Court, Madras, after the summer vacation of 1914 until the commencement of the recess of 1915. [1 a.]
3	Do. ..	No. 816, April 8 ..	Village Courts.—Directing publication in the *Chingleput District Gazette* of a notification under section 8 of the Madras Act 1888 grouping together three villages in the Madurantakam taluk of the Chingleput district and establishing a village court in the central village of Uttiramerur. [1 a.]
4	Financial ..	No. 283, April 17.	Compensation for dearness of food.—Sanctioning the grant of — to all whole-time servants of Government on civil establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 *per mensem* and to State prisoners up to the end of April 1914 in the several districts of the Madras Presidency, and permitting heads of departments and offices in these districts to raise the pay of the menials falling within the scope of G.O. No. 142, Financial, dated 5th October 1910, up to an amount not exceeding that of the grain compensation allowance which would be admissible to them had they been whole-time pensionable servants. [2 a.]
5	Revenue ..	No. 844, Mar. 2 ..	Passing orders on the proposals for the settlement of three unsettled villages on the Pachamalai hills in the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district. [4 a.]
6	Do. ..	No. 751, Mar. 10.	Reviewing the Court of Wards Administration Report for fasli 1322 (1912-13). [3 a.]
7	Do. ..	No. 928, Mar. 28.	Communicating to the Board of Revenue, with remarks, a copy of the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture which met at Coimbatore in December 1913. [Rs. 1-8-0.]
8	Do. ..	No. 967, Mar. 31 ..	Introducing the Advisory Committee system in the matter of determining the number and location of liquor shops into certain unions in the Presidency. [1 a.]
9	Do. ..	No. 1019, April 3 ..	Sanctioning the continuance of the system of granting rewards for the destruction of wild pigs in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of the Malabar district and considering it unnecessary to grant such rewards in the other taluks of the Malabar district and in South Canara. [1 a.]
10	Legislative ..	No. 48, Mar. 14 ..	*Hindu Transfers and Requests Act*, 1914.—Directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the — in English and in the vernaculars. [1 a.]
11	Local and Municipal	No. 559 L., Mar. 20.	Budget estimates.—Accepting the — of the Coimbatore District Board for 1914-15. [1 a.]
12	Do.	No. 859 L., April 3.	Acts and rules.—Making certain alteration in the revised rule issued under G.O. No. 899 L., dated 21st July 1908, regarding the transfer of immovable property belonging to a local board. [2 a.]
13	Do.	No. 674 M., Mar. 19.	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Tiruvannamalai Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1914-15. [1 a.]
14	Do.	No. 584 M., Mar. 20.	Budget estimate.—Accepting the — of the Tanjore Municipality for 1914-15. [1 a.]

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1916.	
15	Local and Municipal.	No. 556 M., Mar. 21.	Budget estimate.—Suggesting to the Trichinopoly Municipal Council for adoption certain alterations in its — for 1915–16. [1 a.]
16	Do.	No. 598 M., April 3.	Provident fund.—Approving the proposals of the Kurnool Municipal Council for the establishment of a — for the benefit of its permanent employees except those whose appointments carry a maximum salary of less than Rs. 15 per mensem. [2 a.]
17	Do.	No. 700 M., April 5.	Acts and rules.—Issuing a revised rule for rule 4 of the rules for regulating the scheme for the extension of towns and the provision of house accommodation undertaken by municipal councils [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പരസ്യം.

ഫോട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോജ്, 1914 ഒപ്പ് 24നു.

നമ്പർ 250.—1912 ലെ (1912 ലെ 5) ഉൻകരുതൽ രക്ഷാഭോഗസംഘ ആക്ടിലെ (പ്രോവിഡന്റ് ഇൻഷ്വറൻസ് സൊസൈററിസ് ആക്ടിലെ) 24 (2) (e) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവൺമർ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ആലോചിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന താഴെ പറയുന്നതായ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയ കരട് ചട്ടങ്ങൾ എല്ലാവരും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

2. ഈ കരട് ചട്ടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് 1914 ഏപ്രിൽ 30-ാം തീയതിയോ അതിന്നു മുമ്പായോ വല്ല ആളിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതായ വല്ല ആക്ഷേപങ്ങളോ ഉപദേശങ്ങളോ കൂടായി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നു ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

1912 ലെ 5-ാം നമ്പർ പ്രോവിഡന്റ് ഇൻഷ്വറൻസ് സൊസൈററിസ് ആക്ട് 24 (2) (e) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമുള്ള കരട് ചട്ടങ്ങൾ.

1912 ലെ (1912 ലെ 5) പ്രോവിഡന്റ് ഇൻഷ്വറൻസ് സൊസൈററിസ് ആക്ട് 24 (2) (e) വകുപ്പുകൊണ്ടു തനിക്കു സിദ്ധിച്ച അധികാരപ്രകാരവും അതേ ആക്ട് 24-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതും 1913 ക്രൂൻ 24-ാം തീയതിയിലെ ഫോട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോജ് ഗസററ് I-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 1105 മുതൽ 1108 വരെ ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയതും ആയ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ 9-ാം ചട്ടത്തിന്നു പകരമായും ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവൺമർ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

IX. ഒരു സംഘത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ഡയരക്ടരോ, മെമ്പരോ, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനോ, എങ്കണ്ടോ ആയ യാതൊരാളെയും ഈ ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ആ സംഘം ഒരു ആഡിററരായി (കണക്കു പരിശോധകനായി) നിശ്ചയിക്കാവുന്നതോ ആയാൾ ആ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യാവുന്നതോ അല്ല.

IX-A. താഴെ പറയുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു 1912 ലെ (1912 ലെ 5) പ്രോവിഡൻറ് ഇൻഷൂറൻസ് സൊസൈററിസ് ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം രജിസ്ട്രാക്കിയ യഥാർത്ഥ സംഘത്തിന്റെയും കണക്കിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആഡിററർ ആയിരിപ്പാനും ആ നിലയിൽ പ്രവൃത്തി ചെയ്യാനും അർഹത ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. അവർ ആരെല്ലാമെന്നാൽ :—

(a) ഇംഗ്ലാണ്ടിലെയും വെയിത്സിലെയും ചാർട്ടർഡ് അക്കൌണ്ടൻറ്സ് ഇൻസ്റ്റിററ്യൂട്ട, ഇൻകോർപ്പൊറേററഡ് അക്കൌണ്ടൻറ്മാരുടെയും ആഡിററർമാരുടെയും സൊസൈററി, സ്കാട്ലാണ്ടിലെ അക്കൌണ്ടൻറ്മാരുടെ സൊസൈററി, ഗ്ലാസ്ഗൊവിലെ അക്കൌണ്ടൻറ്മാരുടെയും ആഡിററർമാരുടെയും ഇൻസ്റ്റിററ്യൂട്ട, എഡിൻബറഗിലെ അക്കൌണ്ടൻറ്മാരുടെ സൊസൈററി, അയർലാണ്ടിലെ ചാർട്ടർഡ് അക്കൌണ്ടൻറ്മാരുടെ ഇൻസ്റ്റിററ്യൂട്ട എന്നീ ആറു യോഗങ്ങളിലെയും മെമ്പർമാരും കമ്പനികളുടെ കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിപ്പാൻ അർഹതയുള്ളതായി 1913 ലെ 7 - ാം നമ്പർ ഇന്ത്യൻ കമ്പനീസ് ആക്ടു 144 (1) വകുപ്പോടുചേർത്ത പ്രകാരം ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ അപ്പോൾ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന മററു യോഗങ്ങളിലെ മെമ്പർമാരും. [illegible]

(b) 1913 ലെ 7 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ടു 144 (2) വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം മതിയായി ഗവർണ്ണമെന്റു നല്കീട്ടുള്ള വല്ല സർട്ടിഫിക്കററോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതേ നിയമസിദ്ധമായ അധികാരപ്രകാരം മററു വല്ല ലോക്കൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റും നല്കീട്ടുള്ള പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കററോ ഉള്ള ആൾ.

[illegible] ഡബ്ല്യു. ഒ. ഹോറൻ,
ആക്ടിങ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [PRICE, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 5, 1914.

No. 855.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Tenkasi Narayana Govinda Ayyar Avargal, M.B. & C.M., to be a member of the District Board of Tinnevelly.

No. 856.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. O. Robinson to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 857.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Clairmonts Keaye to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cannanore.

No. 858.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Cornelius Theodore Saldanha, L.M. & S., to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin.

No. 859.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Walter Stanley Dodd to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Mannargudi.

No. 860.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Edward Alexander Gayer to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ootacamund.

No. 861.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Gopala Ayyar Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. Bellagunda Ramayya Sastrigal Muttayya Ayyar Avargal have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the municipality of Dindigul.

No. 862.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Palayanur Rajagopala Acharyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chingleput.

No. 863.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kavalan Street Muniswami Mudaliyar Subbaraya Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Conjeeveram.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 864.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Narahari Rao Dewji Rao Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Coimbatore District Board by the Kollegal Taluk Board.

No. 865.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Kadambur Chidambararama Ayyar Sivaramakrishna Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Devakottai Taluk Board in the district of Ramnad.

No. 866.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sri Vetcha Panigrahi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Berhampur Taluk Board in the district of Ganjam.

No. 867.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Bojji Krishnamacharlu Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Dhone Taluk Board in the district of Kurnool.

No. 868.—Notification No. 365 on page 106 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1914, in which M.R.Ry. P. Maddaleti Reddi Garu was declared duly elected as a member of the Koilkuntla Taluk Board in the district of Kurnool is hereby cancelled.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Ramayya Garu has been declared duly elected as a member of the Koilkuntla Taluk Board in the district of Kurnool.

No. 869.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. P. Narasinga Rao Garu has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Panukonda Taluk Board.

No. 870.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Mr. Richard Arthur Norse has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Hosur Taluk Board.

No. 871.—The President, District Board, Trichinopoly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Kulittalai, the Tahsildar of Karur, the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Karur, M.R.Ry. Pillaipalayam Tiruvengadatha Ayyangar Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, M.R.Ry. Venkata Tata Acharlar Rangaswami Tata Acharlar Avargal, Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur *alias* Chinnatha Ravuttar Sahib Bahadur and the Rev. William Arthur Sandford to be members of the Karur Taluk Board.

No. 872.—The President, District Board, Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Cocanada to be a member of the Cocanada Taluk Board.

No. 873.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Ayyaswami Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, the Rev. David Masilamani Pakkianadan and P. N. Naina Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur to be members of the Tuticorin Taluk Board.

No. 874.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Palamcottah Venkoba Rao Krishnaswami Rao Avargal, to be a member of the Hosur Taluk Board.

No. 875.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. O. Ayyadorai Pillai Kanakasundaram Pillai Avargal to be a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 876.—Mr. Colin Anley Mackenzie, a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ootacamund, having, owing to his departure from India, become incapable of acting as a member of the Municipal Council, the Governor in Council hereby removes him from the office of municipal councillor under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.

No. 877.—Under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 250 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following rules for the guidance of municipal councils in granting licenses for the construction of buildings and huts in municipalities:—

Rules.

(i) *Sites.*—If the building is intended for human habitation, the Council shall be satisfied that the site is sufficient to permit of the provision of sanitary arrangements suitable for the description of the building which it is proposed to construct and if it is proposed to construct a hut or shed, that the site is dry and well drained, or is capable of being well drained.

(ii) *Buildings.*—(a) The lowest floor of every building constructed or reconstructed from the ground level shall be at such level as will admit of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the building into some public drain at the time existing or projected, or into some stream or river, or some sea-pool, or other suitable place.

(b) The plinth of the masonry building shall be at least 18 inches above the level of the nearest streets or lanes.

(c) Every room in a domestic building which is intended for human habitation shall be provided, for purposes of ventilation, with doors or windows opening directly into the external air or into a verandah so opening.

(d) Every interior courtyard shall be raised at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest conservancy lane at the back of each house so as to admit of easy drainage into it.

(iii) *Huts and sheds.*—(a) The plinth of a hut or shed shall be raised at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest street or passage.

(b) The municipal council shall require such provision for ventilation and drainage as it may consider proper with reference to the circumstances of each case.

(iv) *Latrines.*—Every building shall be provided with as many privies as the municipal council may consider necessary, situated at such a distance from any dwelling-house or from any well, spring, tank or stream of water used or likely to be used by man for drinking or domestic purposes or for manufacturing drinks for the use of man, as may be approved by the council.

No. 876.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, the following draft of a proposed order authorizing the future maintenance for public traffic of the tramway line between the Travancore boundary and the place at the head of the wire ropeway belonging to the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company known as Top Station in the Periyakulam taluk of the Madura district laid by the company referred to above is published for general information. Notice is hereby given that any objection or suggestion which any person may desire to make with respect to the above order will be considered if submitted on or before the 1st July 1914.—

DRAFT ORDER IN RESPECT OF THE FUTURE MAINTENANCE OF THE PORTION OF THE KANAN DEVAN HILLS PRODUCE COMPANY'S TRAMWAY LYING WITHIN THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

Whereas the promoters hereinafter named have in pursuance of the Provisions of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, applied with the consent of the District Board of Madura for powers to maintain and use a tramway in that portion of the Periyakulam taluk of the Madura district which lies between the Travancore boundary and the place at the head of the wire ropeway, belonging to the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, known as Top Station.

And whereas the Government of the Presidency of Madras being for the purposes of the following order the Local Government within the meaning of the said Act, deem it expedient that the powers so sought should be granted upon the terms and subject to the conditions and provisions hereinafter contained, that is to say:

1. *Title.*—This order may be called and cited as the Kondale Valley Tramway Order, 1914. It shall come into force at once.

2. *Interpretation Clause.*—The several words and expressions to which meanings are assigned in the definition clauses of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, have in this order the same respective meanings, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction or unless herein otherwise provided.

Provided that in this order the expressions "the tramway" and "the undertaking" shall mean the tramway and works and undertaking by this order authorized, and the words "the Act" shall mean the said Indian Tramways Act, No. XI, 1886, and any subsisting statutory modification thereof and the word "Government" shall mean the Government of Madras.

3. *Law applicable to the Tramway.*—The tramway shall be maintained and worked, subject to the provisions of the Act, of the rules from time to time in force under the Act, and of this order and no powers or rights shall be deemed to have been conferred on the promoters or to have been relinquished by Government, except as in this order expressly provided.

4. *The promoters.*—The promoters for the purpose of this order shall be Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company (Limited), their successors and assignees.

5. *Maintenance and working of the tramway.*—Subject to the provisions of this order, the promoters may maintain the tramway hereinafter described, the route of which is shown on the map deposited by the promoters with Government with all equipment, works, buildings and conveniences connected therewith or for the purposes thereof, and may work and use the same.

6. *Tramways authorized.*—The tramway authorized by this order is—

A double line with necessary passing places laid from the Travancore Boundary to Top Station—a distance of about one mile.

7. *General conditions.*—The tramway shall be maintained, worked and used subject to the following conditions:—

The passing places shall be maintained at such places or between such points on the line as the promoters may consider necessary or convenient for the efficient working of the tramway, and the promoters may construct and maintain all such additional crossings, passing places, sidings, junctions or extensions thereof and other works as they may from time to time consider necessary or convenient for the efficient working of the tramway or for providing access to any buildings, premises, or works of the promoters.

Subject to any other provisions of this order, the promoters shall at their own expense at all times, maintain and keep in good condition and repair, the rails and the substructure upon which the same rest.

8. *Improvement of rails and substructure.*—The promoters shall from time to time adapt and supply such improvements in the tramway or any part thereof, including the rails, the situation of the rails, and the substructure upon which the same shall rest as the Government may from time to time require, having regard to the security and convenience of the public.

9. *Motive power.*—The carriages used on the tramway may, subject to the provisions of this order, be moved by steam power, electricity conveyed either through over-head or under ground

wires, or any mechanical power. Provided that the exercise of the powers hereby conferred, with respect to the use of steam, electricity or any mechanical power, shall be subject to the design and condition of all vehicles, engines and hauling contrivances or machinery being approved by Government and to any rules which may be made under the Act for securing to the public all reasonable protection against danger in the exercise of the powers by this order conferred with respect to the use on the tramway of steam, electricity or any mechanical power. Provided also that, if electric power be used, communication by the existing Government telephone and telegraph lines if any shall be safeguarded as provided in the rules made by the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Electricity Act, 1910.

10. *Improvement of rolling stock.*—The promoters shall from time to time, adopt and apply such improvements in the engines and carriages, and in the fittings, appliances and apparatus thereof, as Government may consider necessary or desirable for the safety or convenience of the public.

11. *Traffic upon tramways.*—Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this order the tramway may be used for the purpose of conveying passengers, animals, goods, and parcels at the rates specified in the annexed schedule.

12. *Promoters' right to lease the line.*—Subject to the provisions of this order and to the approval of Government, the promoters may, by lease or leases, demise to any person or persons, corporation or company, the right of user, by such person or persons, corporation or company of the tramway or any part thereof and of demanding and taking in respect of the same the tolls and charges authorized from time to time.

Provided also that all duties and obligations imposed on the promoters by this order shall be equally binding on the lessees.

13. *Promoters' right to sell.*—Subject to the approval of Government, the promoters may at any time sell, assign or transfer the rights, powers, and authorities conferred by this order subject to the obligations and liabilities imposed hereby; and upon completion of such sale, assignment or transfer, and upon notice thereof in writing being given to Government and to the local authority respectively, all such rights, powers, authorities, obligations and liabilities, or such of them respectively as shall then be subsisting and capable of taking effect, shall be deemed to be transferred to and vested in, and may be exercised by, and shall attach to, the purchaser or purchasers or assignee or assignees or transferee or transferees, as the case may be, of the promoters in like manner as if this order had been in favour of such purchaser or purchasers, assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, instead of in favour of the promoters.

14. *Serving of notices.*—Any notice required to be given by Government, by any local authority or by any company, body or person to the promoters shall be in writing and may be served on the promoters by being delivered to their representative or their agent; and every notice so served shall be deemed to have been duly given to the promoters anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

SCHEDULE.

MEMO. of passenger fares and rate for goods on the portion of the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company's Tramway lying within British India (about one mile).

	AS.	P.
Passenger fares—		
First class	1	6
Second class	0	9
Third class	0	3
Special rate to Company's own coolies	0	2
Goods rate—		
Rate for goods per ton	3	9

No. 372.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Tanjore, hereby notifies, under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from and after 1st July 1914, the undermentioned toll gates will be newly established at the places noted against each and that tolls at *half the maximum rates* specified in schedule B of the said Act will be levied on all carriages, carts and animals passing through those gates.

Taluks.	Names of the gates proposed.	Situation.
Pattukkottai ..	Pattukkottai-Tanjore road near Pattukkottai.	On the road at the seventh furlong in the twenty-eighth mile near Sembarankolam in Pattukkottai village.
Do. ..	Pattukkottai-Mannargudi road via Madukkur near Pattukkottai.	On the road at the first mile sixth furlong where the cart-track from the market buildings meets the road.
Arantangi ..	Arantangi-Devakkottai road near Arantangi.	On the Arantangi-Devakottai road at a distance of one and a half furlongs, the south of the junction of the Arantangi-Devakottai road and the Arantangi-Avadaiyarkovil road (Road No 21).

2. With the sanction of the Governor in Council it is further declared, under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 87 of the said Act, that payment of tolls at the gate on the Pattukkottai-Tanjore road shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the gate on the Pattukkottai-Mannargudi road *via* Madukkur and *vice versa*, within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise.

No. 880.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 1·50 acres of land in the village of Tiruvadanai, Tiruvadanai taluk, Ramnad district, specified in notification No. 83 published at page 8 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th January 1914, as required for the construction of a travellers' bungalow at Tiruvadanai.

No. 881.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Cantonments Act, 1910, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased, in modification of notification No. 915, published on pages 360–362 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd July 1912, to impose the following taxes in the cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount (including Pallavaram), Poonamallee, Wellington and Bellary:—

Section of the District Municipalities Act.	Purpose for which tax is to be levied.	Rate.
188 (1) (i) ..	For the storage of non-dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 12 gallons but not exceeding 100 gallons.	2
	For the storage of non-dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 100 gallons but not exceeding 200 gallons.	4
	For the storage of non-dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 200 gallons but not exceeding 300 gallons.	6
	For the storage of non-dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 300 gallons but not exceeding 400 gallons.	8
	For the storage of non-dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 400 gallons but not exceeding 500 gallons.	10

No. 882.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that from and after the date of this notification the land forming part of the trunk road from Tuni to Chicacole and described in the annexed schedule be excluded from the operation of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of village, taluk and district in which the land is situated.	Description.	Boundaries.	Extent.
Subbavaram village, Anakapalle taluk, Vizagapatam district.	Local fund road poramboke (forming part of trunk road from Tuni to Chicacole).	North, vacant house and site of Ghanta Achayya and Appalaswami, east, local fund road tope, south, local fund road, west, local fund road tope.	SQ. FT. 182

No. 883.—Under section 49 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council directs that from and after the date of this notification the land forming part of the road margins of the Palakonda-Parvatipur road and described in the annexed schedule be excluded from the operation of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of village, taluk and district in which the land is situated.	Description.	Boundaries.	Extent in acre.
Penukavalsa village, Palakonda taluk, Vizagapatam district.	Local fund road margin ..	North, Gavara Guruvivadu's land, east, local fund road, south, Gavara Guruvivadu's land, west, local fund road.	ACRE. 06

No. 884.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 1·70 acres of land in Alangudi and Manavalampettai villages, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district, specified in Notification No. 1219, published at pages 471 and 472 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1912, as required for the formation of a village road from road No. 55 to road No. 83, via Mudikandan, Alangudi and Manavalampettai.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, No. 72, Alangudi village.	
			ACS.
No. 196 A-1 ..	Narayanaswami Ayyar, anjeyar and Narasappa Ayyar, pattadar.	North, No. 182; east, No. 196 A-1; south and west, No. 196 C.	·27
No. 196 D-2 ..	Narayanaswami Ayyar, by guardian Vaidyanatha Dikshitar.	North, No. 196 D-1; east and south, No. 196 E; west, No. 194 H.	·05
No. 194 H-1 ..	60. Govinda Vaidyan	North, No. 191 H-1; east, No. 196 D; south, No. 196 E; west, No. 194 I-2.	·07
No. 194 I-2 ..	28. Sita Lakshmi Ammal . ..	North, No. 194 I-1; east, No. 194 H-2; south, Nos. 193 F and 193 B; west, No. 194 I-1.	·01
No. 193 B-2 ..	Vaidyanatha Ayyar	North, No. 194 J; east and south, No. 193 F; west, No. 193 B-1.	·12
No. 204 E-2 ..	Janaki Ammal and Lakshmi Ammal ..	North, No. 193 F; east, No. 204 T-1; south, No. 204 N; west, No. 204 W.	·02
No. 204 W-2 ..	148. Sambasiva Ayyar, Krishna Ayyar, by his guardian Sambasiva Ayyar; Minakshi Ammal and Lakshmi Ammal	North, No. 193 F; east, No. 204 T-2; south, No. 204 V-2; west, No. 204 X.	·01
No. 204 V-2 ..	53. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	North, No. 193 W-2; east, No. 204 U; south, No. 204 V-1; west, No. 204 Y-2.	·01
No. 204 Y-2 ..	Kalyanarama Ayyar (anjeyar), Narayanaswami Ayyar Saraswati Ammal (pattadar).	North, No. 204 X; east, No. 204 W-2; south, No. 204 Z 1; west, No. 204-2 E-2.	·02
No. 204-2 E-2 ..	Narayanaswami Ayyar (pattadar) ..	North, No. 204 X; east, No. 204 Y-2; south, No. 204-2 E-1; west, No. 204-2 F-2	·02
No. 204-2 F-2 ..	144. Kodandarama Ayyar, Ayyaswami Ayyar and Krishnaswami Ayyar.	North, No. 204-2 F-1; east, No. 204-2 E-2; south, No. 204-2 G & 2 D; west, No. 204 2 G-2.	·03
No. 204-2 G-2 ..	14. Ramaswami Ayyar (anjeyar), pattadar minor Mahalingam by guardian Swaminatha Ayyar, Krishnaswami Ayyar and Ramaswami Ayyar	North, No. 204-2 G-1; east, No. 204-2 F-2; south and west, No. 204-2 H.	·02
No. 204 2-H ..	Janaki Ammal and Lakshmi Ammal ..	North and east, No. 204-2 G-2; south, No. 205-1; west, No. 204 K.	·01
No. 205 K-2 ..	139. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	North, No. 205 K-1; east, Nos. 204-2 G and 204-2 H; south, No. 205 J-1; west, No. 205 L-2	·02
No. 205 L-2 ..	46. Lakshmi Ammal	North, No. 205 L-1; east, No. 204 K; south, No. 205 D-1; west, No. 205 M.	·02
No. 205 M-2 ..	60. Govinda Vaidyan	North, No. 205 M-1; east, No. 205 L-1; south, No. 205 J-1; west, No. 204 D	·01
No. 205 N-2 ..	Sita Lakshmi Ammal and Radhai Ammal	North, No. 205 O; east, No. 205 J-2; south, No. 205 N-1; west, No. 206 E.	·03
No. 205 J-2 ..	11. Subrahmanya Ayyar	North, No. 205 M; east and south, No. 205 J-1; west, No. 205 N-2.	·02
No. 205 E-2 ..	Pattadam, S. Venkataramu Ayyar, Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Lakshmi Ammal; anjeyar, Venkataramu Ayyar, Govinda Pillai.	North, No. 206 E-3; east, No. 205 N; south, No. 204 E-1; west, No. 205 B-1.	·06
No. 206 E-2 ..	208. Ramaswami Ammal and sixty-eight others	North, No. 206 E-3; east, Nos. 205 E-3 & 206 E; south, No. 75 Munathampattai; west, No. 205 E-1	·04
Part of No. 182 ..	Sri Venugopala Perumal (trustee Sambasiva Ayyar).	North, No. 187 M-1 nattam; east, No. 182; south, Nos. 196 E and 196 A; west, No. 182.	·06
		Total ..	·79
		No. 75, Munathampattai village.	
No. 98 B	Sella Vinayaka Pillaiyar; Trustee, Kalyanarama Ayyar	North, No. 73 Alangudi; east, No. 83 C; south, No. 94; west, No. 83 A.	·07
No. 96 B	Kalyanarama Ayyar and three others..	North, No. 85 A; east, No. 84; south, Nos. 83 C and 121 M; west, No. 94	·14
No. 100 D-2 ..	Do. do. ..	North, No. 121 H; east, No. 121 N; south, No. 83 B; west, No. 101 D 1.	·10
No. 121 L-1 ..	Do. do. ..	North, No. 121 M; east, No. 121 L-2; south, No. 121 A; west, No. 100-2 C	·26
No. 121 C-2 ..	Do. do. ..	North, No. 121 A; east, No. 121 C-3; south, No. 121 F; west, No. 121 C-1	·20
No. 121 E-2 ..	Do. do. ..	North, No. 121 F east No. 121 E-3; south, No. 121 M; west, No. 121 E-1.	·22
		Total ..	1·00
		Grand total ..	1·79

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 843.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 33 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway to the rubbish depot at

Aruppukottai; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ramnad district, Aruppukottai taluk, Aruppukottai village.		
Dry, paimash Nos. 673 and 674.	Kudivaramdar, Kulandavelu Nadan, son of Maya Nadan of Aruppukottai; melvaramdar, Raja of Ramnad.	North, Aruppukottai-Tiruchuli Road; east, M. Kulandavelu Nadan's dry land, paimash Nos. 673 and 674 (remaining portion); south, M. Kulandavelu Nadan's dry land, paimash No. 674; west, M. Kulandavelu Nadan's dry land, paimash No. 675.	CENTS. 13

No. 886.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4119 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening road No. 15 in the 27th mile, 4, 5 and 6 furlongs; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ramnad district, Tiruppattur taluk, Sullangudi village.		
			ACRE.
Wet. No. 1 ..	Subbayya Chetti and Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga.	North, block No. 2; east, road; south, waste land; west, wet land.	·0229
Do. No. 2 ..	Karuppayya Kangani and Court of Wards Manager.	North, block No. 9; east, road; south, block No. 1; west, wet land.	·0229
Do. No. 3 ..	Koshti Purna Achari, Tiruchchiyur and Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga.	North, block No. 4; east and south, wet land; west, road.	·0573
Do. No. 4 ..	Para Chokkan and Adaikkan, Sullangudi and Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga.	North, block No. 5; east, wet land; south, block No. 3; west, road.	·0343
Do. No. 5 ..	Koshti Purna Achari and Court of Wards Manager.	North, block No. 6; east, wet land; south, block No. 4; west, road.	·0114
Do. No. 6 ..	Do. do.	North, dry waste land; east, wet land; south, block No. 5; west, road.	·0343
Do. No. 7 ..	Kalakkan and Court of Wards Manager.	North, block No. 8; east, wet land; south, waste land; west, road.	·0114
Do. No. 8 ..	Chinnan, Kone Sullangudi and Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga.	North, block No. 11; east, wet land; south, block No. 7; west, road.	·0343
Do. No. 9 ..	Karuppayya Kangani and Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga.	North, block No. 10; east, road; south, block No. 2; west, wet land.	·0229
Do. No. 10 ..	Somman Acchalan and Court of Wards Manager, Sivaganga.	North, dry land; east, road; south, block No. 9; west, wet land.	·0916
Do. No. 11 ..	Do. do.	North, waste land; east, wet land; south, block No. 8; west, road.	·0687
		Total ..	·4119

No. 887.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·47 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Muhammadan burial ground in the

Cuddalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Manjakuppam village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 217 (T.S. No. 1426)	Raja Amri, son of Guruswami Amri.	North, No. 1513; east, No. 1427-A; south, No. 1426; west, No. 1424	ACS. ·72
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 217 (T.S. No. 1427-A.	Chakkalinga Chetti, son of Angalappa Chetti.	North, No. 1519; east, Nos. 1510 and 1428; south, No. 1427-B; west, No. 1426.	·75
		Total ..	1·47

No. 868.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·1377 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building at Mantapam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Mantapam village.			
Dry, No palmash number	Ahmad Qasim Marakkayan of Mantapam.	North, P. S. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib's land; east, public road to chattram; south, Maniyaswami temple land; west, remaining vacant land of Ahmad Qasim Marakkayan	ACRE. 1·377

No. 869.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a Board Panchama school at Purushottapur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Chatrapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ganjam district, Chatrapur taluk, Purushottapur village.			
S. No. 489-3 ..	Owners, Haddi Kari Naika and Balla Naika; mortgagee, Haddi Mongola Naika.	North and east, road; south, path to the Haddi street; west, Haddi street.	ACRE ·05

No. 890.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·1377 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building at Tiruppullani; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokc, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Tiruppullani village.			
			ACRE.
Nattam porambokc ..	Plots I and II, Kamali, daughter of Jagannatha Desari, Tiruppulani	North, Thulamadam and vacant site belonging to Kamali; east, vacant site of Kamali; south, Vellaswami Pillai's land; west, East Car street.	·1010
Do. ..	Plot III, Vellaswami Pillai, son of Muthuraloppa Pillai of Tiruppullani.	North, Kamali's land; east and south, vacant site of Vellaswami Pillai; west, East Car street.	·0367
		Total ..	1377

No. 891.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·68 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a goods shed road to Salur Railway station; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Parvatipuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Parvatipuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or porambokc, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Salur taluk, Salur village.			
			AC.
Subsequent inam, dry.	Owner, zamindar of Salur, occupier, Kaligatla Sitanna, subsequent service inamdar, and Amadala Narayana (occupier).	North, railway boundary; east and south, Salur zamindari jeroyati land; west, Salur Thadivalasa road.	·63
Zamindari, dry ..	Owner, zamindar of Salur, owner, subsequent Gallipilli Pydanna (occupier).	North, railway boundary; east, Salur zamindari jeroyati land; south, bund of Parasagaram tank; west, inam land of Kaligatla Sitanna.	·27
Zamindari, wet ..	Do. do.	North, railway boundary; east, Salur zamindari jeroyati land; south, bund of Parasagaram tank; west, zamindari jeroyati land.	·58
		Total ..	1·68

No. 892.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a well for the use of the males of Kanayapalem and a foot-path leading to it; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Nandigama is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Nandigama and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, item or parambeke, with survey or palmash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Nandigama taluk, Konapapalem village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 53 A	Pasupuleti Sivakoti and Pasupuleti Lakshmanna.	North, S. No. 53 A, ryotwari, 56 kunta, east, south and west, S. No. 53 A.	ACRE. 16

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 6, 1914.

No. 106-*P*.—The following notification of the Mysore Darbar, No. 10324—Sec. No. 64-13-3 (General), dated 15th April 1914, is published :—

It is hereby notified for general information that the attendance of persons from infected areas at the festival noted below is prohibited by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in them by the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, II of 1897 :—

Sri Venugopalaswami car festival at Sidlaghatta, Sidlaghatta taluk, Kolar district, from 9th to 16th May 1914 (both days inclusive).

No. 107-*P*.—In modification of notification No. 103-P, published on pages 309—312 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th April 1914, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary.	Hadagalli	Hampasagaram.	North Arcot—*cont.*	Tiruppattur—*cont.*	Girisamudram.
	Harpanahalli	Niluvanji.			Madappalli.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore	Somampalaiyam.			Mullukummai.
		Velankurichchi.			Perampattu.
Nilgiris, The	Coonoor	Coonoor.			Tumbari.
		Wellington Cantonment.			Vallipattu.
					Vaniyambadi.
North Arcot.	Gudiyattam	Kulidikki.		Vellore	Vattuvanam.
		Udayendram.	Salem	Hosur	Hosur.
	Tiruppattur	Alangayam	South Canara.	Mangalore	Mangalore.
		Andiyappanur.			
		Devastanam.	Tanjore	Negapatam	Negapatam.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore	The whole province	II. Bombay—*cont.*	(b) Towns and ports—
II. Bombay	1. *Northern Division*—		Bhiwndi.
	(a) Districts—		Bombay.
	Ahmedabad.		Bulsar.
	Broach.		Kurla.
	Kaira.		Rander.
	Surat.		Surat.
	Thana.		Thana.
			(c) Agencies—
			Rewa Kantha.
			Surat.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II. Bombay—*cont.*	2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Poona. Satara. (b) Town— Poona. 3. *Southern Division*— (c) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur Dharwar. Kanara. Kolaba. Ratnagiri (d) Towns and ports— Alibag. Panvel. Revdanda. Thal 4. *Sind*— (a) Districts— Hyderabad. Thar and Parkar. (b) Towns and ports— Hyderabad. Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— (a) States and Agencies— Baroda State Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country. (b) Town and port— Mandvi.
III. Bengal	Districts— Hooghly Howrah. 24-Parganahs Towns— Calcutta. Howrah.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Palamau. Patna. Purnea. Saran. Shahabad (b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Gaya. Patna.
V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Ferozepore. Gujranwalla. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar Hoshiarpur.
V. The Punjab—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Rawalpindi Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (b) Towns— Amritsar. Jullundur. (c) States— Jind. Kalsia. Kapurthala. Malerkotla. Nabha. Patiala
VI. Burma.	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Insein. Katha. Kyaukse. Lower Chindwin. Magwe. Mandalay. Maubin. Meiktila. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Ruby Mines. Sagaing. Shwebo. Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Toungoo Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon.
VII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia Banda. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah Etawah. Farukhabad Fatehpur.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—contd.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Mathra. Muzaffarnagar. Naini Tal. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur. Sultanpur. Unao.	VII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(*b*) Towns— Allahabad. Benares. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Mirzapur.
		VIII. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Bidar. Raichur.
		IX. Rajputana.	States— Alwar. Bharatpur. Jaipur.
		X. Central India.	State— Bhopal.
		XI. Delhi.	Delhi—Rural area.
		XII. Kashmir.	Province— Jammu.
		XIII. North-West Frontier Province.	District— Peshawar.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Mangalore. Hosur.	Kolamangalam. Sikkil.	Nagapatam. Negapatam Beach.	Velippalaiyam. Nagore.

The Nilgiri Railway.

Kurteri.	Coonoor.	Wellington.	Aravankadu.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.

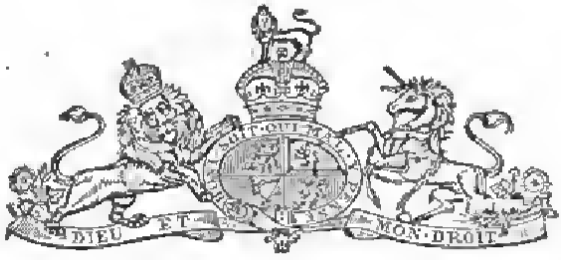
Gudupalli. Kuppam.	Mulanur. Patchur.	Kettandapatti Vaniyambadi.	Vinnamangalam.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No 852 P., dated 31st May 1909.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [Price, 4 annas.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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University of Madras:
B.A. (Honours) Degree Final Examination and the B.A. Degree (Pass Course), March 1914—Candidates passed.
Degree of Licentiate in Teaching, 1914—Candidates passed

NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT.

LEAVE.

Octacamund, April 29, 1914.

No. 57.—Mr. C. W. Moss, Headmaster, Madrasa-i-azam, furlough for one year and eleven days with effect from the 17th June 1914, under article 359 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

M R Ry. C. N. Srinivasa Achari, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur district, will be in charge of the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, in addition to his own, during the absence of M R Ry. M. Rameswara Rao Pantulu Garu on privilege leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th April 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave on full pay for one month from or after 11th May 1914 to M.R.Ry. J. Krishna Rao, Second Assistant, Training Section of the Government Training School, Tinnevelly, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cheyyar Range, and to appoint M. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Vellore, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of the range in the probationary class during his absence on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 1st May 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one month and ten days from 1st June 1914 or from the date of his relief thereafter to M.R.Ry. V. S. Vasudeva Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector, Kolpatti Range, acting in the Pattukkottai Range, and to appoint M.R.Ry. S. Vriddhagiri Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Papanasam, and Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore Range, to act as relief as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pattukkottai Range, in the probationary class during the absence of M.R.Ry. V. S. Vasudeva Sastri on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 30th April 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENT.

B. Chennakrishnamma, First Assistant, Government Training School, Kurnool, will be considered to have acted as Headmaster of that institution from 31st December 1913 to 27th January 1914 (inclusive) in the probationary class of the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th April 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

LIST OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS EXEMPTED UNDER ARTICLE 64 (a) OF THE CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Number.	Name of teacher.	Sex.	Nationality.	Grade of school in which he or she is qualified to teach.	Total approved service as teacher on 31st December 1901.	Special subjects in which qualified to teach.
1	Miss Inez Antony.	Female ..	Eurasian ..	Primary	10 years	English

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 29th April 1914.

J. H. STONE,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1914.

ORAL AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for carpentry, fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations on the subjects mentioned below :—

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR NELLORE, TIRUPATI, VELLORE, CONJEEVERAM AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

1914							
Monday, May.	11th	Carpentry ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	7	Public Works Workshops, Seven Wells, Madras.	Mr. H. B. Peirce (a).
		Fitter's work ..	Do.	7 A.M. ..	10	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.

(2) FOR BELLARY AND BANGALORE CANDIDATES (EXCEPT IN FITTER'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE)).

At Bangalore.

Monday, May.	4th	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	5	R.B.A.N.M.'s Technical School, Bangalore.	Mr. W. O. Old (b).
		Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. .	40	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Advanced ..	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, May.	5th	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	3 P.M. ..	4	Do.	Do.
		Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	40	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Advanced	7 A.M. ..	10	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, May.	6th	Mensuration	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	45	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Thursday May.	7th	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	18	Do.	Do.
		Bridge Work ..	Do.	7 A.M. ..	18	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	11	Do.	Do.
Friday, May.	8th	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	48	Do.	Do.
		Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	20	Do.	Do.
Saturday, May.	9th	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	20	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	15	Do.	Do.

(3) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES.

At Madura.

Wednesday, April.	29th	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Technical Institute, Madura.	S.R.Ry. M. R. Sadasiva Ayyar Avergal (c).
		Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do
		Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. .	9	Do.	Do
		Bridge Work .	Do.	7 A.M. ..	7	Do.	Do
		Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary	7 A.M. .	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, April	30th	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do
		Mensuration	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	5	Do	Do
Friday, May.	1st	Machine Construction.	Do.	7 A.M. ..	9	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Saturday, May.	2nd	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	9	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, May.	6th	Steam and the Steam-engine.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	4	Do	Do.
		Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, May.	11th	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	12	Do.	Do.
		Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	9	Do.	Do

(a) San Thomé, Madras.

(b) Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Madras.

(c) Care of Postmaster, Coonoor (The Nilgiris).

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*

(4) FOR ERNAKULAM, TRICHUR, SALEM AND COIMBATORE CANDIDATES.

At Palghat.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
1914. Thursday, 30th April.	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	District Board Assistant Engineer's office, Palghat.	M.R.Ry. A. Nagaswara Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Do.	2-30 P.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st May.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics ..	Do.	2-30 P.M.	2	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 2nd May	Do.	Elementary.	2-30 P.M.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May.	Surveying and Levelling	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Measuration	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.

(5) FOR NARSAPUR, MASULIPATAM, GUNTUR, BAPATLA, KURNOOL AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES.

At Bezwada.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Monday, 4th May.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Lock Bungalow, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. N. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.E. (b).
	Do.	Intermediate.	8 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary.	3 P.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	2 P.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	11	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	8 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May	Measuration	Intermediate.	3 P.M. ..	4	Do.	Do.
	Measuration	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	31	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 7th May	Masonry Construction	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	6	Do.	Do.
	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.
Friday, 8th May ..	Do	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	16	Do	Do.
Monday, 11th May.	Carpentry ..	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	10	Do.	Do.

(6) FOR MYSORE CANDIDATES AND [FOR THE BANGALORE CANDIDATE IN FITTER'S WORK (ELEMENTARY GRADE)].

At Mysore.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
Wednesday, 29th April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	8 A.M. ..	8	Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.	M.R.Ry. T. G. Lakshmana Rao Avargal (c).
	Do.	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	4	Do	Do.
Friday, 1st May ..	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Do.	8 A.M. ..	18	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8 A.M. ..	28	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Advanced ..	8 A.M. ..	21	Do	Do.
Thursday, 30th April.	Do	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	23	Do.	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal (d).
Saturday, 2nd May.	Applied Mechanics	Do.	8 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May	Measuration ..	Elementary	8 A.M. ..	17	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	8 P.M. ..	14	Do.	Do.
Monday, 11th May.	Carpentry	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	4	Do.	Do.

(a) Local Fund Assistant Engineer, Palghat.
(b) Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., River Conservancy Division, Bezwada.
(c) President, Mysore City Municipality, Mysore.
(d) Headmaster, Engineering School, Mysore.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hours of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*concld.*						
(7) FOR PUDUKKOTTAI AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES.						
At Trichinopoly.						
1914 Friday, 1st May ..	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. .	23	Office of the Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, Trichinopoly.	Mr. C. Peddie (a).
Saturday, 2nd May	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	84	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	21	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. .	16	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May.	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	7 A.M.	103	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. .	16	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 7th May	Bridge-work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. .	16	Do.	Do.
	Do .	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	8	Do.	Do.
Friday, 8th May	Applied Mechanics ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. .	18	Do.	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 9th May	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. .	102	Do.	Do.
	Do. .	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
Monday, 11th May.	Machine Construction.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Steam and the Steam-engine	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 12th May and Wednesday, 13th May	Surveying and Levelling.	Do	7 A.M. ..	16	Do.	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	114	Do.	Do
	Do	Advanced	7 A.M. ..	11	Do.	Do
Monday, 11th May.	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
(8) FOR TRIVANDRUM CANDIDATES.						
At Trivandrum.						
Wednesday, 29th April	Mensuration .	Elementary	8 A.M. ..	2	Executive Engineer's office, Trivandrum.	M. S. Ry. K. V. Nateea Ayyar Avergal (b).
Thursday, 30th April.	Surveying and Levelling.	Do.	7-30 A.M.	3	Do.	Do
Friday, 1st May ..	Do	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	4	Do	Do.
Saturday, 2nd May	Do	Advanced .	7-30 A.M.	1	Do	Do.
Monday, 4th May..	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	3	Do.	Do.
(9) FOR TINNEVELLY CANDIDATES.						
Vide column 8.						
Wednesday, 29th April.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	8	Executive Engineer's office, Palamcottah	Mr. H. Louis (c).
Thursday, 30th April.	Surveying and Levelling	Do.	7 A.M. ..	6	Executive Engineer's house.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate.	7 A.M. .	3	Do	Do.
	Do.	Advanced	7 A.M. .	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 1st May ..	Mensuration.. ..	Elementary.	11 A.M. ..	4	Executive Engineer's office, Palamcottah.	Do.
(10) FOR COCANADA, PADDAPUR, RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES.						
At Dowlaishwaram.						
Monday, 4th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	24	Executive Engineer's Bungalow, Dowlaishwaram.	Mr. C. B. Connell (d)
	Do	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	6	Do.	Do
	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	8 A.M. .	9	Do.	Do
	Do.	Intermediate	8 A.M. .	3	Do	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May.	Do	Advanced ..	8 A.M. .	1	Do.	Do
	Bridge-work	Elementary	2 P.M. ..	16	Do	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	2 P.M. .	3	Do.	Do

(a) Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly division, Trichinopoly.
(b) Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
(c) Executive Engineer, Palamcottah.
(d) Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, Dowlaishwaram.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
	I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*cont.*					
	(10) FOR COCANADA, PENDAPUR, RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES					
	At Dowlaiswaram—cont.					
1914.						
Wednesday, 6th May.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	30	Executive Engineer, Bungalow, Dowlaiswaram	Mr. O. E. Gerrell (a).
	Do.	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	3	Do.	Do.
	Machine Construction.	Elementary.	2 P.M.	1	Do	Do.
	Steam and the Steam-engine	Do.	2 P.M.	1	Do	Do.
	Surveying and Levelling	Do.	8 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 7th May	Do.	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	35	Do	Do.
	Do.	Advanced.	8 A.M.	1	Do	Do.
Friday, 8th May.	Applied Mechanics	Elementary.	2 P.M.	13	Do	Do.
	Mensuration	Do.	8 A.M. ..	43	Do	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	4	Do.	Do
Monday, 11th May.	Fitter's Work	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do
	Carpentry ..	Do	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do
	(11) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES,					
	At Amalapuram.					
Monday, 18th May.	Mensuration.. ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	17	No. 2, Sub-Division office	M.R.Ry. S. R. Ramachandra Sastriar Avergal (b).
	Do. .. .	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	5	Do.	Do.
Tuesday 19th May	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
Wednesday, 20th May.	Earthwork and Road-making	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 21st May	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	(12) FOR CHICACOLE AND VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES,					
	At Vizagapatam.					
Thursday, 30th April.	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	8	District Board Engineer's office, Waltair.	Mr. P. B. Achuthanandt (c).
	Do	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	2	Do.	Do
Friday, 1st May	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary	7-30 A.M.	3	Do.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	4	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 2nd May.	Mensuration	Elementary	7-30 A.M.	12	Do.	Do
	Do	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	3	Do	Do
Monday, 4th May	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	7-30 A.M.	14	Do.	Do
	Do.	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	1	Do	Do.
Tuesday, 5th May	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	(13) FOR NAZARETH CANDIDATES,					
	At Nazareth.					
Monday, 11th May	Carpentry	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	4	Art Industrial, Nazareth.	Mr. M. Augustine (d)
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	...
	Fitter's Work ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do	...
	(14) FOR CUDDALORE, KUMBAKONAM AND TANJORE CANDIDATES,					
	At Tanjore.					
Monday, 4th May	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	3	Brayar Chatram, Tanjore	M.R.Ry. M. Krishna Pillai Avergal (e).
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	4	Do.	Do
Tuesday, 5th May.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Do	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	2	Do	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 6th May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	5	Do.	Do.
Monday, 4th May.	Applied Mechanics	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do
Tuesday, 5th May.	Mensuration	Do	7 A.M. ..	7	Do	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.

(a) Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern division, Dowlaiswaram.
(b) Sub-Divisional Officer, Amalapuram.
(c) District Board Engineer, Vizagapatam.
(d) Superintendent, Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
(e) District Board Assistant Engineer, Tanjore.

Days with dates.	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners.

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

(1) FOR TANJORE AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

1914. Saturday, 2nd May	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate	12 noon ..	2	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland (a).

(2) FOR MADRAS CANDIDATE,

At Madras.

Thursday, 30th April	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	Intermediate	12 noon.	1	P.W.D. Offices, Chepauk.	Mr. E. J. B. Greenwood (b).

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY.

(1) FOR RAJAHMUNDRY, BEZWADA, VELLORE AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

Wednesday, 29th April.	Practical Telegraphy..	Elementary.	9 A.M. ..	14	Telegraph Training School Buildings, Randall's Road, Vepery.	Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland (a).

(2) FOR KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

Thursday, 30th April.	Practical Telegraphy..	Elementary.	12 noon...	34	Edward Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	Mr. G. O. L. Donnelland (a).
Friday, 1st May	Do. ..	Do.	10 A.M.	34	Do. ..	Do.

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM, INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.

(1) FOR VELLORE, SALEM, COTACAMUND AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR, NARSAPUR * AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

Thursday, 30th April.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	M.R.Ry. C. Viswanatha Sastriar Avargal (c)
	Inorganic Chemistry ..	Do. ..	2 P.M. ..	9	Do.	Do
	Physiography ..	Do ..	10 A.M. ..	11	Do.	M.R.Ry. S. Kamaswara Rao Avargal (d)
	Do ..	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	1	Do	Do.

(a) Technical Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraph Office, Madras.
(b) Electric Inspector to the Government of Madras, Madras.
(c) Science Assistant, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.
(d) Headmaster, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.
* For Electricity and Magnetism only.

Days with date.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
	III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE—*cont.*					
	ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.					
	(3) FOR TANJORE AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,					
	At Trichinopoly.					
1914.						
Wednesday, 29th April.	Electricity and Magnetism	Elementary.	10 A.M.	2	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. K. P. Ekambaram Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do.	Intermediate	2 P.M.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 30th April.	Inorganic Chemistry	Do.	2 P.M.	1	Do.	M.R.Ry. S. S. Vyasa Rao Avargal (a).
	Do.	Elementary	10 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
	(4) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES,					
	At Cocanada.					
Saturday, 9th May.	Physiography	Elementary.	11 A.M.	4	P. R. College, Cocanada.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (b).
	Do.	Intermediate	12 noon	2	Do.	Do.
	Inorganic Chemistry	Elementary	10 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	(5) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES,					
	At Amalapuram.					
Wednesday, 13th May.	Physiography	Elementary.	11 A.M.	1	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (b).
	Inorganic Chemistry	Do.	10 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	(6) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATE.					
	At Bapatla.					
Wednesday, 6th May and two following days	Physiography.	Elementary	7 A.M.	44	Board High School, Bapatla.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (b).
	(7) FOR KURNOOL CANDIDATE.					
	At Kurnool.					
Friday, 22nd May	Physiography	Intermediate	4 P.M.	1	Government Training School, Kurnool.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c).
	(8) FOR NARSAPUR CANDIDATE.					
	At Narsapur.					
Thursday, 14th May.	Physiography	Elementary.	7 A.M.	1	Taylor High School, Narsapur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c).
	(9) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES,					
	At Vizagapatam.					
Thursday, 14th May.	Physiography	Elementary.	2 P.M.	2	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (d).
	Do.	Intermediate	2 P.M.	2	Do.	Do.
	(10) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES,					
	At Guntur.					
Wednesday, 20th May	Physiography	Elementary.	4 P.M.	2	Government Training School, Guntur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c).

(a) S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
(b) Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Vizagapatam.
(d) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE—*cont.*						
PHYSIOGRAPHY—*cont.*						
(11) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES,						
At Peddapur.						
1914. Saturday, 9th May.	Physiography ..	Elementary.	4 P.M. ..	3	A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a).
IV.—BIOLOGY.						
ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.						
(1) FOR BELLARY, PALGHAT AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,						
At Madras.						
Wednesday, 29th April.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	12-30 P.M.	9	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre).	Dr. J. E. Henderson (b) and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. O. Koman Avargal.
(2) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,						
At Rajahmundry.						
Friday, 1st May and the following day.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	40	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. S. Kameswara Rao Avargal (c).
(3) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES,						
At Dindigul.						
Wednesday, 29th April.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	6 P.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Dindigul.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (d).
(4) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES,						
At Amalapuram.						
Wednesday, 13th May and three following days.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	12 noon.	75	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (e).
(5) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES,						
At Guntur.						
Wednesday, 20th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	34	Government Training School, Guntur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (d) and M.R.Ry. B. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (f).
(6) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATES,						
At Bapatla.						
Wednesday, 6th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	7	Board High School, Bapatla.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (e).
(7) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES,						
At Cocanada.						
Saturday, 9th May and Monday, 11th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	1 P.M. ..	34	P.R. College, Cocanada.	M.R.Ry. G. Sambamurti Avargal (e).
(8) FOR CHICACOLE CANDIDATE.						
At Chicacole.						
Saturday, 16th May.	Animal Physiology .	Elementary.	12 A.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Chicacole.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a).

(a) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(b) The Museum, Madras.
(c) Headmaster, Government Training School, Rajahmundry.
(d) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Villupuram.
(e) Assistant Professor, Presidency College, Madras.
(f) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Bellary.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

IV.—BIOLOGY—*cont.*

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY—*cont.*

(9) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Peddapur.

1914. Saturday, 9th May	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	2 P.M. ..	9	A E L M High School, Peddapur.	M R Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a).

(10) FOR PALAKONDA CANDIDATES,

At Palkonda.

Tuesday, 19th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	6 P.M. ..	4	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Palakonda.	M R Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a)

(11) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES,

At Vizagapatam.

Thursday, 14th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	28	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M R Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a)

(12) FOR MASULIPATAM AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES,

At Bezwada.

Monday, 4th May..	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	3 P.M. ..	8	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a).

(13) FOR NARSAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Narsapur.

Thursday, 14th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary	2 P.M. ..	13	Taylor High School, Narsapur	M R Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b).

(14) FOR BAZOLE CANDIDATES,

At Sivacodu.

Friday, 15th May..	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	12	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Sivacodu	M R Ry K S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b)

BOTANY.

(1) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES,

At Dindigul.

Wednesday, 29th April.	Botany	Elementary.	11 A.M. ..	22	Government Training School, Dindigul.	M R Ry K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b)

(2) FOR BHADRACHALAM CANDIDATES,

At Bhadrachalam.

Monday, 25th May	Botany	Elementary.	7½ A.M. ..	6	Government Incomplete Secondary School, Bhadrachalam.	M.R Ry. S V. Narayana Rao Avargal (c).

(3) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

Monday, 11th May.	Botany	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	78	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	M.R Ry. S Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a) and M R Ry. K. S Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b)
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	3	Do	Do.

(a) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(b) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Villupuram.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Bellary.

Days with dates.	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination	Examiners
IV—BIOLOGY—*cont.* BOTANY—*cont.* (4) FOR CUDDALORE, KUMBAKONAM, TANJORE, TRIVANDRUM AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES. *At Trichinopoly.*						
1914 Friday, 16th May	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	10	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	The Rev. E. Gombert (a).
Saturday, 16th May.	Do.	Intermediate.	7 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
(5) FOR TIRUPATI AND MADRAS CANDIDATES. *At Madras*						
Wednesday, 29th April.	Botany	Elementary.	12 noon	3	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre).	Dr. J. E. Henderson (b) and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. Kumara Avargal.
(6) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES. *At Amalapuram*						
Wednesday, 6th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	33	Board High School, Amalapuram.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
(7) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES. *At Vizagapatam.*						
Wednesday, 13th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	57	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
(8) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES. *At Peddapur.*						
Saturday, 9th May	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	4	A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
(9) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATES. *At Bapatla.*						
Saturday, 9th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	33	Board High School, Bapatla.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (d).
(10) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES. *At Guntur.*						
Monday, 18th May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	107	Government Training School, Guntur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (d) and M.R.Ry. B. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (e).
(11) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES. *At Cocanada.*						
Friday, 8th May	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	30	F.R. College, Cocanada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
(12) FOR CHICACOLE CANDIDATES. *At Chicacole.*						
Saturday, 16th May	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M.	14	Government Training School, Chicacole.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar (c).

(a) St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
(b) The Museum, Madras.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(d) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Vizianagram.
(e) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Bellary.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

IV.—BIOLOGY—*cont.*

BOTANY—*cont.*

(13) FOR KURNOOL CANDIDATES,

At Kurnool.

1914. Friday, 22nd May.	Botany	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Kurnool.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a) and M.R.Ry. K. Ramachandra Achar Avargal (b).
	Do	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	24	Do.	Do.

(14) FOR NELLORE CANDIDATES,

At Nellore.

Friday, 1st May.	Botany	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	44	Government Training School, Nellore.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a) and M.R.Ry. K. Ramachandra Achar Avargal (b).

(15) FOR PALAKONDA CANDIDATES,

At Palakonda.

Monday, 18th May.	Botany	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	24	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Palakonda.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(16) FOR MASULIPATAM AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES,

At Bezwada.

Monday, 4th May.	Botany	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	60	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
	Do	Intermediate	10 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(17) FOR NARSAPUR CANDIDATES,

At Narsapur.

Wednesday, 13th May.	Botany	Intermediate	2 P.M. ..	1	Taylor High School, Narsapur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do.	Elementary	2 P.M. ..	27	Do.	Do.

(18) FOR RAJOLE CANDIDATES,

At Sivacodu.

Friday, 15th May.	Botany	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	8	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Sivacodu.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a).

V.—AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

(1) FOR RAMACHANDRAPUR AND RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATES,

At Rajahmundry.

Tuesday, 12th May.	Agriculture	Intermediate.	2 P.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c) and M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	60	Do.	Do.

(a) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Villupuram.
(b) Assistant, Cole's Memorial High School, Kurnool.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
	V.—AGRICULTURE—*cont.*					
	AGRICULTURE—*cont.*					
	(2) FOR TIRUPATI, CONJEEVERAM AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.					
	At Guindy (near Saidapet, Chingleput district).					
1914. Wednesday, 29th April.	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	7	King Institute, Guindy.	M.R.Ry. M. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal (a).
	Do.	Intermediate.	2-30 P.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	(3) FOR RAJAHMUNDRY CANDIDATE.					
	At Madras.					
Thursday, 30th April.	Economic Entomology.	Intermediate	12 noon.	1	Madras Government Museum (Old Lecture Theatre), Madras.	Dr. J. S. Hodgson (b).
	(4) FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES.					
	At Amalapuram.					
Thursday, 7th May	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	27	Board High School, Amalapuram	M.R.Ry S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
	(5) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES.					
	At Dindigul.					
Wednesday, 28th April.	Agriculture	Elementary.	4 P.M. ..	3	Government Training School, Dindigul.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (d).
	(6) FOR BHADRACHALAM CANDIDATES.					
	At Bhadrachalam.					
Monday, 25th May	Agriculture	Elementary	7 A.M.	3	Government Intermediate Secondary School, Bhadrachalam.	M.R.Ry. R. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (e).
	(7) FOR PEDDAPUR CANDIDATES.					
	At Peddapur.					
Saturday, 9th May	Agriculture ..	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	1	A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur	M.R.Ry S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
	(8) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES.					
	At Cocanada.					
Friday, 8th May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	3 P.M. ..	5	P.R. College, Cocanada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).
	Do.	Intermediate.	4 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	(9) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES.					
	At Guntur.					
Tuesday, 12th May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	22	Government Training School, Guntur.	M.R.Ry R. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c) and M.R.Ry. R. V. Narayana Rao Avargal (d).
	Do.	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.
	(10) FOR BAPATLA CANDIDATES.					
	At Bapatla.					
Saturday, 9th May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	33	Board High School, Bapatla.	M.R.Ry K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (c).

(a) Chemical Assistant, King Institute, Guindy.
(b) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(c) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Vilupuram.
(d) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Bellary.
(e) The Museum, Madras.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

V.—AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

AGRICULTURE—*cont.*

(11) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES.

At Vizagapatam.

1914 Wednesday, 13th May.	Agriculture	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	3	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a).
	Do	Intermediate.	3 P.M. ..	1	Do.	Do.

(12) FOR NELLORE CANDIDATES.

At Nellore.

Saturday, May.	2nd Agriculture	Elementary.	8 A.M. ..	2	Government Training School, Nellore.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (b).

(13) FOR CHICACOLE CANDIDATE.

At Chicacole.

Saturday, May.	23rd Agriculture	Elementary.	10 A.M. ..	1	Government Training School, Chicacole.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (c).

(14) FOR PALAMONDA CANDIDATES.

At Palakonda.

Tuesday, May.	19th Agriculture	Elementary.	6 P.M. ..	2	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Palakonda.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (d).

(15) FOR MACHILIPATAM AND BEZWADA CANDIDATES.

At Bezwada.

Monday, 4th May.	Agriculture ..	Elementary.	2 P.M. ..	4	C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	M.R.Ry. S. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal (a).

(16) FOR NARSAPUR CANDIDATES.

At Narsapur.

Thursday, May.	14th Agriculture	Elementary.	7 30 A.M.	17	Taylor High School, Narsapur.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (f).

(17) FOR RAZOLE CANDIDATES.

At Sivaveda.

Friday, 15th May ..	Agriculture	Elementary	1 P.M. ..	28	Board Incomplete Secondary School, Sivaveda.	M.R.Ry. K. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal (f).

VI.—PHARMACY.

(1) FOR MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

Tuesday, April	28th Botany (special) ..	Intermediate.	12 noon.	2	Medical College, Madras.	Major T. H. Symons, I.M.S. (g) and M.R.Ry. Ibn Sahib M. C. Kumar Avargal.
	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Do.	12-30 P.M.	20	Do.	Do.

(a) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Dindigul.
(b) Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Vellagaram.
(c) Vidyasala Circuit, Egmore, Madras, S.C.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
VI.—PHARMACY—*cont.*						
(2) FOR BERHAMPUR CANDIDATES.						
At Berhampur.						
1914 Wednesday, April. 29th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	8 A.M. ..	6	Jubilee Hospital, Berhampur.	Major S. A. Barnak, I.M.S. (a).
(3) FOR VIZAGAPATAM CANDIDATES.						
At Vizagapatam.						
Saturday, May. 9th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	10 A.M. ..	15	Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam.	Major R. M. Illington, I.M.S. (b).
(4) FOR COCANADA CANDIDATES.						
At Cocanada.						
Friday, 8th May ..	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	4	Head-quarters Hospital, Cocanada.	Major S. Bose, I.M.S. (c).
(5) FOR MASULIPATAM CANDIDATES.						
At Masulipatam.						
Tuesday, May 12th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Masulipatam.	Captain J. W. H. Eabington, M.B., I.M.S. (d).
(6) FOR GUNTUR CANDIDATES.						
At Guntur.						
Wednesday, 29th and Thursday, 30th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	8 A.M. ..	10	Head-quarters Hospital, Guntur.	Major M. N. Chandhari, I.M.S. (e).
(7) FOR NELLORE CANDIDATE.						
At Nellore.						
Thursday, April. 30th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	8 A.M. ..	1	Municipal Hospital, Nellore	Major D. G. Hai, I.M.S. (f).
(8) FOR CHINGLEPUT CANDIDATES.						
At Chinglepud.						
Wednesday, April. 29th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate	10 A.M. ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Chingleput	Captain F. G. Rogers, I.M.S. (g)
(9) FOR CUDDALORE CANDIDATE.						
At Cuddalore.						
Thursday, April. 30th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders)	Intermediate	11 A.M. ..	1	Municipal Hospital, Cuddalore.	Major R. D. Wilcocks, I.M.S. (h).

(a) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam, Berhampur.
(b) Do. Vizagapatam.
(c) Do. Godavari, Cocanada.
(d) Do Kistna, Masulipatam.
(e) Do. Guntur.
(f) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore.
(g) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chingleput
(h) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, Cuddalore.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

VI.—PHARMACY—*Cont.*

(10) FOR TANJORE CANDIDATES.

At Tanjore.

1914. Monday, May.	4th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	7	H.R.H. Prince of Wales Medical School and Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore.	Major Alexander Chalmers, M.B., I.M.S. (a).

(11) FOR MADURA CANDIDATES.

At Madura.

Thursday, April.	30th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	8 A.M. ..	5	Municipal Hospital, Madura.	Major T. W. Harley, I.M.S. (b).

(12) FOR RAMNAD CANDIDATES.

At Ramnad.

Wednesday, 29th and Thursday, 30th April.		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	9	Head-quarters Hospital, Ramnad.	Captain J. A. R. Pope, I.M.S. (c).

(13) FOR PALAMCOTTAH CANDIDATES.

At Palamcottah.

Wednesday, 29th and Thursday, 30th April.		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	13	Municipal Hospital, Palamcottah.	Civil Assistant Surgeon L. W. Ferreira (d).

(14) FOR CALICUT CANDIDATES.

At Calicut.

Wednesday, April.	29th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	9	Municipal Hospital, Calicut.	Major R. B. R. Fraser, I.M.S. (e).

(15) FOR MANGALORE CANDIDATES.

At Mangalore.

Tuesday, May.	5th	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	8-30 A.M. ..	2	Wanlock Hospital, Mangalore.	Captain J. Kirkwood, I.M.S. (f).

(16) FOR BELLARY CANDIDATES.

At Bellary.

Saturday, 2nd May.		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	6 P.M. ..	3	Residence of District Surgeon, Bellary.	Major C. B. Hession, I.M.S. (g).

(17) FOR ANANTAPUR CANDIDATES.

At Anantapur.

Friday, 1st May ..		Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	13 A.M. ..	4	Municipal Hospital, Anantapur.	Civil Assistant Surgeon S. T. Browne, M.B., Ch.B.C.S., (h).

(a) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.
(b) Do. Madura.
(c) Do. Ramnad.
(d) Do. in charge Tinnevelly District, Palamcottah.
(e) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, Calicut.
(f) Do. South Canara, Mangalore.
(g) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bellary.
(h) Do. Anantapur.

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

VI.—PHARMACY—*cont.*

(18) FOR KURNOOL CANDIDATES,

At Kurnool.

1914. Wednesday, 29th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Kurnool	Civil Surgeon R. Sundaram, M.B. (a).

(19) FOR CUDDAPAH CANDIDATES,

At Cuddapah.

Wednesday, 29th and Thursday, 30th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	7 A.M. ..	3	Municipal Hospital, Cuddapah.	Civil Assistant Surgeon J. Lychlander (b).

(20) FOR VELLORE CANDIDATES,

At Vellore.

Thursday, 30th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	6 A.M. ..	2	Municipal Hospital, Vellore	Captain Andrew Smith Leslie I.M.S. (c)

(21) FOR CHITTOOR CANDIDATES,

At Chittoor.

Wednesday, 29th and Thursday, 30th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	11 A.M. ..	4	Head-quarters District Board Hospital, Chittoor	Civil Assistant Surgeon U. Sitaramaswami Nayudu, L.M. & S. (d).

(22) FOR SALEM CANDIDATES,

At Salem.

Thursday, 30th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	9 A.M. ..	5	Municipal Hospital, Salem.	Major W. G. Richards, I.M.S. (e).

(23) FOR COIMBATORE CANDIDATES,

At Coimbatore.

Thursday, 30th April.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	10 A.M. ..	4	Municipal Hospital, Coimbatore.	Major W. C. Long, I.M.S. (f).

(24) FOR PUDUKKOTTAI CANDIDATES,

At Pudukkottai.

Friday, 1st May and Saturday, 2nd May.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	10 A.M.	3	His Highness the Maharaja's Hospital, Pudukkottai	M.R.Ry. T. Sundaram Avargal, B.M.C.S.I. and L.M.C.P. (g)

(25) FOR TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

Monday, 11th May and two following days.	Practical Dispensing (for Compounders).	Intermediate.	1 P.M. ..	12	Municipal Hospital, Trichinopoly.	Civil Assistant Surgeon Khaja Latifuddin Sahib, L.M. & S. (h)

(a) Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.
(b) Do. Cuddapah.
(c) Do. North Arcot, Vellore.
(d) Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor.
(e) District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Salem.
(f) Do. Coimbatore.
(g) Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, Pudukkottai.
(h) Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly.

VII.—COMMERCE.

TYPEWRITING (ELEMENTARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED GRADES).

FOR ALL CANDIDATES BOTH AT MADRAS AND IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Only those candidates that satisfy the Examiners in the Written examination will be admitted to the Oral and Practical examinations. A list of such candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* this month or in June next, with all necessary information as to when, where and before whom they should appear for the Oral and Practical examinations. No separate intimation will be sent to the candidates.

(By order,)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 2nd May 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

MADRAS MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—MAY 1914.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE GRADES OF "CIVIL MEDICAL PUPIL," "INDIAN MILITARY PUPIL" AND "MADRAS-BURMA SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON PUPIL"—194.

Candidates who have applied for the ensuing Competitive Examination for admission to the grades of "Civil Medical Pupil," "Indian Military Pupil" and "Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pupil," respectively, are informed that the examination will be held on the date mentioned below:—

"CIVIL MEDICAL PUPIL," "INDIAN MILITARY PUPIL" AND "MADRAS-BURMA SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON PUPIL" GRADES.

Day	Hours	Subjects.
Friday, 16th May ..	10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. ..	English Grammar and Composition.
	12-30 P.M. to 1-30 P.M. .	Translation.

2. The examination will be held at the following centres and will be superintended at each centre by the Medical Officer whose address is entered opposite to it:—

Station.	Designation of Superintendent.
Anantapur	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur.
Berhampur	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Berhampur.
Calicut	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Calicut.
Cannanore	Civil Surgeon, Cannanore.
Chittapur	Civil Surgeon, Chittapur.
Chittoor	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor.
Cocanada	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cocanada.
Cochin	Civil Surgeon, Cochin.
Coimbatore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore.
Cuddalore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot, Cuddalore.
Cuddapah	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah.
Kurnool	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kurnool.
Madras	Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras.
Madura	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura.
Mangalore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mangalore.
Masulipatam	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna, Masulipatam.
Nellore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore.
Palamcottah	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah.
Rajahmundry	Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry.
Salem	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Salem.
Tanjore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.
Tellicherry	Civil Surgeon, Tellicherry.
Trichinopoly	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly.
Vellore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, Vellore.
Vizagapatam	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam.

Note.—As arrangements cannot be made for the examination of the Bangalore and Tinnevelly candidates at Bangalore and Tinnevelly, they must appear for their examination at Anantapur and Palamcottah, respectively.

Candidates are requested to apply to the respective Superintendents for any further information they may require.

3. The examination of the Madras candidates will be held at the MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

4. Candidates desirous of having any of the certificates submitted by them with their applications returned to them should apply for such certificates on or after the 1st AUGUST NEXT to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS to whom all the applications with their enclosures will be forwarded by this office along with the results as usual.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head nor

will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination in any one or more of the subjects of examination for which he appeared.

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, memoranda or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room, and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre, other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th May 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1914.

SPECIAL TESTS AND COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

Notice

Candidates who possess completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates, but are not Government servants and have not matriculated, and who are desirous of appearing for the coming Special Test Examinations, should submit their certificates in *registered covers* * to the undersigned on or before the 1st June 1914. The Commissioner will judge of the fitness of each candidate on the lines laid down in the Public Service Notification for the eligibility of holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and issue an order to him according permission or not to appear for the examinations—subject to the provisions contained in the notes subjoined to article 4 of the notification regulating these examinations.

Note.—Holders of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates issued by the States of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad will follow the procedure laid down above.

2. Government servants (holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates) who are in the superior service in posts, the sanctioned pay of which does *not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem*, should obtain the necessary permission from the Commissioner to appear for the examinations; these candidates should also submit their certificates (in registered covers *) by the 1st June 1914.

Note.—The maximum pay will be taken as the standard in the case of appointments on *progressive* scale as required in the Public Service Notification.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 1st May 1914.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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* The registered cover containing the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be superscribed "Application for permission to appear for the Special Test Examinations 1914."

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

The L.T. Degree examination of 1915 will be held at Madras, Saidapet and Trivandrum.

2. The B.A. Degree (Honours) examination, Part I of 1915, will be held at Madras and Trichinopoly.

3. The B.A. Degree (Honours) examination, Part II of 1915, will be held at Madras.

4. The B.A. Degree examination will be held at the following places in April 1915:—

Madras—All groups.
Bangalore—Groups (i), (iv), (v) and (vi) only.
Trichinopoly— Do.
Trivandrum— Do.

Note.—Candidates for the above examination selecting groups (ii) and (iii) will be required to sit at *Madras* for every part of the B.A. Degree examination in which they intend to appear. When the number of candidates proposing to appear for these groups has been ascertained, the Syndicate may appoint additional centres for the examinations in these groups.

5. The Intermediate examination in Arts will be held at the following places in March 1915:—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Tinnevelly.
Calicut.	Madura.	Trichinopoly.
Coimbatore.	Mangalore.	Trivandrum.
Kottayam.	Masulipatam.	Vizianagram.
Ernakulam.	Mysore.	
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Palghat.	

6. The Matriculation examination will be held at the following places in March 1915:—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Trichinopoly.
Bellary.	Mangalore.	Trivandrum.
Bangalore.	Mysore.	Vizianagram.
Kottayam.	Rajahmundry.	
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Tinnevelly.	

7. The F.L. and B.L. Degree examinations of 1915 will be held at Madras and Trivandrum.

8. The Oriental Title examination of 1915 will be held at Madras.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 15th April 1914.

THE MADRAS STUDENTS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Vice-President.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (*Ex-officio*).

Members.

The Resident at Hyderabad (*Ex-officio*).
The Resident in Mysore (*Ex-officio*).
The Raja of Kalingadu.
Mr. F. S. Davies, M.A., Cochin.
Dr. A. W. Bishop, Travancore.
Mr. Muhammad Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib, Khan Bahadur.
Mr. Vengali Keshi Raman Nayanar, Cannanore.
Mr. K. Narayana Rao, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, M.A.
The Rev. G. Pittendrigh, M.A.
Mr. K. Ramanni Menon, M.A.
Mr. S. M. Ranganatham, M.A.

Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

The main functions of the Committee are—

(1) To furnish information and advice to Indians who contemplate going to England.

(2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial, and Social information, collected by the Central Bureau in London.

(3) To communicate with the Central Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Native States whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at Kalmacott, Nungambakam High Road, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by *direct* correspondence with the latter. The regulations for entering the higher grades of public service in India and also the calendars and syllabuses of Universities and Colleges and the other Educational Institutions of Great Britain are kept by the Secretary and may be consulted by arrangement with him.

The Law College, Madras,
19th December 1913.

A. DAVIES, *Secretary,*
Madras Students' Advisory Committee.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1914-1915.

Male Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Second Circle	Nellore	Second week of July 1914.
	Bezwada	First week of August 1914
	Ellore	Third week of August 1914
	Bhimavaram	Second week of September 1914.
	Guntur	Fourth week of October 1914
	Narsaraopet	Second week of November 1914.
	Ongole	Third week of December 1914.
	Bandar	Fourth week of January 1915.
	Tanuku	Third week of February 1915.
	Narsapur	Fourth week of February 1915.
	Repalle	Second week of March 1915

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, II Circle, Guntur, at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 29th April 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1914-1915.

Female Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Central Circle	Madanapalli	Second week of June 1914.
	Vellore	Second week of July 1914.
	Salem	Third week of August 1914
	Tanjore	First week of September 1914.
	Cuddalore	Third week of October 1914.
	Nellore	First week of November 1914.
	Madras	Third week of January 1915.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspectress of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Madras at least a month before the week of the examination. Forms can be obtained from her office.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 29th April 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1914-1915.

Male Centres.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Sixth Circle	Tanjore	Second week of August 1914.
	Mannargudi	Fourth week of August 1914.
	Ramnad	Second week of September 1914.
	Mayavaram	Third week of October 1914.
	Tiruvalur	First week of November 1914
	Pattukkottai	Second week of November 1914.
	Tranquebar	Fourth week of January 1915.
	Srivilliputtur	First week of March 1915.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, Tanjore, at least a month before the week of the examination.

Office of the Inspr. of European and Training Schools, Madras, 1st May 1914.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS, 1914—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the two scholarships—one for men and one for women—that are open for award to European and Eurasian students under G.O. No. 418, Educational, dated 1st July 1907.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 20, and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

3. In order to be eligible for the scholarships, candidates must satisfy the following conditions:—

(1) They must be of *bona fide* European parentage.

(2) They must have passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Madras.

4. The scholarships will be awarded to eligible candidates on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

5. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 31st July 1914.

6. The tenure of the scholarships will be subject to the rules found in Chapter X of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, to which the attention of applicants is invited.

Form of application for Collegiate Scholarships for Europeans—1914

1. Name of candidate (in full)
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth
4. Name of parent or guardian.
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Class of community to which candidate belongs (European or Eurasian).
8. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1913-1914
9. Class and rank in which candidate passed the Intermediate Examination.
10. College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and course of study -
11. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address
Date }

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station
Date }

Principal

Madras, 1st May 1914

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS, 1914—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the two scholarships—one for men and one for women—that are open for award to European and Eurasian students under G.O. No. 416, Educational, dated 1st July 1907.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 30 and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

3. In order to be eligible for scholarships, candidates must satisfy the following conditions :—

(1) They must be of *bona fide* European parentage.

(2) They must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

4. The scholarships will be awarded to eligible candidates on the results of the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

5. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W.; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 31st July 1914.

6. The tenure of the scholarships will be subject to the rules found in Chapter X of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, to which the attention of the applicants is invited.

Form of application for Final Scholarships for Europeans and Eurasians—1914.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian
7. Class of community to which candidate belongs (European or Eurasian)
8. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1913-1914.
9. Class and rank in which candidate passed the several branches of the B.A. Examination.
10. College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and course of study
11. List of testimonials, if any, submitted

Postal address
Date }

Signature of candidate.

I hereby certify that is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station
Date }

Principal.

Madras, 1st May 1914

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, hereby notifies that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training into the Government Training School, Chittoor, in July 1914. Particulars in regard to the number of stipends available are given below :—

No.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		
		Elementary, higher.	Elementary, lower.	Total
—	Government Training School, Chittoor ..	Nil.	27	27

2. The instructions issued in this office notification, dated 17th December 1913, published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1914, will apply to the above school also. Please also see the correction slip, dated 21st January 1914, published in the Gazette, dated 27th January 1914.

Office of the Inspr. of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 4th April 1914.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE NINTH CIRCLE, 1914.

The Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools and the managers of aided schools that candidates of the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in the beginning of July 1914 in the following Government training schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available			Total
		Secondary.	Elementary higher.	Elementary lower.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore.	5	..	..	5
2	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.	..	24	26	50

2. The period of training is two years for all students except in the case of secondary students who have completed the Intermediate or the late F.A. course. In this case the period of training will be for one year only.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officer.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

The names of selected candidates should appear in the list of the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspectors wish they should be taken, *i.e.*, they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special cases, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the names for rejection should be noted against each.

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools from each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at training schools in the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they come but only up to the limit of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether really intends to make teaching the profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal funds will be admitted for training as also private candidates as free students.

9. For admission to the secondary training class, candidates should have passed the late F.A. or Matriculation Examination. Persons holding such secondary school leaving certificates signed by the Secretary to the Board for the award of such certificates as are accepted by the Inspector may also be selected. Teachers who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard or have been awarded an elementary school leaving certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the higher elementary training class, those who passed the late primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments are in the opinion of the inspecting officer not lower than those are eligible for admission into the lower elementary class. Applications should be accompanied by certificates of general education and conduct in original. Certificates of physical fitness may be produced at the time the students are admitted for training.

10. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the correspondents of secondary schools from the Inspector of Schools and all other should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools of their ranges.

11. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the 20th May 1914.

T. O. HODGES,
Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

Bangalore, 21st April 1914.

ADMISSION TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST CLASS, MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It is hereby notified for general information that candidates holding European High School Certificates or such Secondary School Leaving Certificates as are considered by the Principal, Medical College, to show a sufficient level of education will be eligible for admission into the Chemist and Druggist class.

The class will be held at the Madras Medical College from 1st July 1914. The course extends over two years.

Applications for admission to the class should be sent to the Principal, Medical College, before the 15th June next. Qualifications, conduct, transfer or leaving and vaccination certificates must be attached to the application. Printed forms of application can be had from the Senior Assistant Medical College, on sending a half-anna postage stamp.

Madras, 23rd April 1914.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Medical College.

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.

AUTUMN TERM, 1914.

The College reopens on Saturday 11th July and regular work for the autumn term for all the classes will commence on Monday the 13th July 1914 and the attendance will count from that date. The first lecture will be delivered for each of the classes from 10 to 11 A.M. on Monday the 13th July 1914.

New Admissions.

B.L., F.L. and Pleadership Classes—Candidates seeking admission to the B.L. Class shall have passed the First Examination in Law and those seeking admission to the F.L. and Pleadership Classes, the B.A. Degree Examination.*

Term Fees.

The term fee for the B.L. Class will be Rs. 100, for the F.L. Class Rs. 75 and for the Pleadership Class Rs. 50. But Mahammedans, Uriya and all other students belonging to the backward classes or castes specified in article 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code will be required to pay only half the usual fee under G.O. No. 632, Educational, dated 8th October 1895, and G.O. No. 290, Educational, dated 29th May 1901, and under Proceedings Dis. No. 4508, dated 8th June 1908, of the Director of Public Instruction.

All fees must be paid into the Bank of Madras (at the Head Office only) between Monday the 29th June and Friday the 10th July 1914 to the credit of Government under the head "XIX. Educational Fees—Government Colleges, Professional—Law College," and the receipt filed in the College office. Fees should not, under any circumstances, be paid at the branches of the Bank of Madras or into the Government Treasuries, and the Principal will decline to receive fees in cash or receipts for payments made in Treasuries other than that of the Bank of Madras. No exception whatever will be made to this rule.

Application for Admission.

NOTE.—(1) Application forms may be obtained on application to the College clerk. These must be duly filled up and filed in the College office, with the Bank's fee receipt, and in the case of F.L. and Pleadership candidates, with the vaccination certificate. *Applications with incomplete entries will not be accepted, and no name will be registered until the application in the prescribed printed form is filed in the College office.*

(2) *Vaccination.*—Under G.O. No. 609, Public, dated 18th August 1894, *all persons applying for admission into Government Professional Colleges* are required to produce "certificate of re-vaccination after the completion of the tenth year; or should they not have been vaccinated in early childhood, of vaccination after reaching the age of ten years. In the event of their having suffered from small-pox before or during their tenth year, they must produce a certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination subsequent to their having attained the age of ten. This certificate will not, however, be required from persons who bear the marks of small pox and who produce a certificate signed by two respectable householders that to their personal knowledge the individual was attacked with small-pox after he has completed his tenth year."

(3) The certificate of vaccination or re-vaccination referred to above, must under the rules embodied in the Government Order quoted above (*vide sub* 13) be granted by either Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons or Apothecaries or Sub-Assistant Surgeons or Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination.

Lectures will be delivered in all the subjects required for the F.L., B.L. and Pleadership examinations and in most cases these will be supplemented by classes.

Law College, Madras,
17th April 1914.

DAVIES,
Principal.

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* No candidate will be admitted to the College unless he presents, together with his application, a transfer certificate showing (a) the name of the candidate in full, (b) the date of birth as entered in the admission register, (c) the date on which he was admitted to and on which he left the institution, (d) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, (e) the subjects or portions thereof studied by him while enrolled, and (f) that he has paid all fees or other money due to that institution in respect of the last term in which he was enrolled.

No student will be allowed to attend the B.L. and Pleadership classes together. In the case of an applicant who had been previously employed, the application must be accompanied by a certificate of good character from the head of the office where he was employed. In the event of his being employed in a department where a register of service is maintained, the application should be accompanied by an authenticated extract from such register.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' MEDICAL SCHOOL, TANJORE

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION AND TRAINING OF SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, 1914-1916.

I The following classes of pupils will be admitted into this school :—

(a) Civil Medical pupils for employment as sub-assistant-surgeons under the Local Government.

(b) Local and Municipal pupils, *i.e.*, pupils specially stipended by Local Boards or Municipal Councils for service under those bodies.

(c) Madras-Burma pupils, *i.e.*, natives of the Madras Presidency, who are specially stipended by the Government of Burma for civil employment under that Government.

(d) Native State pupils, *i.e.*, pupils specially stipended by Native States for employment by such States.

(e) Private pupils, *i.e.*, pupils who undergo medical training as hospital assistants at their own expense in order to qualify as private medical practitioners.

(f) Female pupils, *i.e.*, female pupils belonging to any of the classes (b), (d) and (e) enumerated above.

II Civil Medical and Madras-Burma pupils are selected by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Full particulars are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-B, dated 3rd March 1914, pages 126—132.

Local and Municipal, Native States and private pupils are selected by the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, and rules for admission of these pupils are given below :—

(a) i. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for admission into this school, provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination, or the Matriculation examination or any higher examination or hold Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

ii. There is no age limit in the case of these pupils

iii. A student securing 40 per cent. in English and 35 per cent. in other compulsory subjects at the public examination may be considered for purposes of the rules and regulations of this department a holder of a Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. It should be borne in mind that it is a cardinal feature of the scheme to attach value to the character and result of a boy's entire school career in preference to the bare record of his success at any single examination.

(b) i. For female students a certificate of having passed the Matriculation or any higher examination or a Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. Such of the candidates as do not possess the above mentioned qualification shall apply on or before the 1st of June every year to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for permission as a special case to enter the Medical School, Tanjore, and the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, shall hold an examination of the approved candidates as to their fitness to enter the Medical School.

ii. They shall for the present receive their professional education gratuitously, but shall be required to pay the annual registration fee of Rs. 5. This fee should be paid not later than the 15th of July into a Government treasury to the credit of Medical School fees and the treasury receipt delivered at the school office. They shall be required to provide themselves with text books and instruments and shall pay the fee of Rs. 15 prescribed for the Final Board examination

(c) Applications from private pupils should be prepared in manuscript in the form given below and must be accompanied by (1) Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or Certificates of having passed the Matriculation examination or any higher examination, (2) of good conduct and vaccination and (3) by leaving certificates which should be sent to the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, on or before the 1st June 1914 :—

Form of application from private pupils for admission into the His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore.

1. Name of pupil and his house or village name in full.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full.
3. Father's occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate.
5. Present age with date of birth.
6. General educational qualification (examination passed).
7. Present residence (full address to be given).
8. Whether the candidate has attached the following certificates :—
   (a) General education certificate
   (b) Character certificate
   (c) Leaving certificate.

Date }
Place } *Signature of pupil.*

(d) Selected candidates will be required to join the Medical School, Tanjore, on the 1st July 1914, and the school fees in all cases must be paid into a Government treasury to the credit of the Medical School fees and the treasury receipt delivered at the school office before admission.

(e) If a private pupil leave the school during the session, he shall have no right to claim a remission of any portion of the term fee but the controlling authority may return or remit such portion as may be considered equitable

(f) The course in hospital and school extends to four years and the following is the present curriculum :—

First year—
Anatomy skeleton.
Physiology.
Chemistry.

Second year—
Anatomy, General and Practical.
Materia Medica.
Hygiene.

Third year—
Medical Jurisprudence.
Ophthalmology.
Lunacy.
Medicine } not for Board examination.
Surgery }

Final year—
Medicine including clinical.
Surgery including clinical, operative and minor.
Midwifery.

(g) Every private pupil should provide himself with all the prescribed text-books, instruments, etc.

(h) (i) The school fee for a private student is Rs. 25 for each year of study (total Rs. 100). The fee for admission to the Final Board examination is Rs. 15.

(ii) Pupils sent by a District Board or a Municipality are educated free, the monthly stipends and cost of books, etc., being borne by the Board or Municipality.

(iii) Native States sending pupils for instruction to this school are required to pay the same fees as those for private pupils.

Tanjore, 18th March 1914.

E. H. WRIGHT, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months (from July to December).

2. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Type-writing are also eligible (45 per cent. of marks in English and 40 per cent. in other subjects will be required). In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests. The Principal may require any applicant to appear before him before his admission is decided on.

No exemption of any kind can be granted.

3. The fee prescribed for the course is Rupees (30) thirty.

4. Applications from candidates must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half-anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees, this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee, in the case of candidates who are selected who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only, to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government treasury to the Credit of the "Madras Medical College Fees" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations, and the standard corresponds to the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Examination Scheme.

6. The applications will be received by the Principal from the 1st May to 15th June next. Intimation will be sent to selected candidates who should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 1st July.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application :—

Qualification certificate,
Conduct certificate,
Transfer (or leaving) certificate,
Vaccination certificate,
Treasury receipt for (Rs. 5) the registration fee,
Permission from the superior officer (if in public service)

Applications defective in any way or which have not been received on the 15th June will be rejected.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. The applications and other documents of candidates not selected will be returned. No enquiries from applicants will be attended to.

10. Students will not be granted leave during working days of the session.

11. Students who have not made satisfactory progress in classes, will not be permitted to appear for the Government Technical Examination and no certificates of attendance will be granted to them.

12. Before obtaining their certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commissioner of their ability to ride and cycle. No one will be promoted to the post of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and Telugu.

Madras, 24th April 1914.

G. G. GIFFARD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Medical College.

EXAMINATION PASSED.

The following students are declared to have passed the Vaccination Class Examination held on the 1st April 1914 at the premises of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy. The names are arranged in the order of merit. The successful candidates should apply to the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras or their certificates :—

Order of merit.	Name.
1	M. R. Sitaramaiah.
2	K. Janardhana Ayyar.
3	V. Srinivasa Sastri.
4	K. Padmanabha Ayyar.
	B. Lakshmana Rao.
6	K. Subrahmanian
7	C. R. Sambadri.
8	K. S. Vaidyanathan.
9	S. K. Harihara Ayyar.
	S. Ranganatha Rao.
11	A. J. Dawson.
	T. G. Subrahmania Ayyar.
13	H. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar.
14	P. Venkataraydu.
15	K. Nanayya.
	K. Madhava Rao.
	A. K. Sankaran Nair.
18	R. Nagaraja Rao.
19	T. Ramanuja Pillai.
20	S. Sombaiya Ayyar.
21	N. Lakshminarasinga Rao.
22	T. R. Kochu Krishna Menon
	K. V. Sankaranarayanan.
24	M. P. Kini.
25	P. P. Duraiswami Ayyar
26	C. Pongapany Mudali.
27	B. Narasimha Rao
28	R. Sundararaja Ayyangar.
	S. Krishna Ayyar.
30	D. Satyanarayana.

The King Institute, Guindy,
4th May 1914.

F. M. GIBSON, M.B., B. Sc.,
Director.

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

List of students who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, in 1914.

Number.	Names of students	Father's name.	Age.	Native place.		Caste.	Remarks.
				Village.	District.		
			yrs.				
1	Bodhavidhaya Rao Nayudu, T.	Thimmarakondaraya Nayudu.	24	Tuni ..	Godavari ..	Kapu	...
2	Gopalakrishnama Raju, K.	K. Parakal Raju.	23	Palamcottah	Tinnevelly.	Kshatriya ..	Won the Keene prize medal
3	Paramananthan, T.	T. Parna Ayya ..	23	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Smartha Brahman	...
4	Rajagopal, G. Mal.	G. M. Mal Nadar	23	Sawyerpuram	Tinnevelly	Indian Christian	....
5	Rama Ayyar, K. .	S. Krishnaswami Ayyar.	22	Madura ..	Madura ..	Smartha Brahman	Won the Robertson and the Clogston prize medals.
6	Sitharama Chetti, M. K.	Krishnaswami Chetti.	22	Tiruppur ..	Coimbatore.	Vaisya ..	....
7	Siva Rao Badami, B.	L. Bhima Rao Badami.	26	Bangalore..	Bangalore	Smartha Bhattata Brahman	...
8	Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. S.	P. S. Subbaraya Ayyar.	22	Kilapanki	Ramnad .	Smartha Brahman	...
9	Unnirisha Valodi, M.	Raja K. C. Manavikrama Raja Avl.	24	Kottakal .	Malabar ..	Samantha .	...

Office of the Director of Agriculture,
Madras, 29th April 1914.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Director of Agriculture.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Mohammadans who have passed the Matriculation Examination prior to 1910 or hold completed Secondary School Leaving Certificates for the post of clerk, office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary Mohammadan Range, on Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications which should be submitted so as to reach this office on or before the 15th May 1914 should clearly state the age, qualifications and previous experience if any, of the applicants, and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials.

Office of the Inspr. of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 6th April 1914

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

WANTED *immediately* a Clerk for the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. Applications, which should furnish the following particulars, should be submitted so as to reach this office not later than 1st May next. Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

(1) Name; (2) Age; (3) Last previous appointment, with salary; (4) Caste; (5) Highest general education test passed with year; (6) Vernacular languages known.

The selected candidate will be expected to join the appointment forthwith.

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,
14th April 1914.

T. O. HODGES,
Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified graduates whose optional language is preferably Canarese for the posts of teachers in the Board High school, Coondapoor and the Incomplete Secondary schools at Udipi and Karkal on salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs 90 with prospects of promotion by increments, etc.

2. Applications are also invited from undergraduates and others qualified under the Educational Rules for employment as teachers in secondary schools for the posts of Assistant Teachers and Drawing Master in the said three schools on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 with prospects of promotion by increments, etc.

3. Applications which should contain the following particulars should be accompanied by copies of testimonials, if any, and reach the undersigned before the 15th May 1914 :—

(1) Name in full; (2) Father's name; (3) Examinations passed—(a) Educational (with optional subject and language) and (b) Technical (year in which passed); (4) Caste; (5) Age; (6) Present profession, or appointment, if any; (7) Whether served in any secondary school as teacher, if so, service and name or names of schools; (8) College in which educated; (9) Candidate's address.

Coondapoor Taluk Board's Office, Coondapoor,
18th April 1914.

G. W. WELLS,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftsman test or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of an Assistant Draftsman on Rs 30—4—50 (sub. *pro tem.*) now vacant in the Office of the Director of Industries, Madras Mofussil candidates must be prepared to go to Madras to see the undersigned if they are asked to do so at their own expense.

Preference will be given to those who have had experience of the Public Works Department.

Madras, 17th April 1914.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Ag. Director of Industries.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Trained Muhammadans, holding certificates of the secondary grade, for the post of Temporary Assistant in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam on Rs. 30.

Applications should reach the undersigned by the 10th May 1914, stating age and qualifications together with copies of testimonials.

Government Madrasa-i-Azam, Mount Road,
Madras, 21st April 1914

C. W. MOSS,
Headmaster.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified teachers for the undermentioned posts in the Ramnad district in the Board Girls' Schools proposed to be started at Ellayirampannai in Sattur taluk and Pudupatti in Srivilliputtur taluk :—

	Rs.
Head teacher	12
First assistant	10

2. The application should furnish information as to the full name, caste, age, present employment, and the general and professional qualifications of the candidate and should also be accompanied by copies of certificates of education and character

3. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1914.

Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools,
Tinnevelly Girls' Range, Palamcottah,
21st April 1914

E. SCHOFIELD,
Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools,
Tinnevelly Girls' Range.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates of the University for a Clerk's post in the office of the Registrar of the University of Madras on Rs 40—1—30 Candidates for appointment should preferably have had some office experience, and must be well qualified in English. Good handwriting is an essential, and knowledge of shorthand will be an additional qualification. Applications, in applicant's own handwriting, with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th June 1914. The selected candidate will be appointed in the first instance on probation for six months.

Senate House, 4th May 1914

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

It is hereby notified that the post of Third Clerk in the Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle, has been filled up.

Coimbatore, 23rd April 1914.

A. DEROZARIO,
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Anglo-Indian Graduates for the post of Second Assistant, Training Section, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras, on Rs 100—5—125.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of certificates and testimonials should be sent to undersigned as soon as possible.

Presidency Training School for Mistresses,
Madras, 25th April 1914.

E. DIXON,
Superintendent.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No 1420 M, dated 11th August 1904, the next Examination for Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 5th and 6th June 1914 commencing at 8 A.M.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 1st May 1914, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 9 of the Rules for grant of Certificates of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541, and must be supported by the accompaniments referred to in that rule, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificates of Service in accordance with rule 22.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 1st May next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for Engine Drivers.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Chepauk, Madras.

Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be criminally prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th October 1904, pages 536 to 541.

7. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer, Sanitary Engineer to Government and President, Board of Examiners.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Chepauk, Madras, 9th April 1914.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS—1914–1915.

IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, MADRAS.

One hundred and ninety-nine scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Industries in recognised Industrial schools and will be tenable in the classes and for the periods mentioned below—

56 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 1-8-0 tenable for one year in standard C.
53 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 tenable for one year in standard D.
50 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 3 tenable for one year in the elementary class.
20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 6 tenable for two years in the intermediate class.
8 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 9 tenable for two years in the advanced class.

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The scholarships in Standards C and D and in the elementary and industrial classes will be awarded on the results of the examinations in Standards B, C and D, respectively, and those in the intermediate and advanced classes on the results of the Government Elementary and Intermediate Technical Examinations, respectively. No scholarships will be awarded on the results of the highest examination in any subject.

The conditions of award are as follows:—

1. The candidate shall ordinarily have been a student at the time of the examination and at least one year previously in a recognised Industrial school. *Scholarships in industrial subjects will ordinarily be given only to the members of the artisan castes or to others whose families are already engaged in the trade.*

2. The age of the candidate at the time of the examination shall not have exceeded 16 years in the case of standard C, 17 in standard B, 18 in elementary, 18 in intermediate, and 22 in advanced examination classes. In the case of Muhammadan candidates, the age limit will be raised by two years.

3. The scholarship in a given subject shall be awarded to the candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in that subject, provided that he has passed in the first class. Scholarships will also be awarded to other pupils of promise whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the head of the school to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without assistance. The claims of those sections of the community who are most in need of aid, will, other conditions being satisfied, be first considered.

4. Candidates who are preparing for a group certificate or a diploma shall have preference over those who are studying single subjects only.

5. No student shall be allowed to hold at the same time more than one scholarship. If eligible for more than one he shall elect which he will hold, and the scholarship thus set free will be awarded to the next most deserving student.

6. The candidate shall bind himself to prosecute his studies in the subject in which he has passed and for which he is to receive a scholarship in a recognised industrial school.

7. Scholarships are ordinarily intended for pupils devoting not less than half their time or a minimum of 16 hours a week to industrial work, but the Director of Industries reserves to himself the

right to award a double scholarship to pupils devoting the whole of their time to industrial work if he considers that circumstances warrant his doing so.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

All applications for scholarships awardable under this notification should be submitted to the undersigned by the Correspondent of the Institution in which the pupil studied in 1913 through the correspondent of the Institution in which he intends to study on printed forms which may be obtained from this office.

2. All applications for scholarships not dependent on the results of the Government Technical Examinations must reach the Director of Industries within three weeks of the publication of this notification; other applications must be submitted within three weeks of the publication of the examination results on which they depend. Those submitted after the prescribed date, will be liable to rejection for that reason.

3. Any scholarship vacated in the course of the period for which it is tenable will be awarded for the remaining period to an eligible applicant in the same year of study as the holder of the scholarship vacated.

4. The name of selected candidates will be notified by the Director of Industries in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

5. Heads of Institutions may grant leave without diminution or loss of scholarship for a period not exceeding one month to scholars who are absent in consequence of severe sickness; but if the leave exceeds this period no allowance is to be granted for the excess period. Casual leave without diminution or loss of scholarship may be granted for good and sufficient reasons for a period not exceeding 15 days in the year, provided such leave does not immediately precede or succeed gazetted holidays. Under the above conditions, leave for scholarship holders may be sanctioned by the Head of the Institution, but should be reported to the Director of Industries. If a scholarship holder absents himself without good reason on the re-opening day after the vacation for the Institution the scholarship for the vacation is liable to be withheld by the Director of Industries.

6. No person receiving a scholarship under this notification shall be permitted to hold another scholarship provided wholly or partially by Government without the special sanction of the Director of Industries. Such sanction will be accorded only for very distinguished merit.

7. Where the order of merit cannot be clearly ascertained a further competitive examination among those who are eligible for scholarships will be ordered.

8. All scholarships tenable under the above rules are liable to forfeiture for illness, misconduct, irregularity in attendance or failure to make due progress or to secure annual promotion.

9. A scholarship held in any class shall run from the beginning of the month in which the holder joins the class and shall not continue to be drawn after he ceases to attend the class. The scholarships are payable monthly.

10. In all cases where poverty has been made a condition of award, applications will be summarily rejected unless the evidence of poverty showing that but for the scholarship the applicant could not continue his studies, is thoroughly satisfactory.

11. In addition to the register required to be maintained under rule 80 of the Madras Educational Rules an acquittance roll containing the following information shall be maintained by the heads of the Institutions concerned and shall be produced at the time of the departmental inspection of the institution:—

(1) Number.
(2) Name of scholarship holder.
(3) Standard of scholarship.
(4) Monthly value of the scholarship.
(5) Period tenable.
(6) Number and date of the order in which the scholarship was sanctioned.
(7) Month for which the scholarship bill was drawn.
(8) Date of the encashment of the bill.
(9) Date of disbursement of the scholarship money and amount.
(10) Signature of the scholarship holder.
(11) Remarks.

Office of the Director of Industries, Madras,
5th May 1914.

K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Ag. Director of Industries.

NOTICE OF ALTERATION OF DATES OF EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS.

In modification of the notice published on pages 275 and 200 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st and 28th April 1914, respectively, it is hereby notified that the next examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers will be held on the 5th and 6th June 1914 instead of on the 18th and 19th May 1914.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Madras, 2nd May 1914.

CIRCULAR.

The applications of students wishing to join the Junior Intermediate Class of the Rajahmundry College should contain the following particulars:—

(1) Full name; (2) Address; (3) Age; (4) Extracts from their Secondary School-Leaving Certificates showing with dates all their term marks, and all the information given on pages 18 to 20 of these certificates.

Government College, Rajahmundry,
2nd May 1914.

P. RAJAGOPAL AYYAR,
for Principal.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who qualified for the DEGREE OF LICENTIATE IN TEACHING under the Old Regulations in the year 1914:—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
	SECOND CLASS.	
2	Krishnabrahmam, Vempati ..	Training College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
3	Lakshmanasimhaiya, Mysore ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet and Private study
4	Lakshmanarasimham, Kamabhatla.	Training College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
5	Sivaram Ratho	Do.

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 27th April 1914.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

B-Sup.-1

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY, EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [PRICE, 6 *pies*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following candidates have passed the B.A. (HONOURS) DEGREE FINAL EXAMINATION held in March 1914:—

[The Intermediate certificates and the attendance certificates of candidates who withdrew, or were absent, from the examination will be returned in July next to the Principals of the Colleges in which they studied for the examination, to whom all applications should be made for return of certificates.]

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH I—(MATHEMATICS).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	3	Jaganathan, E.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	1	Ananda Rau, Coojeyeram K. ..	Do.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	9	Sankaran Nambiyar, Parameshavil P.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	4	Krishnamachari, T.	Do.
3	6	Narasinga Rao, Kalavaguntla ..	Do.
4	8	Ranganathan Aiyangar, S. ..	Do.
5	12	Srinivasan, S.	Do.
6	2	Jagannathadas, Backu	Do.
7	10	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Padur ..	Do.
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	14	Sankara Rao, Ullal S.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	5	Krishna Rao, Tanjore S. ..	Do.
3	13	Venkatasubba Rao, Aripirala ..	Do.
4	7	Ramachandra Rao, Vijendra ..	Do.
		BRANCH II-A—(PHYSICAL SCIENCE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	19	Venkataramana, T. Venkatarama ..	Presidency College, Madras.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	16	Ramanathan, Kalpati B. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
2	21	Ramachandra Aiyar, N. R. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH II-A—(PHYSICAL SCIENCE)—*concld.*	
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	17	Sangameswaran, R. K.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	22	Venkatachalam, S. V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

The following candidate has qualified for the B.A. DEGREE (PASS COURSE) under Regulation 206:—

	20	Natesan, N. P.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
		BRANCH II-B—(PHYSICAL SCIENCE).	
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	23	Mudlagiri Nayak, Udipi	Presidency College, Madras
		BRANCH III-A—(BOTANY).	
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	26	Noronha, Charles	Presidency College, Madras
		BRANCH III-B—(ZOOLOGY).	
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	28	Raju, Lakshmipuram S.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	27	Varadan, M.	Do.
		BRANCH III-C—(GEOLOGY).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	30	Savasuriyan, S.	Presidency College, Madras.
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	29	Rama Rau, Bellur	Presidency College, Madras
2	28	Krishnan, L. S.	Do.
		BRANCH V—(HISTORY AND ECONOMICS).	
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	53	Ambravaneswaran, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	47	Ranganathan, Subrahmanya ..	Presidency College, Madras.
3	40	Venkatachari, S.	Madras Christian College.
4	51	Venkataramanamurti, Ravikanti ..	Presidency College, Madras.
5	34	Prasadabhayan, M. N.	Madras Christian College.
6	41	Hanumanta Rau, Siruguri ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	44	Narasimhan, P. V.	Do.
	46	Ranganathan, K.	Do.
	58	Sankaran Nayar, M	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
10	45	Narayanaswami, T. M. ..	Presidency College, Madras
11	57	Subrahmanyan, P A	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
12	55	Ramachandran, S	Do
13	31	Balakrishna Wariyar, C. Sankara ..	Madras Christian College.
	39	Sundara Reddi, E. V.	Do.
15	38	Srinivasa Rao, Varanasi	Do.
16	35	Ramaiya, Tumkur D.	Do.
17	48	Teyyunni Menon, Palikot ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	52	Viraraghavachari, T. N.	Do.
19	32	Krishnaswami, Parijatha N. ..	Madras Christian College
	49	Venkatakameswara Rau, Popuri ..	Presidency College, Madras.
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	50	Venkataraman, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	42	Krishnamachari, T. N.	Do.
	33	Narayana, Chittur V	Madras Christian College.
	36	Bongachar, Hemmige	Do.
	53	Varkkey, Chunkat J.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
6	54	Raghava Menon, Randamvittil ..	Do.
7	37	Srinivasa Rau, Closepet B. ..	Madras Christian College.
	56	Veduramani Asirvadam ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		BRANCH VII—(ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	82	Myers, Kathleen	Presidency College, Madras
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	75	Peck, Thomas R. S.	Presidency College, Madras
2	81	Virabhadrudu, Tanikella ..	Do.
3	73	Mangesha Rau, Ullal .. .	Do.
4	74	Padmanabha Menon, Pattattil .	Do.
5	65	Ram Pai, Achyuta	Madras Christian College.
6	71	Krishnaswami Rao, T.	Presidency College, Madras.
7	78	Ramani, N.	Do.
	80	Venkatanarasimhasubba Rao, Matukumalli	Do.
9	62	Markandeyulu, Putibanda ..	Madras Christian College
10	79	Srinivasa Rau, Canchi	Presidency College, Madras
		THIRD CLASS.	
1	78	Narasimhachari, Kaliyalam .	Presidency College, Madras.
2	69	Hanumanta Rau, Kandalam ..	Do.
3	64	Narasimhan, Nadadur	Madras Christian College
4	70	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Pundi R.	Presidency College, Madras.
5	67	Venkataramani, K. S.	Madras Christian College.
6	68	Arulswami, Swami	Presidency College, Madras.
7	66	Thomas, Sithar A. . .	Madras Christian College

The following candidates have qualified for the B.A. DEGREE (PASS COURSE) under Regulation 206:—

	78	Srinivasan, Sankalapuram ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	60	Gopalakrishnan, Vidalur D. ..	Madras Christian College

BRANCH VIII—(SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE).

SECOND CLASS.

1	87	Varadacharyulu, S. T. Gudimella ..	Presidency College, Madras.
2	86	Satagopachari, Komandur .	Do.
3	85	Krishnamachari, Valinri	Do.

THIRD CLASS.

1	84	Keshavan, B.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	83	Kerala Varma	Do.

Register numbers of candidates who withdrew from the examination —
17, 15 and 18.

Register numbers of candidates who were absent from the examination:—
43, 62 and 63.

Register numbers of candidates who were not permitted to sit for the examination.—
24 and 77.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 30th April 1914.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [Price, 6 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyar Ramachandra Ayyar, from Ramanathapuram (Madura district) to Kadayam (Tinnevelly district).

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Subrahmanya Venkatasubba Ayyar, on leave, from Kadayam to Vilattikulam (Tinnevelly district).

M.R.Ry. Narayanaswami Pillai Sundaram Pillai, from Vilattikulam (Tinnevelly district) to Ramaswaram (Madura district).

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Ootacamund, 27th April 1914.

JUDICIAL.

No. 26—Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

(1) M.R.Ry. Tamirkulam Madumbi Venkataraghava Achari Avargal, from Nandalur to Cuddapah (*to join on the re-opening of the Court*).

(2) M.R.Ry. Aringanam Subrahmanya Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, from Cuddapah to Nandalur (*to join on the re-opening of the Court*).

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
1st May 1914.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Taruvai Annovayyar Sundaram Ayyar Avergal, Assistant Director of Survey, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 15th May 1914 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L.Rds and Agri.), Chepauk, 1st May 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

FOREST.

Resignation.—The resignation of Mr. S. G. Tomkinson, Ranger, Third Grade, Nilgiris, is accepted with effect from 9th April 1914.

Coimbatore, 28th April 1914

C. D. McCARTHY,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, A. Veradaraja Ayyar, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st May 1914 or date of relief.

Ootacamund, 27th April 1914.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. K. Somasekanda Ayyar, Overseer, First Grade, temporary, from the Vennar division, VII Circle, to the IV Circle. To join on or before the 8th May 1914.

S. B. MURRAY,
Ag. Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. K. S. Nallaperumal Pillai, Overseer, Second Grade, in the Karaput division, is granted privilege leave for two months from 1st May 1914 or date of relief.

28th April 1914

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. N. Thangavadivelu Mudaliyar, Sub-Engineer, in charge of the Negavalli sub-division, is granted privilege leave for two months from 14th May 1914 or date of relief.

30th April 1914.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Sankara Ayyar Ramaswami Ayyar, Supervisor, will assume charge of No. II sub-division of the Tank Restoration Scheme division as a temporary measure.

Camp Kodaikanal, 1st May 1914.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry. R. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Overseer, Second Grade, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2422 C., dated 21st April 1914, is reposted to the Kurnool division.

M.R.Ry. E. Soundararajan Ayyangar, posted to this Circle as a Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 2423 C., dated 21st April 1914, is re-posted to the Kurnool division.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. C. D. Ganapathi Pillai, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Kurnool division, is granted privilege leave for 25 days from the 3rd May 1914 or date of relief.

Bellary, 25th April 1914.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. K. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Overseer, Cuddapah division, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th of April 1914, or date of relief.

Bellary, 27th April 1914

Leave.—M.R.Ry. A. Rajam Ayyar Avergal, B.A., B.C.E., Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bellary division, is granted privilege leave for three months (on medical certificate) under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from date of relief.

Posting.—Mr. J. S. Mullen, Supervisor, First Grade, Bellary division, to act as Sub-Divisional Officer, Bellary sub-division, *vice* A. Rajam Ayyar on leave.

Bellary, 28th April 1914.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. K. R. Rajagopala Ayyangar, appointed in the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department's Memorandum No. 3620-C. of 22nd April 1914, as Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 per mensem and posted to this Circle, is posted in the first instance to the Salem division and transferred to the Coimbatore division for the charge of Kollegal Section. *Head-quarters, Kollegal.*

Coimbatore, 2nd May 1914.

J. M. PARKER,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month with effect from date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. S. A. Sambasivam Pillai, Overseer, Second Grade, Nellore division.

Postings and Transfers.—(1) Lance Corporal J. Dickson, Overseer, First Grade, from the South Presidency to the North Presidency division.

(2) M.R.Ry. L. M. Sundaresa Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the North Presidency division to the Nellore division.

(3) M.R.Ry. C. V. Ramanathan and (4) M.R.Ry. T. S. Krishnan, who have accepted the offers of appointments as Temporary Upper Subordinate made to them, from the South Presidency to the Nellore division.

(5) M.R.Ry. P. Ramayya, who has accepted the offer of appointment as Temporary Upper Subordinate made to him, from the North Presidency division to the Chingleput division.

N.B.—The transfers of items (2) to (5) carry with them sanction to the grant of transit pay to the Temporary Upper Subordinates.

Madras, 28th April 1914.

A. H. MORIN,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Colathur Rangaswami Ayyangar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Tank Restoration Scheme division, is granted under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 15th April 1914 or the date of relief.

Trichinopoly, 30th April 1914.

M. S. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Lieutenant S. A. Cartman, I.S.M.D., is granted one month and twenty-seven days' privilege leave from or after 5th May 1914.

Postings.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Totadri, L.M. & S., on relief at Chingleput on the 1st May 1914, is posted temporarily to reserve duty, Salem.

Second-class Military Assistant Surgeon P. J. McGrath, I.S.M.D., on relief at General Hospital is posted to Voluntary Venereal Hospital, Madras, *vice* Lieut. S. A. Cartman, I.S.M.D., granted leave.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Gopal Rao, L.M. & S., on relief of plague duty, Tanjore, is placed temporarily at the disposal of Chairman, Municipal Council, Palni, *vice* First-grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Abdul Rahim, No. 620.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Muhammad Husain, B.A., M.B., C.M., on return from leave is appointed to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur.

Madras, 30th April 1914.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Rangabashyam Nayudu, M.B. & C.M., was on reserve duty, Vellore, from 1st to 10th April 1914, both days inclusive.

Postings.—Civil Assistant Surgeon E. T. Watson, L.M. & S., who is permitted to cancel the unexpired portion of his leave, is posted to General Hospital, Madras, as a temporary measure.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon M. Gopala Ayyar, L.M. & S., on relief of plague, inoculation duty, Negapatam, is placed temporarily at the disposal of President, District Board Coimbatore, to fill a vacancy, *vice* Temporary Second-grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dr. V. O. Taylorin charge of Local Fund Hospital, Mettupalayam, reported sick.

Madras, 2nd May 1914.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon H. Ganesh Sundara Rao, L.M. & S., was on reserve duty, Kurnool, from 23rd to 21th March 1914, both days inclusive.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Vittal Rao, L.M. & S., on the expiry of his leave on the 6th May 1914, is posted to reserve duty, Surgeon-General's office, until further orders.

(By order.)

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 4th May 1914.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The public are informed that a new Public Works Department division styled Koraput division has been specially constituted from 1st April 1914 with headquarters at Koraput.

The division is sub-divided for the present into three sub-divisions: (a) Koraput, (b) Indravati and (c) Jeypore.

All the correspondence relating to this new Public Works Department division should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Koraput division (headquarters, Koraput).

Office of the Executive Engineer, Vizagapatam, 17th April 1914.

A. S. LAURIE, *Executive Engineer.*

It is hereby notified that Abdul Satar, Dhalayat, Sub-Collector's office, Nandyal, Kurnool district, is dismissed from service and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government.

Nandyal Sub-Collector's Office, 8th April 1914.

F. J. NOBES, *Sub-Collector.*

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of Act VI of 1878, that about four months prior to 5th August 1913, Dudekula Subbanna of Vanipenta village, Proddatur taluk found while demolishing a mud wall of Devati Veerish's house in Vanipenta village, treasure consisting of four gold coins worth about Rs. 34. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Cuddapah at his office at Cuddapah on 25th September 1914 at 11 A.M. with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Cuddapah Collector's Office, 22nd April 1914.

E. A. DAVIS, *Ag. Collector.*

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 16th day of June 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 38 * (thirty-eight) approximately was found hidden in a well in survey No. 205 belonging to one Pulicheri Gurnnada Mudah of Tirapati in the village of Thummanaidupolem in Chandragiri taluk, Chittoor district.

Description of property.	Value. About
	Rs.
Red wood weighing 94¼ maunds and consisting of 24 chiselled posts, 41 unchiselled posts and 5 pieces	38

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office on the 15th day of May 1914 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

* Value of the articles at present secured.

Chittoor Collector's Office, 6th December 1913.

A. FOTHERINGHAM, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that, on the 8th day of February 1914, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at about Rs. 40 was found hidden in the village-site poramboke land in the village of Srirangarajapuram in the Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot district:—

Description of property.		Value.
Four silver bangles, hollow Two silver bangles do. Two do. solid. One silver bar (solid, 8 inches long) One brass vessel, big One do. small	Weighing 58 1/4 tolas ..	About Rs. 40.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 11th day of July 1914 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore, 23rd February 1914.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS, *Collector.*

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on the 13th October 1913 the treasure consisting of Rs. 23 whole rupees was found by Kontharu Chowdhary, Krishna Podhane, Magata Panigrahi, Varjuna Chowdhary, Yogadhu Chowdhary, Lokhene Saha and Karuna Panigrahi of Pudadigi village, Surangi estate, Ichchhapuram taluk, Ganjam district, in a vacant raised ground at the eastern end of the southern street of Pudadigi.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Ganjam at Chatrapur on 1st September 1914 at 11 A.M. with a view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Ganjam Collector's Office, Chatrapur,
27th March 1914.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure consisting of jewels was found by one Avadai, daughter of Sadalaimuthu Kone of Piranjari village, Tinnevelly taluk, Tinnevelly district, on the 22nd November 1913, in Survey No. 1793, grazing ground, poramboke, on the bank of the Chithar river, while she was rooting out kurandi bushes (ஞாலங்கை) for the reclamation of the field for cultivation :—

Serial No.	Description and number of the articles	Approximate value. RS.	A.	P.
1.	Gold ornament worn in the neck (thanga kambi karai 2)	34	0	0
2.	Gold ornament worn in the ear (thanga vazhi 2)	1	4	0
3.	Gold pieces (thanga pottu 2)	0	8	0
4.	Silver broken pieces 3	0	6	0
5.	Silver ornament worn in feet (peeli 2)	0	1	0
6.	Gold ornament worn on the ear with a white stone in the centre (thirukkuppu)	5	0	0
7.	Copper vessel with lid (kapparai with lid)	8	0	0
		11	1	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorised before the Collector of Tinnevelly at his office at Kokkarakulam on 1st day of June 1914 at 11 A.M. in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tinnevelly Collector's Office,
18th December 1913.

G. H. B. JACKSON,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that about the 11th December 1913, the undermentioned treasure is said to have been found in Nagulapadu village of the Atmakur taluk by Vaidyala Venkata Subbareddi and his servant Suripoga Narasigadu while digging earth in S. No. 464 of Nagulapadu held on a ryotwari patta by Sanavarapu Venkatarami Reddi and nine others:—

Details of the find.	Weight. TOLAS.	Estimated value. Rs.
A pot of small gold coins usually known as "Fanam" or "Ruka" of which 328 has been recovered from the finders	10¾	140

All persons claiming the said treasure or any portion thereof are requested to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Nellore at his office in Nellore on Monday the 6th July 1914 in view to their claims being enquired into and disposed of according to law.

Nellore Collector's Office,
18th January 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that in September 1913, current coins of the total value of Rs 14-3-9 were found by certain persons while digging at the foot of a coconut tree in S.N. 50/2 of Palimar village, Udipi taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency, belonging to the Mulki Venkatramana temple in the Mangalore taluk.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore at 3 P.M. on Monday, the 7th September 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office, Camp Brahmavar,
5th April 1914.

M. E. COUCHMAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles of treasure were found by (1) Pooriah Kandian and (2) Sabbiah Kandian, sons of Doraiswami Kandian of Poonganoor village, Tanjore taluk, and (3) their mother Ponnammal while digging their patta lands in survey No. 131 S. of Punganoor village, Tanjore taluk and district, about 24 months ago:—

Description of articles.	Weight in acres.	Approximate value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1. Natareja	140	52	8	0
2. Somaskandar	40	15	0	0
3. Do Ambal with pedam	42½	13	15	0
4. Prathosha Moorthies	19	7	2	0
5. Vallimmai	1	0	6	0
6. Doivanai	1½	0	9	0
Total ..	244	91	8	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
8th January 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned articles valued at Rs 24-5-0 have been discovered by M R Ry. S. Sambasiva Chettiar, High Court Vakil, Mayavaram, Tanjore district, from S No. 9, closed as patham of Pattamangalam vattam, Mayavaram taluk, while making some excavation for a building:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Approximate value.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Twenty-two broken gold beads and one gold pattakarai 6½ inch by ¾ inch	6¾ viraganadai	24	5	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th June 1914, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
8th January 1914.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 32 was found in a vessel buried in the chilly garden (S. No. 763 of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk, known as Jamal Khan Madi or Cheruvu Vara Madi) of Gatte Chinnarappa of Kurli village, Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district, Madras Presidency:—

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value.
		RS.
Fifteen small circular pieces of gold, bearing the image of Vishnu on one side and some inscription on the other and locally known as "Madas"	2 1/16 tolas	32

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 8th day of June 1914 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
17th January 1914.

S. W. G. L. MacIVER,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that, on or about the 10th January 1914, the treasure mentioned below was found by Velacchan Vittil Ramen of Cherupalcheri amsam, Walluvanad taluk, near an abandoned well:—

	Approximate value.
	RS.
One gold bangle	65

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar at Calicut on 27th July 1914 at 11 A.M. and establish their claims.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
12th March 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 2nd May 1914.

Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1913 to 2nd May 1914).		Grand Total	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Anantapur	720	354	8	8	6	3	18	50	140	210	9,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	7	1	10	7	251	179	34	10	1	1	10	11	986	204	207	305	60	47	5,710	4,479
Bellary	304	177	104	86	6	7	8,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	300	227	8,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	140	107	7	1	1,[illegible]	879	18,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	630	340	493	501	54,[illegible]	44,[illegible]
Chingleput	9	5	6	4	6	5	7	6	11	5	11	10	3	5	4	3	7	4	13	10	6	3	2	1	3	3	—	—	2	3	2	2	101	67
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore	4	1	46	36	—	—	345	300	710	570	6,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	317	241	6	5	399	145	2,154	1,390	4,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	17,471
Cuddapah	1	5	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	3	304	324	35	70	3	7	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	610	390	—	—	917	794
Ganjam	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	6	3	3	3	3	1	6	5	6	1	4	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	63	39
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	3	1	1	39	10
Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kurnool	172	168	—	—	—	—	18	3	310	452	171	311	843	170	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	6	—	—	6	6
Madras City	17	11	3	—	11	7	7	4	11	10	10	10	33	9	10	17	3	2	6	3	3	3	5	3	7	3	—	—	1	1	4	3	194	154
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	27	13	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	26	44	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4	3	4	4	10	3	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Malabar	1	—	—	—	4	2	1	1	3	3	7	7	11	3	47	41	50	50	240	611	32	50	313	400	300	300	—	—	10	10	6	5	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Nellore	3	3	44	—	3	1	2	3	6	3	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3
Nilgiris, the	7	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	73	30	309	171	110	30	330	300	30	13	143	30	203	140	174	110	42	30	135	100	30	66	34	45	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
North Arcot	356	611	14	13	48	18	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	800	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	770	400	41	40	13	6	46	91	11	11	10	3	145	134	1,407	900	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	10,[illegible]
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Salem	301	464	91	407	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	911	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	160	90	307	301	2,[illegible]	915	356	363	163	210	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	357	254	355	140	30,[illegible]	17,[illegible]
South Arcot	—	—	6	4	3	3	1	—	3	2	3	1	3	1	54	40	—	—	4	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	10	73	2	1	—	—	197	130
South Canara	1	3	1	1	2	1	40	2	1,[illegible]	304	466	420	716	400	302	170	140	110	164	154	340	190	100	103	100	130	320	220	315	270	130	230	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	3	1	1	—	2	2	3	3	1	3	—	—	4	4	1	—	1	1	101	144	193	150
Trichinopoly	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	3	35	34
Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	70	47	5	3	3	3	1	1	108	71
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	1	1	34	8
Banglor State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	3
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	333	173	—	—	15	13	107	103
Pudukottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	18,[illegible]	14,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	971	679	5,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	183,[illegible]	104,[illegible]

STATEMENT shewing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 2nd May 1914.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 18th April 1914.						Reported during the week ending 25th April 1914.						Reported during the week ending 2nd May 1914.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellary district	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	2	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittoor district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coimbatore district	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
North Arcot district	—	—	8	1	18	18	17	11	—	—	4	1	4	1	—	—	4	—
Salem district	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
South Canara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore Town	—	—	—	—	6	6	5	5	—	—	6	6	4	4	—	—	4	3
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbakonam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin port	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Vizagapatam port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	20	22	24	26	1	1	13	8	14	9	2	2	9	4	11	7

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
4th May 1914.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned properties consisting of gold and silver jewellery, brass-plates (European and Indian), knives, spectacles, razors, walking sticks, umbrellas, wooden boxes, planks, etc., remaining unclaimed at the Police Commissioner's office up to the 31st December 1913 will be sold by public auction on or after the 8th October 1914.

Any person who may have a claim thereto is required to appear before the undersigned and establish his claim within six months from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, failing which they will be sold by public auction.

LIST.

1. One gold plated bangle valued Rs. 11-6-0.
2. Four German silver bangles, 4 silver rings, 2 gold rings of inferior gold, 1 brass ring mounted with silver, 1 gold nose-screw of inferior gold, 1 string of red beads, 1 string of brown beads (the effects of patient Arthamma who died in the General Hospital on 27th June 1913).
   Three glass bangles, 1 glass ring, 1 brass ring, 4 brass toe rings, 1 gold nose ornament (set with red stone inferior gold), 1 gold thali and 1 silver thali (the effects of patient Ambtham who died in the General Hospital on 6th July 1913).
3. A bundle containing a bamboo basket with sanitary commodes, one soap cake with tray (complete).
   One aluminium cup, 1 table knife, 2 candle sticks, 1 soda bottle.
   One coffee strainer, 1 tin box (small), 1 bottle with medicine, 1 bag; sale-proceeds Rs. 6-6 of coffee powder, sugar, wheat flour credited.
4. One carpet bag containing 4 copper hoppis, 2 copper trays, 1 brass dabbaw, 1 hoppi, 1 white jacket, 2 white drawers and 1 black shirt and sale-proceeds of ten As. 9 credited.
5. Two teakwood pieces, 12 feet long.
6. One copper bowl and a penknife.
7. Brass cups in gunny bag.
8. One penknife.
9. One big knife with wooden handle.
10. One large soda water bottle.
11. One yard of check cloth.
12. One copper vessel.
13. One canvas easy chair, 2 wooden chairs (1 broken), 1 cot (incomplete), 2 oil tin cans, 1 aluminium tumbler, 1 kerosine light, 3 table light, 2 globes, 2 glass tumblers, 1 lemonade bottle, 3 aluminium vessels, 1 handkerchief, 2 looking glasses, 1 mushlapatti, 2 iron trays, 1 copper chembu, 1 kaja with tumbler, 1 brass lota, 1 brass jattibawali, 1 iron half-measure, 1 brass thavalai, 1 bottle, 1 brass kazandi, 2 brass thattoos, 1 brass lamp, 2 soap boxes, 1 vegetable cutter, 2 iron ladles, 3 unmelled vessels, 2 iron boxes, 1 iron cover and 2 pictures.
14. One iron bar and a match box.
15. Returned.
16. One Salmapet square cloth.

17. Three wooden seats.
18. A gunny bag, a white shirt, 1 packet of tea and green vegetables, sale-proceeds As. 1-2 credited.
19. One khaki over-coat.
20. One cycle horn.
21. One small wooden stool.
22. One pipe tie.
23. Eight new gilded watch chains.
24 to 27. Rs. 2-4-0, sale-proceeds of ground-nuts, bengalgram, and gingelly seeds, credited.
28. Forty playing cards, 1 mat, 2 lamps.
29. One black fungo cap.
30. One off Syandrad angavastram, 3 yards.
31. One black cycle pump.
32. One motor-car starting handle.
33. Returned.
34. Cash brass pipe, 1 brass small horse, 2 small brass chambous, 2 wooden female puppets, 2 tin spoons, 1 German silver spoon, 1 brass small cross, 1 small aluminium kunjy, 1 hair comb, 1 small sandalwood piece, some small mud beads, 1 blue pencil and 1 wooden box.
35. As. 4, sale-proceeds of tobacco, green gram, tamarind and mustard, credited.
36. One oil can.
37. One nickel plate burner.
38. One reservoir of a motor-car lamp.
39. One silk cloth (red Pondicherry).
40. One silk umbrella (black).
41. The following effects of 23 persons who died or left the General Hospital:
One coloured old saree and 1 old cole, 1 coloured old saree and 1 jacket, 1 white blouse, 1 bodice, 1 coloured blouse, 1 shirt and 1 white shirt, 1 coloured saree, 1 shirt, 1 cap, 1 pair of slippers and 1 pillow case, 1 coat and 1 rag, 1 coloured cloth, 1 cap and 1 handkerchief, 1 white cloth and 1 shirt, 1 small rag and 4 coloured rags, 1 handkerchief, 1 strap, 1 coat and 1 pair coloured stockings, 1 coloured cloth and 1 shawl, 1 coloured cloth and 1 yellow cloth and 1 white trousers, 1 coloured cloth and 1 coat, 4 strings of beads, 1 shell, 2 blankets, 2 white cloths, 2 bags and 1 iron rod, 1 white cloth and 1 coloured cloth, 2 white cloths and 1 shawl, 1 white cloth, 1 coloured cloth and 1 banian, 1 white cloth, 1 coloured cloth, 1 coloured cloth and 1 white cloth, 1 white cloth, 1 white cloth and a rag, 1 white cloth, 1 coloured cloth and 1 banian, 1 coloured blanket, 2 white cloths, 1 shirt, 1 small handle, 1 blanket, 1 rag, 1 cap and 2 cloths, 1 white cloth and 1 coloured cloth, 2 shirts, 1 drawer, 1 white cloth and 1 velvet cap, 2 white cloths, 1 white cloth, 1 banian and 1 red cloth, 1 white cloth and 1 coloured cloth, 2 white cloths, 1 banian and 1 blanket, 2 white cloths, 1 shirt and 1 towel coloured.
49. Rs. 70-1-1 unclaimed deposits of patients who had either left or died in the General Hospital (credited).
49. Sale-fees for motor car.
49-A. The following unclaimed effects of patients who had either died or left the General Hospital —
Two silver thayathu, 2 silver buttons with brass rings 1 gold wire nose-ring, 1 string with 2 silver thayathu, 1 gold thin wire nose-ring, 2 German silver bangles, 2 brass bangles, 1 string common beads (white and red beads between), 1 brass nose ornament (broken piece only), 1 metal ring with two red and 2 white stones (1 stone missing), 1 pair of gold wire ear-rings, 4 silver thayathu, 1 leather purse, 1 metal toe-ring, 1 metal earring with clamp (wire), 1 necklace containing 38 coral beads (the hook and sometimes one of brass), 1 black gold and 2 silver thayathu in a cord, 2 glass bead bangles with silver attachment.
44. The following properties of prisoners:
One purse, 1 cord thread, 1 brass thimble with cash As. 1-11, 1 penknife, 1 brass ring and cash pies 6, 2 brass toe-rings and 1 snuff box, 1 penknife, 2 thayathu, 1 gold stud and 1 thayathu, 1 key, 2 silver thayathu, cash As. 3-2, 1 empty snuff box, cash As. 1-6, 1 safety pin rolled gold, cash pies 7 and 1, 2 rings, 1 nose screw, 2 iron keys, 1 bag and cash As. 1-2, 1-3 and 1-2.
45. One muffler, 1 red cloth, 1 white bed sheet cloth, 1 shirt and 1 banian and Re. 1-3-0.
46. One cloth bundle containing 1½ measure rice, sale-proceeds credited.
47. Cash Rs. 6 credited.
48. Returned.
49. Sale-proceeds of a fowl As. 8-3, credited.
50. Sale-proceeds of a hen, Rs. 1-4-8, credited.
51. Cash pies 8 credited.
Imitation corals with silver thayathu and brass hooks, 1 gold screw and a cloth purse.
52. Returned.
53. One pair of gold kunthalathalis minus stones, 1 gold Kathu Bichhu minus stones.
54. One brass kathirikai.
55. An umbrella 2 ribbed.
56. One Sandapet red angavastram, 1 table knife and 1 needle (large).
57. Twelve glass carriage, 2 pairs of small scales, 1 small leather addigay corner, 3 lead pencils, 1 ivory pencil holder, 1 piece copper wire, two pairs of old spectacles, 1 marie stick in 3 pieces, 1 steel pinchers, 1 slate (cracked), 1 testing stone (small), 2 small books, 3 small arms (copper), 1 glass cutter, 3 pieces of copper.
58, 59, 61, 62 and 63 sale-proceeds of Bengal gram, etc., Rs. 1-8-2 credited.
64. About 50 lbs of tanning bark.
65. One leg of wood 21" x 6"
66. One string chains with 2 metal trinkets, 1 pair gemstones mutruvas, 1 red stone gold pin, 3 gold tingamit, 1 cross tirugu, 1 brass hoppar, 1 German silver toe rings
68. Eighty pieces of cassuna.
67. Sale-proceeds of a fowl As. 5-0 credited.
68. One silk lungi with lace border
69. Sale-proceeds of rice As. 2-6 credited.
70 to 78. Sale-proceeds of sugar Rs. 1-2-0 credited.
77. One brass carriage-wheel axle box cap.
78. Do cap
79. A leather dog with iron hooks
80. Returned to owner
81. Sandapet red coloured angavastram, 1 large red handkerchief and cash As. 10-1 credited.
82. One Swan fountain pen with 2 gold bands and nib, the top cover or shield is brass.
83. One nickel coated cycle with tyre lever at one end bearing marks "Southrock" made in U.S.A.
84. One gold Sasanthi tirugubilla.
85. Two quarter anna copper pieces and 1 half anna.
86. A leather tool-bag containing 12 articles.
87. Three red cloths, 1 quilt, 1 white and black lined namby, 1 brass chembu, 1 copper Panchapatram, Madhva Brahman's caste mark stamp with ring, 1 small piece of gobichandanam.
88. One leather collar for pony.
89. One pair of shoes (white).
90. One spanner
91. Eight pieces of a broken silver watch case.
92. One old white handkerchief, readable books in Malayal knowledge
93. The following effects of a patient who died in the General Hospital:—
One leather bag, 1 small looking glass, 1 hair brush, 1 key, 1 cow mattress, 2 pillows cases, 1 red blanket, 1 white blanket, 1 pair black shoes, 1 pair socks, 1 hat, 1 dark shirt, 1 steel Trunk locked, 1 pair black shoes, 1 pair black boots, 1 carpet bag, 2 pairs white trousers, 1 pair coloured trousers, 1 coloured coat, 1 white shirt
94. The properties of one Mr Brennan of the Salt and Abkari Department.
One camp table, 1 box containing 7 collars, 2 woollen banian, 4 canvas hold-all, a regimental badge, a piece of cloth, 4 pairs and 1 odd socks, an empty bottle, camp cot with mosquito fittings and cot curtain, 2 canvas easy-chairs, 1 sword with belt in scabbard, 1 box (paid board) containing a shoe-horn, oil can, a box sugar, 6 brushes, a rosary, a wooden silver bangle, a lock-rule, a hairbrush, a razor, a brass button shooter, a shaving soap, empty tin, a small mirror, a bottle scent, some letter papers, 1 fine lock, 2 post cards, visiting cards, used stamps, 8 country made knife, shaving brush, and solar bottles empty 2 full, 1 table lamp complete, 2 glass vases, 6 saucers, 4 plates and 7 glass tumblers, 3 forks, 4 table knives, 4 spoons, 1 tea strainer, 1 chinese lamp reservoir, 1 enamelled tea pot, a tea kettle, 4 cups, 1 enamelled tumbler, 1 enamelled bowl (same brilliant), a porcelain toilet set, a black dress suit, a blue serge suit, cotton suits 2, Madras Holland suits 2, khaki, uniform coats 2, khaki uniform trousers 3, volunteer khaki uniform 1, riding breeches 1, 1 white Mess uniform, 4 cotton shirts, 2 bed sheets 4 white cotton bed handkerchiefs, 2 soft collars, 7 linen collars, 1 khaki cotton gloves, 1 Salt officers forage cap, 2 towels 9 socks, 7 ties, 1 tea-pot cover, 1 table cover, 1 blue cotton banian, 1 bathing trousers, 1 flannel sheet, 2 pillows, 2 gramaphone records, 1 small mirror, a lot of books and note-books, 4 pictures in frames, a photo, 3 hats, 5 pairs shoes, 4 pairs boots, 2 pairs gaiters

95. Three mats.
96. One bamboo basket containing 2 aluminium tumblers, 1 tin jodathavalai, 1 tin coffee powder, 1 pair of canvas shoes, 1 empty bottle, 1 cloth bundle containing some pots, 1 half towel.
97. Returned to owner.
98. One full sovereign, 1 salem belt (waist string), eight gold earrings each Re 16, 8 pieces of cloth.
99. One blanket, 1 pillow, 1 old lungi and 1 mat.
100. One row of 31 beads
101. Sale-proceeds of onions, As. 3 credited
102. A Portuguese quarter stop coin.
103. One 8 ribbed black umbrella.
104. One hand lamp reservoir.
105. One brass tumbler and a broken mud kuja.
106. One 8 ribbed black umbrella with white cover.
107. Cash Rs. 26, a pair of gold kuppu, 1 cash-coloured money purse, 1 coat, 1 small looking-glass, 1 white towel, 2 coloured handkerchiefs, 1 baruna, 2 white pillow case 1 white coat, 1 holland coat, 1 old coloured angavastram, 1 coloured lungi, 1 mouth organ, a pair of iron pillars, 4 Singapore buttons, 1 needle, 1 wooden box, 1 country mat, 1 pillow with case, 1 pillow without case and 1 doll.
108. One lace bordered all cloth and an alpacca coat
109-115. Sale-proceeds of tamarin, Rs. 2-2-0 credited.
116. One iron pipe and 1 stopped cork.
117. One felt cap.
118. One broken carriage.
119. One wooden stick
120. One motor-car reflector.
121. One broken penknife.
122. Two hot-racks
123. Returned.
124. One broken candle socket of a carriage lamp.
125. One brass jodathavalai, an empty bottle, an aluminium tumbler all tied in an old handkerchief.
126. One small book-shaped box with a small looking-glass.
127. A fountain pen.
128. Four small rectangular plates of gold 4" broad weighing 2 varagundayas packed in a paper.
129. One motor-car horn.
130. The following articles filed in a case:—
One mould, 7 counterfeit coins, a counterfeit coin 1 tin box, 1 iron anvil, a mortar and a pestle, 1 iron glucere, a pair of scissors, 2 small files, 1 iron tongs, 1 brush, 1 iron hammer, 2 iron rotumbu, 1 iron needle, 1 anthern furnace, 1 iron blow-pipe, 1 iron ladle and a small quantity of beeswax and sale-proceeds of cocoa As. 1-3, credited.
131. One penknife.
132. A lock with keys.
133-136. Sale-proceeds of rice, etc., Rs. 2-5-0 credited.
137. One Tamil book.
138. A table knife.
139. A razor
140. One knife.
141. Two knives.
142. Rice powder
143. Sale-proceeds of gingelly seeds, As. 13 credited.
144. Rs. 2-1 sale-proceeds of rice credited.
145. Cash Re 4-12 credited.
146. One bazaar oil lamp.
147. A woolen coat.
148. Cash Rs. 1-2-3 credited.
149. An evening woolen cap.
150. Three and three-fourth yards of silk cloth
151. An ordinary pair of spectacles, nickel rim with 2 turn cord leather case.
152. An iron scoop (enamelled).
153. One pair of water-proof leggings with pencil marks inside 3—8553—6/1. 8/96 in both
154. One cushion with cover of muslin.
155. A steel monkey spanner bearing name "Abingdon."
156. A purse containing As 1-7 credited
157. A small teak-wood box containing 1 small penknife, 1 small bottle, 1 iron needle, copper coal, 4 German silver valaiga gloves, 1 Hyderabad pie, 2 small pieces of copper, 1 blue stone, 1 white stone.
158. Two old white cloths.
159. An English book "Zoe" by H Rider Haggard.
160. A cloth bag containing a nut cutter, a country knife and three small brass bells.
161. One felt hat, green.
162. A bundle of 3 iron keys and a paper cutter.
163. An English book "Five nights"
164. An hand cart with only one wheel.
165. One bundle containing a shawl, 1 coat, 1 trousers, 1 shirt and an undercloth.
166. One ten rupee currency note (credited).
167. An English book (The Oxford Geographies).
168. A silver thayath and a copper thayath.
169. A black ostrich feather fan.
170. A black umbrella.
171. A leather.
172. An old coloured pavadai and small chinta jacket.
173. One silk handkerchief red valued As. 2.
174. Two cinchona leaves valued a hant As. 4.
175. One flat iron valued about Re 1-8-0
176. One blue striped white shirt valued about Re. 1-8-0.
177. Delivered to owner
178. A wooden sign-board
179-182. Sale-proceeds of rice Rs. 3-9-0 credited.
183. One penknife
184. Two copper vessels, 1 enamel cup, 1 brass tumbler, 1 bottle and 1 lamp.
185. Two copper vessels, 1 aluminium pot, 2 penknives, a pair of scissors and a pair of scales
186. One copper vessel and a pair of scissors.
187. Destroyed
188. One copper vessel.
189. Two silver rings, a wreath of beads and cash Re 11-0-3 credited
190. Four metal toe rings, 2 nose ornaments, 1 white saree and 1 white jacket.
191. One silver bangle.
192. The following effects of deceased patients of the General Hospital:—
One woollen vest, 1 trousers, 1 coat, 1 tie, 1 hat, and a pair of boots, 2 coloured cloths, 1 coloured shirt, 1 white banian and a cap, 1 white cloth, 1 coloured cloth, 1 white cloth, 1 coat, 1 red blanket, 2 white cloths, 1 towel, 1 coloured cloth, 1 white cloth, 2 white cloths, 1 white cloth, and 1 coloured cloth, 1 pair white old canvas shoes, 1 coat, 1 shirt, 1 tie, a pair of trousers 1 pair of socks and a cap 2 coloured cloths, 1 white cloth, 1 shirt and 1 coat, 1 shawl silk, 1 white cloth, 2 red cloths, 1 white cloth, 5 white cloths, 1 coat, 1 white cloth, 1 towel, 1 coloured shirt, 2 white shirts, 1 white cloth, 2 white cloths 1 coloured cloth, 2 shirts and 1 white rag, 1 coloured cloth, 1 coloured handkerchief, 2 white cloths, 1 coloured cloth, 2 white cloths, 1 shirt, 1 white rag and 1 umbrella, 1 coloured cloth, 1 towel, 1 coloured saree, 1 coloured saree, 1 coloured saree and 1 white cloth.
193-195. Rs. 1-14-6 sale-proceeds of bengalgram credited
196. 1 single blade knife
197. 1 second-hand bicycle.
198. 1 copper vessel and 1 aluminium vessel.
199. One pair scales, a copper vessel and 2 scissors.
200. One penknife.
201. Do.
202. Small broken gold pieces valued Rs. 19
203. 204, 206, 207 and 208. Rs. 6-13-0 sale-proceeds of rice credited.
205. Two bundles of peacock feathers
209. Brass nut and broken pieces of brass.
210. One silk sky colour pudavay with red stripes, 1 old Kornad pudavai, 3 silk ravikays, 1 black ravikai, 4 lot-rags, 1 pair of marugoon with green stones, 2 iron keys in a ring and 1 screw driver.
211. One silver waist band and 1 pair of gold rings.
212. Four small photos and 1 photo
213. Two mats
214. As 8-9 sale-proceeds of fowl credited.
215. One green old woollen blanket valued Re. 1.
216. One black 8 ribbed umbrella valued As. 12
217. Do. do. As. 4.
218. Two iron keys valued As. 1.
219. One tin case.
220. A pair of slippers
221. One white banian, 1 long-cloth shirt, 1 hand white cloth.
222. One six rupee stamp paper, 1 eight anna stamp paper and 1½ rupee stamp paper endorsed to Ranganadha Ayyangar of Triplicane.
223. One velvet old cap, 1 old Pondicherri cloth and 1 pair of slippers.
224. One umbrella.
225. A bunch of 4 iron keys and an old pattern whistle.
226. A brown leather hand-bag containing 1 note-book, a tin, an auto strop razor with case together with 20 razor plates, 1 long comb and 1 spoon.
227. One note book, 1 tin containing tobacco, 1 evening cap, a bunches, 1 shaving mirror, 1 bottle of eau-de-cologne, a frock, 1 tie, 1 white towel, 2 pairs of socks, 1 handkerchief 1 soap and a blackleed pencil.

228. A brass small burner valued 8 annas.
229. Burner of a motor-car light.
230. One red bound book.
231. One yellow flowered red chintz petty coat and a dirty white cloth.
232. One pair of motor-cycle water-proof leggings.
233. Delivered to owner.
234. One brass bowlin.
235. One mango plank.
236. One signing bell.
237. One gold pattukam.
238. One turnscrew.
239. One cake of soap and 47 sheets of foolscap paper.
240. One brass and 1 copper vessel.
241. One bunch of keys, 1 cocoanut knife and 1 penknife.
242 and 243. Returned to claimant.
244. Thirteen pieces of leather (large), 3 small pieces of leather, 4 pieces of leather, 1 brown leather gaiter, 1 brush and some catalogues.
245. One alpacca umbrella 8 ribbed (broken).
246. Cash As. 1-8 credited.
247. Do. 1-3 do.
248. Do. 1-6 do.
249. Do. 4-0 do.
250. Cash Rs. 2-8-0 credited, 1 box containing ten articles of clothing, 2 pack-ed bookcase letters, 2 small boxes, razorbee and 4 spring pillows.
251. One pair scales.
252. Do.
253. Thirteen vissa and 10 pullams of lead.
254. One copper bowl.
255. One penknife.
256. One basket of coal.
257. One dagger.
258. One silver watch valued Rs. 20.
259. One amarina pot.
260. One knife.
261. One gunny bag.
262. Eight papers, 1 cloth purse, cash Rs. 38-12-0 credited, 1 silver thayalli, and 1 carpet bag.
263. One umbrella, black without handle valued As. 8.
264. A bunch containing 4 iron keys valued As. 1-6.
265. Returned to claimant.
266. One empty gunny bag, 7 canes and 7 bamboo sticks valued about 4 annas.
267. Returned to claimant.
268. One Madapat red muvakam valued 2 annas.
269. One old umbrella handle broken, valued 4 annas.
270. A bunch of iron keys in a handkerchief, valued As. 1-6.
271. One cake of soap valued 4 annas.
272. One brass wire bell valued 8 annas.
273. One brass and glass motor-car tail lamp cage valued 1 anna.
274. Water tank of a setting gas lamp of a motor-cycle valued As. 12-0.
275. A part of a harness valued As. 0-9.
276. False hair valued As. 12-0.
277. Two sticks and a hood valued about Rs. 8.
278. One silk podavai valued Rs. 25.
279 and 280. Rs. 1 sale-proceeds of sugar credited.
281. One sword.
282. One knife.
283. Do.
284. Do.
285. Gunja (destroyed).
286. One pachariya.
287. Forty playing cards.
288. One sword and 1 dagger.

City Police Office, Madras,
8th April 1914.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police and Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Ganjam.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
29th April 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, and further amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to invest Mr. B. Ry. Tanirkulam Madumbi Venkataraghava Achari Avergal, District Munsif of Cuddapah in the Cuddapah district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 100.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of Cuddapah.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of the assumption of charge of the District Munsif's Court, Cuddapah, by the officer.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
1st May 1914.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 14th February 1914, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th February 1914, notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 27th April to Saturday the 27th June 1914 (both days inclusive) and that the notification regarding the recess of the Subordinate Courts will stand as published therein.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
14th April 1914.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 20th January last, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court of Madura will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 4th day of May, to Saturday, the 4th day of July 1914, both days inclusive.

District Court, Madura,
22nd April 1914.

J. G. BURN,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of the Additional District Munsif at Penukonda will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 20th April to Saturday the 30th May 1914, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
20th April 1914.

B. C. SMITH,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of the Court's notification, dated the 3rd March 1914, notice is hereby given that the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Coimbatore, has been closed for the annual recess for 47 days from 20th April 1914 to 5th June 1914 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment, and arrangements will be made for the delivery of such copies.

District Court, Coimbatore,
22nd April 1914.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge.

In partial modification of the notification of this Court, dated the 29th January last, and published at page 220 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1914, notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Ramnad at Madura will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Wednesday the 29th day of April to Monday the 29th day of June 1914, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court of Ramnad at Madura,
20th April 1914.

C. G. SPENCER,
District and Sessions Judge.

NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, IV OF 1884.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. A. Subramania Chetty & Sons, No. 55 Bunder Street, Madras, have applied for a license to construct a magazine for the storage of manufactured fireworks in M.R.Ry. P. Appaswami Pillai's garden in Tondiarpet, which is bounded on the north and west by Elaya Modah street and on the east and west by cocoanut topes belonging to M.R.Ry. Yadaraja Gramany and M.R.Ry. P. Appaswami Pillai. Any person who may have objection to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site is required to send to the undersigned and to the applicant a notice of his intention to appear and object with his name, address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of his objection. The notice should reach the undersigned not later than the 29th May 1914. Objections, if any, will be heard on the 5th June 1914.

City Police Office, Madras,
22nd April 1914.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

Notice is hereby given that M.R.Ry. N. Venkataroyulu residing in premises No. 8, Guruvappan street, Georgetown, Madras, has applied for a license to construct a magazine for the storage of manufactured fireworks on M.R.Ry. P. Thyagaraya Chettiar's land in Kathirakam Road, Tondiarpet, which is bounded on the north by Yedaraja Gramany's cocoanut tope, on the east by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line, on the south by M.R.Ry. P. Thyagaraya Chettiar's land and on the west by Kathirakam Road. Any person who may have objection to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site is required to send to the undersigned and the applicant a notice of his intention to appear and object with his name, address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of his objection. The notice should reach the undersigned not later than the 29th May 1914. Objection, if any, will be heard on the 5th June 1914.

City Police Office, Madras,
22nd April 1914.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. B. Parthasarathy Chetty & Co., General Merchants, No. 7, China Bazaar Road, Madras, have applied for a license to construct a magazine for the storage of manufactured fireworks on a piece of land in Tondiarpet, bounded on the west by Ennore Road and on the other three sides by land belonging to M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Ayyar. Any person who may have objection to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site is required to send to the undersigned and to the applicant, a notice of his intention to appear and object with his name, address and calling and a short statement of the grounds of his objection. The notice should reach the undersigned not later than the 6th June 1914. Objections, if any, will be heard on the 13th June 1914.

City Police Office, Madras,
2nd May 1914.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

A dividend is intended to be declared in the undermentioned matters. All creditors who are mentioned in the debtors' schedule but have not yet proved their debts are hereby notified that if they do not prove their debts before the 31st day of May 1914 they will be excluded from this dividend.

Petition number.	Estate.	Number of dividends.
101 of 1913	T. Ahmed Hussain Sahib, T. Abdul Masood Sahib and T. Buteha Sahib	First.
110 of 1913	V. Balakrishna Mudali and C. Parthasarathi Mudali	First.
93 of 1910	A. E. Bice	Third.
171 of 1891	C. V. Chinnaswami Sastri	Second.
238 of 1911	M. Etairaja Pillai	First.
182 of 1912	H. A. French and F. A. French	First.
250 of 1912	P. S. Gopalaswami Ayyangar	First.
6 of 1911	M. Gangatharavelu Pillai and M. B. Shanmugam Pillai	Second.
160 of 1912	J. A. Gun	First.
19 of 1911	A. W. Henrious	First.
118 of 1910	T. Hajee Kutbudin Sahib and Brothers	Second.
284 of 1912	Ianayet Hussain	First.
100 of 1912	R. Murugesa Chetti	First.
110 of 1910	A. S. Mahomed Osman Sahib & Co.	Second.
69 of 1911	M. Narasimha Chari	First.
116 of 1910	N. Pullah	First.
201 of 1913	C. Ramanjam Chetti *alias* Maniskam	First.
116 of 1911	T. A. Rangaswami Nayudu	First.
70 of 1911	V. Raju Mudali	First.
191 of 1910	M. Sundaram and A. Sundaram	First.
186 of 1913	Sheik Abdul Hal Sahib	First.
130 of 1911	K. Sivasundaram Pillai	Second.
224 of 1911	C. Sivasundara Mudali and G. Jayaram Mudali	Second.
70 of 1911	K. Venkatachella Mudali and K. Rukmani Ammal	First.
302 of 1911	M. Venkataswami Nayudu & Sons	First.

Dated this 30th day of April 1914.

F. H. WILSON,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 3 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, ALATUR.

Patisharu Pisharath Krishna Pisharedi of Manbaloor amsam and desam, Palghat taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. Ramakrishnan Embrandri and nine others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 29th April 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Alatur,
1st May 1914.

A. V. RATNAVELU PILLAI,
District Munsif.

No. 5 OF 1913 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, BAPATLA.

(1) Kajaloori Gangadharudu, (2) Kajaloori Veerabhadrayya, (3) Kajaloori Sooryanarayana, (4) Brahmayya and (5) Kajaloori Anjayya—(3) to (5) being minors by father and guardian first petitioner. Viswabrahmins, caste profession of Pedapenki, Bobbili taluk, at present residing at Chebrolu, Bapatla taluk .. .. *Petitioners.*
Deppalapoodi Sambhalingam and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the petitioners abovenamed were adjudged insolvents by this Court and that the petition is posted to 11th May 1914 for the creditors to prove their claims.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Bapatla,
2nd May 1914.

N. BALARAMACAS,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 9 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH MALABAR, CALICUT.

V. Kesavan Pottar .. .. *Petitioner.*
G. Sivarama Shettiar .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to this Court to declare the respondent insolvent and it is posted for hearing to 14th July 1914.

Calicut, 23rd April 1914.

A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 5 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, CALICUT.

Vahdil Achuthen Nair .. .. *Petitioner.*
Munjee Dhanjee Sait and fifteen others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 25th July 1914.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut,
30th April 1914.

F. J. DEROZARIO,
Ag. Subordinate Judge.

No. 8 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CUDDAPAH.

Somala Obayya, son of Narasanna, of Nukkaladinne, hamlet of Kamanoor, Proddatur taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
(1) Chinna Chenna Reddi, son of Bayapu Reddi Duggannagari Chennarayadu, (2) Bala Chenna Reddi, (3) Lakshmi Reddi, and (4) Rama Subba Reddi, (2) to (4) sons of 1st respondent Chinna Chenna Reddi, minors by guardian *ad litem* 1st respondent: all of Chinnasettipalli, Proddatur taluk .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to declare the 1st respondent insolvent and that the application is posted to the 29th day of July 1914.

District Court, Cuddapah,
2nd May 1914.

V. SUBRAHMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 9 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CUDDAPAH.

Thoranala Narasayya, son of Venkayya of Adoni, Bellary district .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Gawri Lakshminarayanappa and others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors.)*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the application is posted to the 23rd day of July 1914.

District Court, Cuddapah,
2nd May 1914.

V. SUBRAHMANYAM,
District Judge.

No. 1 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, DINDIGUL.

C. Guruswami Naicken, son of Rangappa Naicken, residing at Veloor, Chatrapatti village, Veloor zamin, Palni taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 18th June 1914. Any creditor intending to oppose the same, may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Dindigul,
24th April 1914.

V. K. KRISHNAN NAMBIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, GUNTUR.

Talluri Subbarayudu, Talluri Ponnayya, Talluri Nagabhooshanam and Talluri Periah, Vysyas and retail dealers of Kanteru .. .. .. *Petitioners.*
Kolliparu Venkataratnam and thirteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have been adjudged insolvents by this Court on the 15th day of April 1914 and that the intending creditors should prove their claims on or before the 6th day of July 1914 by sending affidavits in Form No. 3 by registered post or in any other manner they choose.

District Munsif's Court, Guntur,
22nd April 1914.

S. RAGHAVA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 7 OF 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Kuppamuri Subbarayudu and Eedupalli Krishnayya, Komatis and merchants' gumastahs of Guntur .. .. *Petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners were adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated 24th April 1914, and that the creditors should prove their claims on or before 14th August next by delivering or sending by post in registered covers to this Court, affidavit in Form No. 3, of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

District Court, Guntur,
25th April 1914.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

No. 2 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KAVALI.

Vemuri Kondayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dronadula Sriramulu and fourteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Vemuri Kondayya, son of Chendriah, Komati and trader of Kavali, Kavali taluk, Nellore district, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 13th day of May 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Kavali,
25th April 1914.

O. VAIDYANATHA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 5 OF 1913 (O.S. No. 588 OF 1911) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KUTTUPARAMBA.

Itimal Matathilparkum Kottayath Tharbevittil Narayana Marar of Choolyat desam, Malappattom amsam of Chirakkal taluk .. *Petitioner.*
Ettiyal Krishna Marar and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 24th March 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Kuthuparamba,
25th April 1914.

U. GOVINDAN NAYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 4 OF 1914 (S.C. No. 500 OF 1912) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KUTTUPARAMBA.

Ayikkottan Mannan, ryot, Manantheri amsom and desom of Kottayam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chidambara Patter's son Narayana Patter and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this Court, on the 1st day of April 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Kuthuparamba,
25th April 1914.

U. GOVINDAN NAYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 10 OF 1914 (O.S. No. 441 OF 1913) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, KUTTUPARAMBA.

Athikkal Cheria Mannan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Koyiheth Kannan and thirteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 27th day of June 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Kuttuparamba,
25th April 1914.

U. GOVINDAN NAYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 1 OF 1914 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF, PEDDAPUR.

Ghantasala Subbarayudu of Venkatakristnarayapuram .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thandapu Ramanna and fourteen others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 2nd June 1914 for hearing. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Peddapur,
24th April 1914.

B. VENKATESWARA RAO,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 35 OF 1914 (No. 6 OF 1914 ON THE FILE OF THE CHITTOOR DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT) IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH ARCOT.

Neelamacha Mudali, son of Narayanasami Mudaliyar, Vellala, cooli, aged about 45 years, residing at Kalinjar, Gudiyattam taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that his application is posted to the 6th day of June 1914 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, Chittoor,
27th April 1914.

V. SRINIVASA RAGHAVACHARIAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tenali.

Kannaganti Gopayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor)*
Akurathi Subbarayudu and eight others .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 15th day of June 1914 and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Tenali,
25th April 1914.

K. NARASIMHAM,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1913 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tirukkoyilur.

Venkatachala Udayan, son of Anaiyappudayan of Paradappattu, Tirukkoyilur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thirumalai Chetti and twenty others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the aforesaid petitioner Venkatachala Udayan has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 21st April 1914.

District Munsif's Court, Tirukkoyilur,
27th April 1914.

P. M. ANANTHANARAYANA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tellicherry.

Nayyane Veettil Kakkarakandy Moosa of Tiruvangad amsom and desom, by Vakil Mr. T. Narayanan Nayar .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thacharakkal Abdulla and seven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 19th day of June 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Tellicherry,
28th April 1914.

K. S. VENKATACHALA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1914 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

Sankaranarayana Pillai and his son Kandappa Pillai .. .. *Debtors (petitioners).*
Eswaramurthy Asari and eleven others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that Sankaranarayana Pillai, son of Subramonia Pillai and his son Kandappa Pillai residing at Subba Naicker street, Tuticorin, Srivaikuntam taluk, the petitioners abovenamed have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that the petition stands posted to 27th June 1914 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear either in person or by pleader in this Court on the said date of hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin,
27th April 1914.

G. J. QURAISHI SAHIB,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1914 on the file of the District Munsif, Walavanad.

Karavathotiyil Pokker .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswami Chettiyar and five others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that Karavathotiyil Veeran's son Pokkor of Mulliakurshi amsam and Pattikad desam in Walavanad taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 21st April 1914 and that the creditors shall prove their claims before the Deputy Nazir of this Court, who is appointed as receiver.

District Munsif's Court, Walavanad,
30th April 1914.

U. RAMUNNI MENON,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PRICE LIST OF STATIONERY ARTICLES.

The following are the rates fixed for the stationery articles, etc., to be issued during the year 1914-1915 and are notified for the information of the Controlling Officers and Heads of Departments.

Note.—In the case of officers who are entitled to the supply of articles on payment of value or by adjustment the cost of the articles should be taken at the rates noted herein *plus* 8 per cent. to cover Indian charges except in the case of type-writers.

Description of articles	Rate		(a) £	(a) s.	(a) d.	(b) RS.	(b) A.	(b) P.
PAPER, WRITING (FIRST QUALITY).								
Imperial, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 30" × 22", 72 lb. ..	Ream	..	2	9	9	40	8	9
Do do. Cream Wove Imp, 42 lb. ..	"	..	7	7	8	112	7	8
Do Machine-made, Blue Laid, 30" × 22", 72 lb. ..	"	..	1	19	6	31	9	8
Royal, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 24" × 19½", 44 lb. ..	"	..	1	10	2	24	7	0
Do. Machine-made do. do. do ..	"	..	1	3	3	18	13	4
Do. Lancashire Ledger do. do do. ..	"	..	1	9	10¾	24	3	9
Royal Intermediate azure laid 24" × 19½", 44 lb. ..	"	..	1	2	0	17	13	1
Medium, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 22" × 17½", 34 lb. ..	"	..	1	3	1	18	11	0
Do Machine-made do do do ..	"	..	0	18	0	14	9	3
Do. Lancashire do do do. ..	"	..	1	3	9	19	3	10
Demy, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 20" × 15½", 24 lb. ..	"	..	0	19	5	13	4	9
Do Machine-made do. do. do. ..	"	..	0	12	4	9	13	10
Do. Lancashire do. do. do. ..	"	..	0	16	9	13	8	1
Double Foolscap, Hand-made, Cream Laid, 27" × 17", 30 lb.	"	..	1	4	0	19	7	1
Do. Lancashire Ledger do. do. ..	"	..	1	0	9¼	18	13	9
Do. Intermediate azure laid, 30 lb. do. ..	"	..	0	18	6	12	2	5
Do. Hand made, Blue Laid do do. ..	"	..	1	7	8	22	4	8
Do. Machine-made, Cream Wove, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	"	..	0	4	9	3	13	7
Do. do. do. do. sub-sized do.	"	..	0	11	8	9	8	0
Do. do. Cream Laid, 27" × 17", 20 lb	"	..	0	3	7	2	13	5
Foolscap, Hand-made, Cream Laid, 17" × 13½", 18 lb. De La Rue	"	..	1	10	6	24	11	3
Do. Machine-made, Cream Wove, 17" × 13½", 18 lb. for Courts	"	..	0	6	3	5	7	6
Do. Machine-made, Cream Laid, 17" × 13½", 20 lb. ..	"	..	0	9	9½	7	1	11
Do. Hand-made, Blue Laid, 17" × 13½", 15 lb ..	"	..	0	12	8½	10	4	5
Do. Lancashire Ledger, Blue Laid, 17" × 13½", 15 lb. ..	"	..	0	10	6	8	8	1
Do. Intermediate azure laid, 15 lb.	"	..	0	7	8	6	1	2
Do. Machine-made, Cream Wove, 17" × 13½", 15 lb. ..	"	..	0	8	7	4	3	4
Do. do. do. do. 14 lb. ..	"	..	0	2	5½	1	15	10
Do. do. do. do. do. ruled,	"	..	....			2	5	1
Do. do. Cream Laid do. 10 lb. ..	"	..	0	1	2¾	1	7	6
Bank Post, 40" × 27", 81 lb	"	..	0	16	2	13	5	10
Do faint ruled, mounted on cloth, 80" × 22" ..	"	..	8	16	1½	132	10	7
Double Imperial Bank Post hotpressed, 44" × 30", 40 lb. ..	"	..	0	19	1½	15	7	10
NOTE PAPERS AND COVERS APPROVED BY G.O. No. 448, FINANCIAL, DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1911.								
Special Quality.								
Note paper, Quarto, M.M. Cream Laid, highly glazed, 13¾" × 8¾", 10 lb.	Ream	..	0	4	4	3	8	2
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1,000	..	0	11	8	9	7	2
Note papers, Quarto post, M.M. Cream Laid, 13¾" × 8¾" (ordinary or medium known as mill finish), 10 lb.	Ream	..	0	4	4	3	8	2
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1,000	..	0	11	8	9	7	2
Note paper, quarto post, M.M. Cream Laid, 13¾" × 8¾", 10 lb, rough	Ream	..	0	4	4	3	8	2
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1,000	..	0	11	8	9	7	2
Note paper, octavo post, 9" × 7", M.M. Cream Laid, highly glazed, 6 lb	Ream	..	0	2	8	2	2	7
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000	..	0	8	0	4	13	9
Note paper, octavo post, 9" × 7", M.M. Cream Laid (ordinary or medium known as mill finish), 6 lb.	Ream	..	0	2	8	2	2	7
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000	..	0	8	0	4	13	9
Note paper, octavo post, 9" × 7", M.M. Cream Laid, 6 lb rough	Ream	..	0	2	8	2	2	7
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000	..	0	8	0	4	13	9

(a) Rates as per invoices lastly received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 8 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. A. P.
NOTE PAPERS AND COVERS APPROVED BY IN G.O. No. 466, FINANCIAL, DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1911—*cont.*			
I. Quality.			
Note paper, quarto, M.M. Cream Wove, 13½" × 8½", 7½ lb. highly glazed	Ream ..	0 3 5	2 12 3
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1,000 ..	0 8 10	7 15 5
Note paper, quarto post, M.M. Cream Wove, 13½" × 8½", 7½ lb. rough	Ream ..	0 3 5	2 12 3
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1,000 ..	0 8 10	7 15 5
Note paper, octavo post, M.M. Cream Wove, 9" × 7", 6 lb. highly glazed	Ream ..	0 2 6	1 13 2
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000 ..	0 5 4	4 5 1
Note paper, octavo post, M.M. Cream Wove, 9" × 7", 5 lb. rough	Ream ..	0 2 3	1 13 2
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000 ..	0 5 4	4 5 1
II Quality			
Note paper, quarto post, M.M. Cream Wove, 13½" × 8½", 7½ lb.	Ream .	0 2 1½	1 11 6
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1,000 ..	0 4 2	3 6 0
Note paper, octavo post, M.M. Cream Wove, 9" × 7", 4½ lb.	Ream ..	0 1 ¼	0 13 6
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000 ..	0 2 2½	0 12 5
PAPER, WRITING (SECOND QUALITY).			
Royal, Azure Laid, 44 lb.	Ream ..	..	7 8 2
Medium, Azure Laid, 34 lb.	" ..	0 5 9	5 7 6
Demy Azure Laid, 24 lb.	" ..	0 4 0	3 3 10
Double Foolscap, Azure Laid, 28 lb.	" ..	..	8 10 6
Foolscap, Azure Laid, 14 lb.	" ..	0 2 8½	2 6 1
Octavo Post, Cream Wove, 6 lb.	" ..	0 1 5	1 6 7
PAPER, PRINTING.			
Double Royal, Tissue, 40" × 28", 14 lb.	Ream ..	0 8 0	5 7 8
Imperial, 30" × 22", superior, 60 lb	" ..	0 15 7½	19 10 9
Do. do. 40 lb.	" ..	..	5 6 8
Do. do. 28 lb	" ..	..	3 7 8
Double Royal, 40" × 28", 60 lb.	" ..	..	8 12 0
Do. do. 44 lb.	" ..	..	8 9 1
Do. do. 60 lb.	" ..	..	6 11 1
Do. do. 33 lb.	" ..	..	4 11 6
Royal, 25" × 20", superior, 40 lb.	" ..	0 12 6	10 2 9
Do. do. 52 lb.	" ..	0 4 10	6 14 8
Double Medium, 38" × 24", 40 lb.	" ..	..	5 13 4
Medium, 24" × 19", 28 lb	" ..	..	3 10 4
Double Demy, 36" × 22½", 34 lb.	" ..	..	4 15 4
Do. do. 50 lb.	" ..	..	6 2 3
Demy, 22½" × 17½", 25 lb.	" ..	0 7 7	3 6 7
Double Foolscap, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	" ..	..	6 12 9
Do. do. 24 lb.	" ..	..	6 3 5
Do. do. 21 lb	" ..	..	2 13 6
Do. do. 15 lb	" ..	..	2 2 3
Quad. Foolscap, 50 lb.	" ..	..	7 7 11
Do. 46 lb.	" ..	..	6 6 10
Do. 42 lb.	" ..	..	5 6 11
Do. 32 lb.	" ..	..	4 4 9
Printing, White, superior, Imperial, Super. calendered, soft sized, 22" × 30", 60 lb.	" ..	0 16 3	13 2 7
Printing, White, superior, Royal, Super. calendered, soft sized, 20" × 25", 40 lb	" ..	0 10 10	8 12 5
Printing, White, superior, Royal, Super. calendered, soft sized, 20" × 25", 40 lb	" ..	0 16 3	13 2 7
Printing, White, superior, Double Foolscap, Super. calendered, soft sized, 27" × 17", 40 lb.	" ..	0 10 10	8 12 5
Printing, White, Superior, Double Foolscap, Super. calendered, soft sized, 27" × 17", 34 lb.	" ..	0 9 2½	7 7 4
Printing, White, superior, Double Crown, Antique laid, 40 lb.	" ..	0 10 0	8 1 7
Do. Royal, Antique laid, 33 lb. (Letan's)	" ..	0 8 3	6 10 11
Do. Double Foolscap, 38 lb., for Records	" ..	0 16 4	8 5 11
PAPER, BADAMI.			
Royal, 25" × 20", 28 lb.	Ream ..	..	8 8 6
Do. do. 20 lb.	" ..	..	2 16 5

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Description of articles.	Rate								
	For				(a)			(b)	
			£	s.	d.	RS.	A.	P.
PAPER, BADAMI—*cont.*								
Double Foolscap, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	Ream					3	11	5
Do. do. 16 lb.	"					2	1	11
Do. do. 10 lb. for proofs	"		0	2	10	2	4	9
PAPER, COLOURED.								
Royal, blue, 25 lb.	Ream		0	4	1	3	4	11
Do. green do.	"		0	3	4½	2	13	0
Do. orange do.	"		0	8	1	3	4	11
Do. pink do.	"		0	4	1	3	4	11
Double Crown, pink, 36 lb.	"		0	7	6	6	1	2
Royal, red, 25 lb.	"		0	3	7	2	14	3
Do. salmon do.	"		0	4	3	3	4	11
Do. yellow do.	"		0	3	3	2	10	1
Do. do. do. 32 lb.	"		0	3	3	3	6	5
Double Foolscap, blue, 25 lb.	"		0	4	2	3	5	0
Do. deep red, 25 lb.	"		0	5	8½	5	3	0
Do. green do.	"		0	4	2	3	5	0
Do. light blue, do.	"		0	3	7	2	14	5
Do. dark green do.	"		0	8	1½	2	3	3
Do. blue green do.	"		0	3	7	2	14	5
Do. orange do.	"		0	4	5	3	8	3
Do. pink do.	"		0	3	4	2	11	2
Do. red do.	"		0	3	11	3	2	9
Do. salmon, 24 lb.	"		0	3	9	3	0	7
Do. yellow, 23 lb.	"		0	4	2	3	5	0
Do. brown do.	"		0	3	8	2	13	4
Do. salmon do.	"		0	4	2	3	5	0
Do. dark blue, 34 lb.	"		0	5	8	4	8	1
Do. yellow, 34 lb.	"		0	4	8¾	3	14	4
Demy, yellow, 15 lb.	"		0	2	4	1	14	8
Double Crown, 30" × 20", green, 34 lb.	"		0	8	4½	5	2	7
Do. enamelled dark green, 30 lb.	"		0	7	9	6	4	3
Do. dark blue, 30" × 20", 30 lb.	"		0	3	9	3	0	7
Do. olive green, 16 lb.	"		0	12	8	10	8	0
Do. light blue	"		0	4	8	3	12	6
Do. blue green	"		0	4	5	3	12	3
Do. goblin grey	"		0	8	10½	5	9	1
Do. mottled grey, 36 lb., or 36 lb.	"		0	8	3	4	10	11
Do. enamelled, white, 30 lb.	"		0	15	3	12	5	5
Do. do. orange, 30 lb.	"		0	7	3	6	1	2
Do. do. chocolate, 30 lb.	"		0	7	9	6	4	5
Royal, yellow, 25" × 20", 28 lb.	"		0	3	3	2	13	4
Do. green, 28 lb.	"		0	3	8	2	15	4
Do. pink, 28 lb.	"		0	3	9	3	0	7
Do. red, 28 lb.	"		0	3	9	3	0	7
Do. blue green, 28 lb.	"		0	4	0	3	3	10
Do. enamelled, dark green, 28 lb.	"		0	7	6	6	1	2
Do. do. crimson, 28 lb.	"		0	6	3	5	1	0
Do. do. dark green, 30 lb.	"		0	7	0	6	10	8
Do. do. purple, 30 lb.	"		0	10	6	8	8	1
Do. do. light blue, 30 lb.	"		0	8	6	7	11	1
Do. do. blue green, 30 lb.	"		0	8	6	7	11	1
Do. do. white, 30 lb.	"		0	12	0	9	11	6
Double Foolscap, orange, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	"		0	8	0	6	8	10
Do. yellow, 28 lb.	"		0	6	3	4	4	6
Do. green do.	"		0	7	3	6	1	2
Imperial, 22" × 26", 32 lb., green	"		0	7	11	6	6	7
Double Foolscap, red, 36 lb.	"		0	4	8	3	12	8
Do. brick red, 28 lb., or Royal, brick red, 32 lb.	"		0	7	4	6	10	9
Do. salmon do.	"		0	4	8	3	12	8
Do. brown do.	"		0	9	0	7	4	8
Do. primrose do.	"		0	7	6	6	1	2
Do. goblin grey, 28 lb.	"		0	8	4	6	3	2
Do. dark blue, 30 lb.	"		0	6	0½	4	14	0
Do. yellow do.	"		0	6	3	5	3	0
Do. salmon do.	"		0	9	0	7	8	3
Do. pink do.	"		0	10	0	8	1	7
Double Crown, pink, 20½" × 30¼", 30 lb.	"		0	13	9	11	2	2
Double Foolscap, orange, 30 lb.	"		0	9	0	7	4	8
Do. green, 34 lb.	"		0	4	1	3	4	11

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Description of articles.	Rate						
	Per	(a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
PAPER, COLOURED—cont.							
Double Foolscap, red, 34 lb.	Ream	0	5	8½	4	4	10
Do green, 16 lb.	"	0	3	8	2	15	6
Do red, 16 lb.	"	0	3	8	2	15	6
Do yellow, 16 lb.	"	0	3	8	2	15	6
Paper coloured on one side only for Kindergarten work	"	0	9	3	7	7	11
PAPER, CARTRIDGE.							
White Cartridge, Royal, 25" × 20", 60 lb.	Ream	1	0	6	16	9	6
Do. do. do. 40 lb.	"	0	16	6	23	5	10
Brown Cartridge, Royal, 46 lb.	"	0	5	4 1/16	4	5	2
Do do. 40 lb.	"	0	4	6 1/16	3	11	0
Do. do. 34 lb.	"	0	3	10 13/16	3	2	2
Do. Demy, 28 lb	"	0	0	2¼	2	8	4
Do. do. 22 lb	"	0	2	6 5/16	2	1	1
Do. do. 20 lb.	"	0	2	3¼	1	14	1
Do. Double Foolscap, 24 lb.	"	0	2	8 11/16	2	3	5
Do. do 36 lb.	"	0	4	1 3/16	3	5	1
Do. do 32 lb	"	0	3	7¼	2	15	3
White Cartridge, Demy, 20 lb.	"	0	6	5	2	13	4
Do. Royal, 68 lb	"				9	10	1
Country paper, Demy	"				2	7	0
Do. Foolscap	"				1	10	0
Brown Cartridge, Double Super Royal, 67 lb.	"	1	6	3¼	21	4	6
Brown tristing glazed do. 100 lb.	"	1	11	8½	25	7	4
Brown Cartridge, 45½" × 29", 140 lb.	"	0	12	5	10	2	0
Imperial Pink, Cartridge, 72 lb.	"	0	11	3	9	1	10
PAPER, BLOTTING.							
Pink, medium, 22½" × 17½", 34 lb.	Ream	0	9	6	7	11	1
White do. do.	"	0	10	0	8	8	1
PAPER, MISCELLANEOUS.							
Marble Binding, Foolscap	Ream	0	4	2	3	6	0
Do. Royal	"	0	9	4	7	9	0
Carbon paper, black, 22½" × 17½", carbonised on one side	"	0	10	0	10	6	3
Do 13" × 16" do.	"	0	14	5	11	14	1
Pee carbon paper	"	1	12	6	26	5	2
Peastic carbon paper 13" × 8"	"	1	12	6	26	5	2
Zanetic carbon paper 13" × 8"	"	1	3	0	16	10	1
Herberium, Medium, for drying, 22½" × 17½", 26 lb.	"	0	12	0	10	6	3
Do. do. for mounting	"	1	0	0	16	3	2
Mounting Cartridge, thick	"	2	9	0	30	11	5
Do. do. thin	"	1	5	0	20	4	0
Herbarium, Medium, for envelopes, 22½" × 17½", 28 lb.	"	0	17	6	14	2	10
Paper, Albuminized	"	7	18	0	127	15	6
Do. Filtering, Royal, 24" × 16½", 44 lb.	"	1	11	2	25	3	11
Do. Imperial, Hand made, loaf, 30" × 22", 52 lb.	"	5	6	0	85	0	10
Do. unsized for litmus	"	0	9	3	7	7	11
Parchment, Animal, Imperial	Skin	0	2	2	1	12	1
Vellum, Animal Demy, 20" × 16"	Each	0	2	6	2	0	5
Paper, Transfer, for facsimile printing process	Ream	1	1	0	17	0	2
Oil paper for facsimile printing process	"	1	10	0	24	8	10
Paper Tissue for onion wrapping	"	0	1	1	0	14	0
Ordnance cloth lined paper, 41" × 17"	"	3	1	0	49	5	7
Do 41" × 25"	"	5	3	1½	83	8	5
Art paper, Paragon, Royal, 80 lb.	"	0	18	1½	14	10	11
Do. Demy, 40 lb.	"	0	12	1	9	12	7
Music paper	"	1	6	0	21	1	0
PAPER FOR TYPEWRITING AND CYCLOSTYLING.							
Carbonic, black, for duplicating copies with type-writer, 13" × 16"	Ream	0	17	6	14	2	10
Carbonic purple, for duplicating copies with type-writer, 13" × 16"	"	1	0	0	16	3	2
Do do, (Underwood)	"	2	17	0	46	6	2
Do. black, brief size for duplicating copies with type-writer	"	2	0	0	32	8	5

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(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Description of articles.	For	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs	A.	P.
PAPER FOR TYPEWRITERS AND CYCLOSTYLES—*contd.*							
Type, stencil paper or wax stencil sheets with fibrous paper attached, 12" × 18"	Ream	1	7	6	22	4	0
Fibre sheets	Quire	0	0	6	0	6	6
Protecting tissue paper	Ream	0	0	9	0	0	9
Barlock fine linen paper	"	0	4	6	3	13	7
Manifolding paper for type-writer	"	0	2	2	1	12	1
Stencil paper for Cyclostyle, Foolscap size	"	0	17	0	13	12	4
Stencil paper for Cyclostyle, Quarto size	"	0	15	0	12	2	5
Do. do. Octavo size	"	0	9	0	7	6	8
Do. for Trypograph, Foolscap size	"	3	12	0	58	5	1
Do. do. Quarto size	"	1	17	9½	30	0	10
Do. do Octavo size	"	1	1	7	17	7	9
Roneo stencil paper	"	1	3	7½	16	2	5
Neostyle paper, white, Foolscap, extra thick	"	0	3	3	2	13	4
Impression paper for Roneo	"	0	1	5	1	2	4
Do. absorbent Foolscap for R.R.R. duplicator	"	0	2	0	2	0	0
Gestetner's Rotary stencil paper Type No. 30	"	1	18	0	28	8	7
Do do. auto No. 3½	"	0	17	6	14	2	10
Stencil paper for R.R.R. duplicator No 11 model, Hand-writing	"	1	17	0	29	15	6
Stencil paper for R.R.R. duplicator for Type-writing No. 11 model	"	2	2	6	34	6	10
Stencil paper for R.R.R. duplicator No. 10 model, Hand writing and Type-writing	"	1	12	0	26	5	2
Gestetner's Cyclostyle absorber papers	"	0	0	0	4	13	5
PAPER, WATER-MARKED.							
Water-marked, special kind, Double Foolscap, 64 lb., for Accountant-General for printing bills, cheques and transfer receipts forms	Ream	0	9	5 1/16	7	10	4
PAPER DRAWING.							
Continuous, mounted on brown holland, 60" wide, in rolls of 100'	Roll	3	0	7½	46	1	6
Continuous, mounted on brown holland, 48" wide, in rolls of 100'	"	2	11	1½	41	6	5
Continuous, endless, in rolls of 103 yards	"	1	9	11	24	3	9
Double Elephant, 130 lb.	Ream	10	1	10½	183	8	4
Long Elephant, in rolls of 12 yards	Roll	0	2	0	2	0	5
Cartridge, in rolls of 100 yards × 40", 130 lb.	"	4	9	1	23	8	11
Antiquarian	Ream	43	10	10	705	6	6
Imperial, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"	6	9	0 1/16	87	3	5
Tracing paper, 60" × 40", in rolls of 1 quire, 42 lb.	"	2	17	6	45	9	2
Transfer paper, Imperial, 30" × 22", in roll of 1 quire	"	6	10	6	56	11	2
Bank post, Double Elephant, 31 lb., ruled in ¼" square, unmounted on cloth	"	1	10	6	24	0	0
Paper, drawing, tracing oiled, 30" × 22"	"	2	10	6	48	3	1
Bristell's Tracing paper	Quire	0	4	0	3	8	10
PAPER, LITHOGRAPHIC.							
Lithographic, Double Elephant, 140 lb.	Ream	2	11	9	41	14	5
Do. do. M.M., 116 lb.	"	0	0	8	32	15	0
Do. Double Royal, 80 lb.	"	1	23	13	26	13	4
Paper, M.M., for the Cyanotype process in rolls of 100 yards.	Roll	0	15	0	12	2	5
Double Imperial litho printing paper, hotpressed, 44" × 30", 110 lb., highly glazed	Ream	2	5	7	36	9	14
SECTION PAPER.							
Imperial, ruled, for prismatic compass, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	Ream	3	8	0	30	3	8
Do. ¼" scale, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"	3	6	0	54	1	1
Do. 1/16" do do. do.	"	3	9	0	65	14	8
Do. 1/32" do. do do.	"	3	11	6	67	14	8
Do 1/64" do. do do.	"	4	3	6	71	11	0
Do 1/10" do. for rise and fall of rivers, half sheets, 22" × 15", 56 lb.	"	2	15	0	44	8	10
Imperial, decimal parts, 1/10 of a foot, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	Ream	3	7	6	54	14	1
Do do. 1/20 do. do. do.	"	4	0	0	64	10	10
Do. do. 1/100 do. do. do.	"	3	7	9	54	14	1
Do do. 1/200 do. do. do.	"	3	12	6	58	11	7
Do. logarithmic squared	"	3	15	0	60	12	3

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Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) RS.	A	P.
BLANK BOOKS (EUROPE).							
Levelling book, large, 124 leaves	Each ..	0	1	4½	1	1	11
Do small, 62 do.	" ..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Survey book, large 124 leaves	" ..	0	1	2¼	0	14	6
Do. small 62 do.	" ..	0	0	11½	0	12	3
Metallic book with pencils, large, 7½" × 4½"	" ..	0	1	6½	1	4	0
Do. do. small, 5" × 2½"	" ..	0	1	2	0	13	3
Pitman's Phono Reporter's book	" ..	0	0	5½	0	3	11
Press copy letter book foolscap 500 pages	" ..	0	4	9	3	13	7
BLANK BOOKS (COUNTRY).							
Forest Guard Pocket Note-books	Each .		..		0	9	6
Signalling Message Books	" .		.		0	6	0
Leather-bound, Royal, 4 quires	" ..		..		2	3	1
Do. Medium do.	" ..		..		2	4	10
Do Demy do.	" ..		..		1	10	0
Half leather bound foolscap 4 qrs of azure laid paper ..	" ..		..		0	12	7
Do. do. Lancashire Ledger paper							
for prohibitive order books	" .		..		2	1	6
Half bound, Guard book	" ..		..		1	6	2
Do Foolscap, 2 quires	" ..		..		0	7	11
Do. Prescription book, 4 quires	" ..		..		0	7	6
Do Prescription book, 200 pages	" .		..		0	3	0
Do. Note-book for kernams	" ..		..		0	2	9
Do. File book	" ..		..		0	5	11
Marble cover, Demy, 1 quire	" ..		..		0	2	11
Do. Foolscap, 1 quire	" ..		..		0	1	4
Do Quarto, ½ quire	" ..		..		0	1	6
Do. Octavo, ¼ do.	" ..		..		0	0	10
Service Register, Foolscap size	" ..		..		0	4	0
Section Note-books	" ..				0	12	11
Sketch Books	" ..		..		0	5	6
Ruled Note-books with cloth back	" ..		..		0	3	6
Flat file case, ordinary	100 ..		..		7	10	0
Do. superior	" ..		..		10	0	0
Hinged file boards	Each ..		..		0	2	11
Carbon paper note-books octavo..	" ..		..		0	3	6
Flag cases ordinary	" ..		..		1	1	0
Do. superior	" ..		..		2	8	0
COVERS (EUROPE).							
Covers, linen-lined, 19" × 6"	1,000 ..	3	10	0	56	11	2
Do. 15½" × 11"	" ..	4	7	6	70	14	0
Do. 18½" × 6½"	" ..	4	10	0	72	14	5
Do. 16" × 10"	" ..	4	7	6	70	14	0
Do. 14½" × 5½"	" ..	3	3	0	51	10	2
Do 16" × 9"	" ..	3	14	0	59	10	0
Do. 10" × 5"	" ..	2	10	0	40	6	0
Do. 10" × 4½"	" ..	1	16	0	26	2	7
Do. 8½ × 4"	" ..	0	16	0	12	15	4
Do 17" × 12"	" ..	6	18	0	111	12	6
COVERS (COUNTRY).							
Leather, 19" × 6"	Each ..		..		1	0	0
Covers, Brown Cartridge, 16" × 6½"	100 ..		..		0	10	5
Do. do. 14½" × 5½"	" ..		..		0	6	4
Do do. 10" × 4½"	" ..		..		0	4	3
Official, Demy, 9½" × 5"	" ..		..		0	13	2
Do. Foolscap, 8½" × 3½"	" ..		..		0	5	1
Do. small, 8½" × 4½" and 6" × 3½"	" ..		..		0	4	6
Do. do 4" × 4½"	" ..		..		0	4	0
Covers (for visual signalling)	1,000 ..		..		1	12	11
BOARDS, ETC. (EUROPE).							
Flastic bed litho 50" × 32"	Each ..	0	5	6	4	7	3
Do. do. 45" × 36"	" ..	0	5	11	4	12	6
Herbarium Mill boards, 17½" × 11½"	Dozen ..	0	0	11½	0	12	5
Mill boards, 36" × 20" highly glazed	" ..	0	9	0	7	4	8
Straw boards, 40" × 28", thick	100 ..	1	18	6	27	2	2
Straw boards, 25" × 21" exact, 2½ lb	" ..	0	13	10	11	3	8
Do. 30" × 25", 3 lb.	" ..	0	16	3	16	9	6
Do. do. 2½ lb.	" ..	0	13	10	11	3	3
Do do. 2 lb.	" ..	0	12	10	10	6	4

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Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
BOARDS, ETC.—cont.							
Straw boards, 30" × 25" 1½ lb.	100 ..	0	9	4	7	9	0
Do. do. 1 lb.	" ..	0	8	0	4	13	9
Do. do. ½ lb.	" ..	0	2	10½	2	5	0
Do. 27 × 17, ⅜ lb.	" ..	0	4	9½	3	14	4
Do. do. 1½ lb.	" ..	0	9	8	7	13	3
Do. do. 2 lb.	" ..	0	12	10	10	6	4
Do. do 2½ lb.	" ..	0	16	½	12	14	11
Do. 16" × 9½" 3½ oz.	" ..	0	1	6	1	2	4
Do. 14½" × 9½" (cut from ½ lb. strawboards, 30" × 25").	" ..		..		0	9	9
Do. 15" × 4½" (cut from ½ lb. strawboards, 30" × 25").	" ..		..		0	3	11
White boards, Royal, 20" × 25", thick	Dozen ..	0	0	7½	0	8	1
Coloured boards do.	Gross ..	0	11	3	2	5	1
Lion boards, white, 4 sheets	" ..	0	3	9	1	0	7
Stolzenberg files, stiff bread	100 ..	2	16	1	45	0	10
Do ordinary	"	2	18	10	45	8	8
CARD BOARDS, ETC. (EUROPE).							
Card boards, white, 8 sheets thick, 14½" × 10½"	Dozen ..	0	0	8½	0	10	3
Do. for printing scales, 6 sheets thick, 7½" × 6½" ..	" ..	0	0	6½	0	10	1
Do. do do 13½" × 1½" ..	1,000 .	0	3	1	2	2	0
Do. do. do. 3½" × 1½" ..	" ..	0	0	3½	0	10	3
Message cards, in packs of 50, 7½" × 2½", 6 sheets thick ..	100 packs ..	0	7	0	3	10	0
Cards, large do 5½" × 3½" do ..	" ..	0	7	0	6	4	5
Do small do. 4½" × 3" do. ..	" ..	0	3	3	4	4	1
Card boards, 8½" × 5½"	Dozen ..	0	0	1½	0	1	7
CARDS (COUNTRY).							
Blank post cards (single)	1,000 ..		..		0	14	10
Do. (double)	" ..		..		1	11	0
INK, WRITING, PRINTING, ETC. (EUROPE).							
Stephens' blueblack ink	Jar ..	0	1	4½	0	13	7
Red ink powder, fuschine	Oz ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Blackwood's rubian red ink	Jar ..	0	0	10	0	10	10
Blue ink for ruling, concentrated	" ..	0	0	9½	0	10	3
Blueblack ink for ruling, concentrated	Jar ..	0	0	11	0	11	11
Red ink do.	" ..	0	0	9½	0	10	3
Rubber stamping ink in 1 oz. bottles	Bottle ..	0	0	1½	0	1	2
Ink, printing, black	Lb. ..	0	0	8½	0	9	2
Do. blue	" ..	0	1	0	0	13	9
Do. red	" ..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. green	" ..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. yellow	" ..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. fine book black	" ..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Ink, printing, superfine art, black	" ..	0	4	9	3	13	7
Do. sealing wax-red	" ..	0	2	0	2	3	3
Do. Marler's proofing ink	" ..	0	2	6	2	0	5
Ink for cyclostyles, etc.	Bottle ..	0	0	7	0	7	7
Do. violet, for William's typewriter	" ..	0	1	8½	1	6	2
Do. litho., black, fine, by Sheckell, Edward & Co., in jars of 1½ lb.	Jar ..	0	6	6¾	4	14	7
Do. printing, transfer, improved by Abney, in 1 oz. bottles ..	Bottle ..	0	1	4½	1	1	10
Blue endorsing ink, in 2 oz. bottles	" ..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Red do in 1 oz. bottle	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Straker & Sons' transfer ink for facsimile printing presses ..	" ..	0	3	4	2	11	2
Printers' varnish	Quart ..	0	1	6	1	3	5
Litho. ink, Flake white 0803	Lb. ..	0	1	8½	1	7	4
Do Veridine green	" ..	0	1	6	1	6	8
Do. Extra fine, Ultramarine blue, 1422	" ..	0	1	3	1	0	2
Do. do. No. 1421	" ..	0	1	6	1	3	8
Do. Pale lemon chrome, No. 813, Fleming & Co. ..	" ..	0	1	8	1	6	8
Do. Yellow lake, No. 1120	" ..	0	4	0	3	3	10
Do. Geranium lake, No. 1126	" ..	0	9	0	7	4	8
Do. Carminett red, 6534	" ..	0	3	7½	2	14	7
Do. Hazel brown, No. 1031	" ..	0	1	9	1	6	8
Do. Hard, Frankfort black	" ..	0	1	0	0	15	0
Do. Chinese Malori blue	" ..	0	2	10¾	2	5	2
Do. Black chalk No. 13	lb. ..	0	0	0	4	13	9
Ink, transfer, for litho. press	Cake ..	0	1	10½	1	8	4
Litho. varnish thin, for litho press	Gals. ..	0	6	0	4	13	9
Do medium	Gallon ..	0	5	0	3	4	3

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Description of articles.	For	Rate. (a) £	s.	d.	(b) RS.	A.	P.
INK, WRITING, PRINTING, ETC. (EUROPE)—*cont.*							
Waterproof ink of different colours	Bottle ..	3	0	6	0	6	6
Stencil ink for Rotary style	Tube ..	0	0	8½	0	7	3
Stylographic blueblack ink in bottles of 1½ oz.	Doz. bottles..	0	0	11	0	11	11
Violet ink for writing in jars of 40 ounces	Jar. ..	0	2	9	2	3	3
INK (COUNTRY).							
Black ink powder	Doz. papers.		..		0	4	2
Black registration ink	Jar of 40 oz.		..		0	8	8
Scarlet ink powder in packets to yield 40 ounces of ink each..	Packet		..		0	1	9
Paste for cyclostyles in tins of 8 tolas each	Tin ..		.		0	0	9
INK BOTTLES, ETC. (EUROPE).							
Glass, with covers for wooden inkstands..	Dozen ..	0	1	7¾	1	5	4
Spare covers for ink glasses	" ..	0	1	0	0	15	0
Glass with screw top	" ..	0	3	7	2	14	5
Gum bottles with brushes	" ..	0	8	0	6	7	8
Pewter inkstands with walls	Each ..		..		0	14	0
INK-BOTTLES (COUNTRY).							
Ink-bottles, glazed, brown	Each ..		..		0	0	0
WOODEN ARTICLES (COUNTRY).							
Inkstands, wooden, flat, with brass handles	Each ..		..		0	8	8
Do do box	" ..		..		0	4	9
Rulers, round, large and small	" ..		.		0	1	8
Do flat	" ..		..		0	1	8
Wooden flats with lead	" ..		..		0	2	6
PENCILS.							
Black-lead, ordinary cedarwood	Gross ..	0	2	1	1	11	0
Do whitewood	" ..	0	1	4	1	1	3
Do No. 3 hard	Dozen ..	0	0	3	0	3	3
Do coffee, middling, best	" ..	0	0	3	0	3	3
Red pencils, soft, 7" long	" ..	0	0	8½	0	9	2
Do do best	" ..	0	1	1½	0	14	7
Blue pencils, soft, 7" long	" ..	0	0	4¾	0	5	2
Do do. best	" ..	0	1	7½	0	14	7
Red and blue pencils	" ..	0	0	6½	0	7	0
Green pencils, 7" long	" ..	0	0	6	0	8	8
Yellow do do.	" ..	0	0	6	0	8	8
Brown do. do.	" ..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Pencils, drawing, B	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Do. BB.	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Do. B.B.B.	" ..	0	0	4½	0	5	0
Do. F.	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Do H B.	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Do H.	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Do. H.H.	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Do. HH. (Hexagonal)	" ..	0	2	3	1	12	2
Do H.H.H.	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Do H.H.H.H.	" ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Pencils, small, for bow compasses	" ..	0	0	2½	0	4	8
Leads for pantograph, in cases of 1 dozen each	Dozen leads	0	2	1	1	11	0
Slate pencils, in boxes of 100 each	1,000 ..	0	3	3	2	10	1
Indelible ink pencils (copy) raphoto, No 73 B	Dozen ..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do ordinary	" ..	0	0	10	0	10	10
Kohinoor copying pencils	" ..	0	2	9	1	15	2
Metal point protectors for the above	Gross ..	0	3	2	2	9	9
Automatic stop gauge pencils	Doren ..	0	6	0	8	7	8
Spare leads for the above in boxes of 3 each	Dozen boxes.	0	4	2	3	8	0
Pitman's phonetic pencil	Dozen ..	0	0	7½	0	7	8
STEEL NIBS, ETC.							
Gillet's No. 808 M.	Gross ..	0	1	4	1	1	3
Do. No 610 M	" ..	0	2	3	1	13	2
Mitchell's B., broad point	" ..	0	1	3	1	0	2
Do J do.	" ..	0	1	3	1	0	2
Do black swan quills, No. 808 B	" ..	0	13	6	10	10	0

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Description of articles.	For	Rate. (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	a.	p.
STEEL NIBS, ETC.—cont.							
Mitchell's school pens, F.M.B.	Gross	..	0	0	7½	0	8	1
Gillot's magnum bonum, No. 227 in boxes of 1 dozen each with holder	"	..	0	8	9	5	7	8
Do medium, No. 225	"	..	0	8	8	7	10	0
Mitchell's No. 0311 broad point	"	..	0	2	0	0	13	0
Do. O	"	..	0	1	4½	1	1	10
Perry & Co.'s No. 1446 B.	"	..	0	1	6	1	3	5
Do. No 88 M	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Do. army pens, No. 1062	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Perry's litho., soft metallic, in cards of 6 each, with holder	"	..	0	4	6	3	10	4
Pens, crow quills, in cards of 12 each, with holder	"	..	0	4	6	3	10	4
Perry's No. 7042	"	..	0	0	9	0	9	9
Mitchell's crow quills without holders	"	..	0	3	6	2	13	4
Do. No 74 L.B.	"	..	0	0	8¾	0	8	11
Do. No 0370 Hatching	"	..	0	3	0	2	4	11
Do. O.	"	..	0	0	5½	0	9	7
Do. Imperial litho., No 0570	"	..	0	3	0	2	8	11
Do. etching, No. 6296	"	..	0	0	10½	0	11	4
C. Brandauer & Co.'s No. 16 L., law pen	"	..	0	0	9¾	0	10	6
Do. No. 48 F.	"	..	0	9	10½	0	11	4
Do. No. 251 B., silver (steel), J.	"	..	0	1	3¾	1	1	6
Do. No 175	"	..	0	1	9	1	6	8
Do. No 274 lancet	"	..	0	1	3	1	0	2
Do. No. 147, scribbling pen	"	..	0	1	3	1	0	2
J. Gillot & Son's No. 3	"	..	0	2	0	1	9	11
Do. No. 4	"	..	0	0	7	7	12	2
Gillot's mapping and printing, No. 191, in cards of 1 dozen each with holder	"	..	0	9	11	0	11	11
Do. No. 404	"	..	0	1	5	1	2	4
Hindoo pen, No. 2	"	..	0	1	9½	1	7	3
Ball-pointed pens 526 M., 537 M., 546 M.	"	..	0	2	0	1	9	11
Do 526F.	"	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Hinks, Wells & Co.'s No. 024, fine	"	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. do. medium	"	..	0	1	4	1	1	3
Do. do. broad	"	..	0	1	3	1	0	2
Mitchell's, J., fine	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Do No 027 B..	"	..	0	3	4½	2	11	0
Do R., gold nibs (gilt)..	"	..	0	0	11	0	11	11
Public Joseph Gillot's pen. No. 292 F.	"	..	0	2	7½	1	5	1
William Mitchell's J., galvanized	"	..	0	1	7½	1	5	1
Do. J., white coated	"	..	0	1	7½	1	5	1
Do. J., metal	"	..	0	1	7½	1	5	1
Do. J.E.B., galvanized	"	..	0	1	7½	1	5	1
Do J., elongated, galvanized	"	..	0	1	9	1	6	8
Do. 0528, golden metal stub F.M. & B.	"	..	0	1	4½	1	1	10
Do. 0628, metal stub M	"	..	0	1	3	1	0	2
Do. 0522, small stub F.	"	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Esterbrook relief pens, No 314	"	..	0	1	9½	1	7	1
Hinks Well & Co.'s Relief Pens	"	..	0	0	11½	0	12	5
Hinks Well & Co.' J. B Black size regal pen gross	"	..	0	0	9	0	9	9
Do. R. black	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Do. 2041 F. Bronze	"	..	0	0	6	0	6	4
Waverly	"	..	0	1	1	0	14	1
The Romanesque	"	..	0	1	8	1	3	5
The Firefly	"	..	0	2	4	1	14	3
Muddles' squeezer	"	..	0	4	0	3	3	10
Ladies' nibs	"	..	0	2	7½	2	2	0
Joseph Gillot & Sons, the Peral	"	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. the Welcome	"	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. J. & C. Black	"	..	0	1	3	0	14	0
Do. J. & C. Gilt	"	..	0	1	0	0	25	1
Red ink pens, Waterlow & Sons, No. 330	"	..	0	8	2	3	0	7
Independent stylographic pen	Each	..	0	2	0	1	9	11
PENHOLDERS, ETC.								
Accommodation for steel pens, cedar wood, 7" long ..	Gross	..	0	2	11	2	5	10
For army schools, 8" long	Dozen	..	0	0	1½	0	2	11
For magnum bonum pens	"	..	0	0	1½	0	1	7
For crow quills	Gross	..	0	10	10	0	12	7
For mapping pens	Dozen	..	0	0	1½	0	1	3

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 5 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate. (a) £	s.	d.	(b) RS.	a.	P.
PENHOLDERS, ETC.—*cont.*							
For lithographic pens	Gross ..	0	2	0	1	8	11
Slate pencil cases, steel, in boxes of 1 gross	Box ..	0	2	10	2	4	8
Wheel pen for cyclostyles	Each ..	0	1	8	1	3	5
Do. for trypograph	" ..	0	1	8	1	3	5
Holders for black and coloured pencils	Dozen ..	0	1	3	1	0	2
Rauco pens	Each ..	0	0	4	0	4	4
QUILLS							
Swan quills, assort	100 ..	1	1	0	17	0	2
Goose quills do.	1,000 ..	1	3	9	19	3	10
SLATES.							
Slates (large and small)	Dozen .	0	3	11	3	2	8
Do ruled for Training Schools	" ..	0	3	9	3	0	7
CHALK.							
White, prepared for black-boards, in boxes of 1 gross each ..	Box ..	0	0	5	0	0	5
Coloured, in boxes of 1 gross each	" ..	0	1	3	1	0	2
Ordinary, for black boards	Cwt. ..	0	1	5	1	3	0
Coloured crayons	Box ..	0	2	5	1	10	4
COLOUR BOX.							
First sort, mahogany, containing 18 colours, etc.	Box ..	1	3	0	10	10	1
Brass bound, mahogany, 12 colours	" ..	0	12	8	10	4	2
Mahogany, with sliding covers, of 8 whole cakes and 6 brushes	" ..	0	5	0	3	7	6
Moist colours in tin cases containing 12 colours, with brushes	" ..	0	8	3	6	10	11
COLOUR CAKES, SPARE.							
Chinese, white (small)	Cake ..	0	0	1½	0	1	4
Flake do (large and small)	" ..	0	0	1½	0	1	10
Chrome, yellow (do.)	" ..	0	0	1¾	0	1	11
Gamboge (small)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Emerald green (do)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Prussian green (do.)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Hooker's green (do)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Green verditer (do)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Lake (do.)	" ..	0	0	3	0	3	3
Crimson lake (do.)	" ..						
Vermilion green (do)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Light red (do)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Vermilion red (do.)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Venetian red (do.)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Cobalt blue (do.)	" ..	0	0	3	0	3	3
Prussian blue (do.)	" ..	0	0	1¼	0	1	10
Burnt sienna (do.)	" ..	0	0	1¼	0	1	10
Raw sienna (do.)	" ..	0	0	1¼	0	1	10
Burnt umber (do.)	" ..	0	0	1¼	0	1	10
Orange pure (large and small)	" ..	0	0	1¼	0	1	11
Payne's grey (small)	" ..	0	0	1¼	0	1	10
Sepia (do)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Do. warm (do.)	" ..	0	0	2½	0	3	9
Neutral tint (do.)	" ..	0	0	1¼	0	1	10
Indigo (small)	" ..	0	0	1¼	0	1	10
Carmine (do.)	" ..	0	0	3	0	3	3
Yellow ochre (do.)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Indian ink	" ..	0	0	1½	0	1	7
Do. large, 2 oz. sticks, hexagonal	" ..	0	0	7½	0	8	1
Scarlet pure (large and small)	" ..	0	0	2½	0	2	8
Shading cakes (large)	" ..	0	0	3	0	3	3
Ultra marina blue small	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
French blue (small)	" ..	0	0	1½	0	1	10
Lamp black cakes (small)	" ..	0	0	2½	0	2	8
Sap green (large and small)	" ..	0	0	2½	0	2	8
Vandyke brown (small)	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Dark green	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	2

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted in a Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs	A.	P.
COLOUR SLABS, ETC.							
Colour slabs, large, flat	Dozen	0	2	7½	3	2	0
Do. saucers, round, glazed	Gross	0	4	10½	3	15	2
Do do. unglazed	Dozen	0	0	4	0	4	4
Cups, enamelled, for damping	No.	0	1	0½	0	13	0
Colour saucers, glazed (nest of 5)	Nest	0	1	4	1	1	3
Porcelain dish, 16" × 18"	Each	0	11	7½	0	4	0
Enamelled dish, 16" × 18" or 20" × 16"	"	0	9	0	7	14	4
Do. 18" × 20" or 24" × 19"	"	0	10	10½	11	3	10
BRUSHES, ETC.							
Camel hair, round (in tin albatta ferrules with black polished handles), of sizes	Dozen	0	1	7	1	4	6
Camel hair, flat, 1½" × ¼" thick	"	3	10	0	8	1	7
Do do. 2" × ½" do	"	1	11	0	25	1	0
Camel hair brushes, 4½" wide	"	1	16	0	28	5	7
Camel hair brushes, 4" wide	"	7	9	8	23	14	4
Do. in quills of sorts, crow	"	0	1	3	1	6	2
Do do. duck	"	0	1	4	1	1	4
Do do. goose, large	"	0	2	2	1	12	1
Do do. swan, middle	"	0	4	0	3	3	10
Sable hair brushes, of sizes, crow	"	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. duck	"	0	2	0	1	0	12
Do. goose	"	0	7	0	5	10	0
Do. swan	"	0	19	0	15	6	3
Gum brushes, small	"	0	0	0	0	0	8
Stamp brushes, of sizes	"	0	1	10	1	7	9
Brushes for damping	No.	0	1	0	1	3	5
Do for rubber stamps	Each.	0	0	0½	0	0	6
STONES.							
Ordinary	Oz. piece.	0	2	6	2	0	5
Ordinary, small, in ½ oz. pieces	Each.	0	1	3	1	0	2
Best, Turkey	Oz.	0	2	0	1	8	11
RUBBER, ETC.							
Soft rubber pieces	Dozen	0	0	0	0	6	4
Ink eraser, 23 pieces to a lb.	"	0	1	0⅔	1	2	9
Pencil-eraser, or vulcanised rubber, in 1 oz. pieces	"	0	2	2½	1	12	4
Ink and pencil-erasers, large, best	"	0	4	10	3	14	8
Do. small, ordinary	"	0	2	3	1	9	11
Erasers for type-writers	"	0	1	8	1	6	7
Elastic rubber bands, ½" broad	"	0	1	0	0	14	0
CUTLERY, ETC. (EUROPE).							
Penknife, desk, with cocoa handle in case	Dozen	0	5	0	4	0	10
Do. double blade, ivory handle	"	0	10	3	8	4	10
Do. single blade	"	0	8	1	4	14	10
Palette, 15" with handles	"	0	14	0	11	5	5
Scissors, large, 8½"	"	0	16	8	12	15	4
Scissors, small, 4½"	Dozen	0	5	5	4	8	2
Steel erasers	"	0	6	3	5	1	0
Ivory folders, 7½" long	"	0	15	0	12	2	5
Do. 11" best	Each	0	5	9	4	0	10
Scissors, special, for Girl's Schools	Dozen	0	9	3	7	7	11
Mixing knives, broad, flat	Each	0	3	0	2	8	11
CUTLERY (COUNTRY).							
Penknives	Dozen				2	0	0
Scissors, large	"				6	0	0
Do. small	"				3	4	0
NEEDLES, ETC.							
Sewing, No 6 Walker Sultans	1,000	0	3	0	2	8	11
Do. No. 7 do							
Do. No. 8 do							
Needles for fancy needle work	Gross	0	0	8	0	2	9
Common, large and small	"	0	0	4½	0	5	0
Round pointed packing needles with round eyes	Dozen	0	0	6	0	6	6

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(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate. (a) £	s.	d.	(b) RS.	A.	P.
NEEDLES, ETC.—*cont.*							
Sail or three cornered, large and small	Gross ..	0	1	1½	0	14	9
Needles, double, long, No. 18	1,000 ..	0	3	3	2	10	1
Pins ordinary in papers of 2 gross each 1"	Gross papers.	0	11	6	9	5	1
Do do. 3½"	" ..	9	17	0	13	12	4
Do. do. 4"	" ..	0	9	9	7	7	11
Pins Lill'n or small	Doz. papers.	9	1	0	0	13	0
Do drawing, brass large	Gross ..	0	4	2	3	8	0
Do. do. small	" ..	0	2	6	2	0	5
Eyelets, white metal No. 6, in boxes of 1,000 each ..	Box ..	0	0	3¼	0	4	1
Brass paper fastener, ¾" in boxes 1 of gross	Dozen boxes.	0	1	8	1	5	7
Gem paper clips	Gross ..	0	0	2	0	2	2
Catchet crampons	Each ..	0	4	0	3	3	10
Seals for do	Box ..	0	0	3	0	6	6
Thimbles	Dozen ..	0	0	2¼	0	2	4
Knitting needles	Set ..	0	0	0¼	0	0	2
Needles for mounting fishes	100 ..	0	1	0	0	10	0
SEALING WAX, ETC.							
Yellow sealing wax	Lbs ..	0	0	9	0	9	9
Green sealing wax	" ..	0	0	9	0	9	9
Red sealing wax, Europe	" ..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Sealing wax, red, country	" ..	..			0	7	8
Lamp-black in ½ lb. tins	" ..	0	0	3½	0	3	7
GLUE, GUM, ETC.							
Gum, common, Europe	" ..	0	0	3¼½	0	3	3
Plate, glue	" ..	0	0	3½	0	3	6
Gum, common, acacia	" ..	..			0	3	11
CLOTHS, ETC. (EUROPE).							
Long cloth, bleached, 36" wide (fine)	Yard ..	0	0	3½½	0	4	0
Do. 36" wide (ordinary)	" .	0	0	2½½	0	2	11
Do. 40" wide	" ..	0	0	2¾	0	3	2
Do. 60" wide	" ..	0	0	6½½	0	7	5
Long cloth, unbleached, 36" wide	" ..	0	0	3½	0	3	9
Flannel, white, 36" wide, 0½ quality	" ..	0	0	9	0	8	9
Tracing cloth, dull black, in rolls of 24 yards × 24" ..	" ..	2	0	5½	6	5	8
Do. do. do. × 36"	" ..	0	0	7	0	7	7
Book binder's cloth, in rolls of 33 yards × 38" in different colours	" ..	0	0	2¼	0	2	9
Canvas cloth, for fancy needle-work	" ..	0	0	10	0	10	10
Press blanketting, fine, white	" ..	0	2	11	8	0	9
Mull, pieces of 20 yards, 45" wide	" ..	0	0	5	0	5	8
Do. inferior	" ..	0	0	2	0	2	3
Socks, worsted, men's size	Dozen ..	0	5	6	4	7	3
Blue felt for glass plates	Yard ..	0	4	9	3	15	7
Pegamoid map cloth	" ..	0	1	0	0	13	8
Serge blue, indigo	" ..	0	2	5½	1	15	10
Do. not indigo	" ..	0	1	9	1	6	9
Serge drab	" ..	0	2	9	2	3	9
Cloth, scarlet red serge, first sort, 54"	" ..	0	3	3	2	10	1
Do. second sort, 54"	" .	0	2	11	2	5	10
Imitation gingham cloth	" ..	0	0	2¾	0	3	0
Cloth, grey for great coats	" ..	0	2	7	2	1	6
Braid woollen, ¼" wide, yellow	Gross Yards.	0	4	2	3	13	7
Buttons, ordinary, for coats	Dozen ..	0	0	1½	0	1	10
Rexene cloth, 38" wide	Yard .	0	1	1½	0	14	7
Braid cotton, red 1½" wide in pieces	Gross Yards.	0	6	3	3	1	9
Gold buttons	Dozen ..	..			1	0	0
Kaki puttee	Pair ..	..			0	10	0
Tailors' measuring tape, 5" for girls' schools	Each ..	0	0	1½	0	1	21
Buttons, large, for great coats	Dozen ..	0	0	3	0	2	3
Buttons, small, for caps	" ..	0	0	1½	0	1	5
Webbing straps, special, with strong buckles, Europe, 3" × 1⅛"	Each ..	0	0	7	0	7	7
Webbing straps, ordinary, with buckles, 3" × 1" broad ..	" ..	..			0	2	0
Brown leather boots	Pair ..	..			3	4	0
Black ammunition boots	" ..	..			3	4	0
Cycle shoes	" ..	..			2	12	0
Leather belts with buckles for cycle puncs	Each ..	..			1	0	0

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(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Description of articles.	Rate		(a) £	(a) s.	(a) d.	(b) rs.	(b) a.	(b) c.
CLOTHS (COTTON).								
Salampore cloth, blue	Yard					0	3	0
Do. white	"					0	3	3
Wax cloth, in pieces of 5 yards, yellow, thick	"					0	5	0
Do. do. 8 do. white	"					0	3	3
TAPE, ETC.								
White cotton, in pieces of 12 yards × ½" broad	Bundle of Doz. pieces.		0	1	1½	0	14	7
Red cotton do. do.	"		0	1	0½	0	13	6
Silk ribbon, best purple, 80 yards	Spool		0	2	1½	1	11	3
Tape, country, white, in rolls of 50 yards, narrow	Roll					0	4	4
Do. do. broad, ⅝" wide	"					0	9	0
Do. do. do. 1" do.	"					1	2	0
Tape tags, long and short	1,000					2	12	0
Do. flat, imperial, white	"					5	4	0
Do. round do. red	"					5	0	0
Do. pointed do. purple	"					6	0	0
Do. do. blue	"					6	0	0
English tags with sharpened edges	Gross		0	4	8	5	12	0
Tape tags, long, for files	100					0	12	0
Braid cotton white, 1½" wide Europe in pieces	Gross yards		0	5	9	4	10	6
THREAD, TWINE, ETC.								
Wool of different colours	Lb.		0	3	4	2	11	2
Cotton, sewing white, No. 30, in ¾ oz. balls	"		0	2	8	2	2	7
Diamond thread in cards	Gross cards.		0	3	0	2	6	11
Twine, hempen, in 1 oz. skeins	Lb.		0	1	1½	0	14	4
Europe twine thread, linen, book binder's, in ½ oz. skeins	"		0	2	7	2	1	8
Twisted, white, in 1 oz. skeins	"					0	11	8
Do. coloured	"					0	12	8
Untwisted do.	"					0	8	0
Thebalack, thread	"					0	10	0
Thread, twisted, of various colours (embroidery cotton, in 14 packets per lb.)	"		0	6	5	8	3	2
Twine, country	"					0	6	7
Silk thread, in skeins of 1 tola	Each skein					0	2	2½
Thread in reels for girls' schools	Dozen		0	1	8	1	8	7
Darning thread for fine needle work	Lb.		0	1	0½	1	4	0
CYCLOSTYLE MACHINES AND ROLLERS.								
Cyclostyle machine, Foolscap size	No.					27	0	0
Do. Quarto size	"					22	8	0
Do. Octavo size	"		1	5	0	20	4	0
Rollers for cyclostyle machine, Foolscap size	"		0	8	6	5	4	3
Do. Quarto size	"		0	8	6	5	4	3
Do. Octavo size	"		0	5	0	4	0	10
Rubber tubings for cyclostyle roller in length of 75"	Each length.		1	13	0	24	11	8
Rubber roller for thumb impressions	Each					1	4	11
TYPEWRITER								
The Smith Premier Typewriter, Foolscap size	Each					320	0	0
Do. do. Brief size	"					330	0	0
Underwood Typewriter, Foolscap size	"					300	0	0
Do. do. Brief size	"					350	0	0
Remington Typewriter, No. 10, Foolscap, new model	"					320	0	0
Do. No. 10, Brief do.	"					350	0	0
Do. No. 10, Policy do.	"					367	0	0
Do. No. 11, Foolscap do.	"					395	0	0
Do. No. 11, Brief do.	"					415	0	0
Do. No. 11, Policy do.	"					447	0	0
Yost Typewriter, new model, Foolscap, No. 15 or 20	"					314	0	0
Do. do. Brief, No. 10	"					334	0	0
L.C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter, New model, Foolscap	"					300	0	0
Do. do. Brief	"					330	0	0
Do. do. Policy	"					350	0	0
Oliver Typewriter	"					295	0	0
Armstrong Typewriter	"		7	12	1	123	3	0
The "Empire" Typewriter, Model 1, Foolscap size	"					194	0	0

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Description of articles.	Rate								
	For	(a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
TYPEWRITERS—contd.							
The Empire Typewriter Model I brief size 14"	Each	..	..	..	260	8	0
Do. do. Policy size	"	..	..	..	275	0	0
Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle	"	..	..	..	157	8	0
Rontico Rapid Rotary Duplicator, complete	"	..	..	..	98	0	0
Ronco duplicating-machine with accessories, complete ..	"	..	0	12	0	155	8	4
Standard Folding Typewriter in leatherette case	"	..	..	..		155	0	0
TYPEWRITER MATERIALS.								
Ink-pad record for Typewriters (Yost No. 4)	Each	..	0	9	3	0	1	0
Do. do (Yost Nos. 10 & 11)	"	..	0	8	0	4	13	9
Do. do (Yost Nos. 15, 16 & 20)	"	..	0	2	4½	5	2	11
Ink-pad copying for Typewriters (Yost No. 4)	"	..	0	6	10	5	9	7
Do. record for Yost No. 18	"	..	0	6	5½	0	3	5
Do. copying for Yost No. 18	"	..	0	6	5½	5	3	8
Copy-holder for Yost Typewriter No. 18	"	..	0	8	5½	8	3	8
Do. Remington Typewriter	"	..	0	8	6	3	14	2
Chains or draw cards for Yost	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Pliers for Typewriter	"	..	0	1	10	1	7	0
Metal draw chains for Yost	"	..	0	1	2½	0	13	8
Oil for Typewriters	Bottle	..	0	0	7	0	1	0
Record Ribbons for Remington Nos. 7 & 8 Single colour ..	Each.	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Do. do. do. Nos. 10 & 11 Do. ..	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Record ribbons for Remington Typewriter bicolour Nos 7 & 8.	"	..	0	0	8½	0	10	0
Do. do. Nos. 10 & 11	"	..	0	0	8½	0	10	3
Spools for ribbons for Remington Nos. 7, 8, 10 & 11	"	..	0	0	9	0	9	9
Eraser shield for Typewriters	"	..	0	0	8 1/16	0	8	8
Brushes for cleaning types (hard)	"	..	0	0	2¼	0	2	0
Do. machines (soft)	Dozen	..	0	3	0	2	13	4
Wire brushes	100	..	0	7	8	8	3	4
Chamois skins	Each	..	0	0	5½	0	2	8
Impression strips for manifolding	Dozen	..	0	2	1	1	11	0
Stencil varnish	Bottle	..	0	2	8	2	0	5
Varnish brush	Each	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Silk sheets for duplicator	"	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Cylinder Silk Sheet for Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle ..	"	..	..	..		6	8	0
Benzine oil	Bottle of 6 oz.	..	..	..		0	4	0
Pocket oilers	Each	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Dust-proof covers	"	..	0	2	0½	2	1	1
Padlock and Key for Typewriter	"	..	0	1	8	1	3	5
Felt mat for Typewriter	"	..	0	2	4	2	0	0
Direction book for Yost	"	..	0	0	4½	0	5	2
India Rubber feet for Remington	"	..	0	0	1	0	1	1
Do. Yost	"	..	0	0	4½	0	5	2
(c) Typographic films with protecting sheets	Quire	..	0	3	4	2	11	2
(c) Ink, violet, large size	Bottle	..	0	8	0	4	0	10
(c) Duplicating brushes	Each	..	0	5	2	4	3	0
(c) Perforators with guide clips	Each sheet	..	0	2	3	1	13	2
Metal carriage tension straps for Remington	No.	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Leather do. do.	"	..	0	0	4	0	4	4
Purple ink for duplicator in 1 lb. tubes	Tube	..	0	1	2	0	12	1
Black ink do. do.	"	..	0	1	3½	1	0	10
Blue ink do. do.	"	..	0	1	1	0	14	0
Green ink do. do.	"	..	0	1	2	0	15	1
Rubber cylinder for Remington No. 7	Each	..	0	2	3	7	0	10
Do do No. 8	"	..	0	10	8	8	7	0
Do. do. Yost	"	..	0	6	10	5	8	7
Dust proof cover for Remington Foolscap	"	..	0	2	0½	2	1	1
Do. do. Brief	"	..	0	3	6	2	13	4
Do. Yost, Foolscap	"	..	0	2	8	2	0	5
Do do. Brief	"	..	0	3	6	2	13	4
Ronco pads	"	..	0	0	8½	0	8	10
Ronco inking brushes	"	..	0	0	8½	0	10	7
Record ribbons, single colour, for Underwood	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Do. do. the Empire	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Do do. Smith Premier	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Do. do. Densmore	"	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. do. Oliver	"	..	0	0	8	0	8	8
Copying ribbons, black, for the Empire	"	..	0	1	0	0	13	0
Screw drivers, large and small	"	..	0	0	8 1/16	0	5	8
Metal central eraser	Dozen	..	0	1	4	1	1	3

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 5 per cent.

Description of articles.	For	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
TYPEWRITER MATERIALS—cont.							
Metal polish to remove rust in 1 oz. tins	Dozen ..	0	1	1	0	14	0
Blotters	Each ..	0	0	1	0	1	1
Spanners	" ..	0	0	3	0	3	3
Auto plate for Remtico Rapid Rotary duplicator	" ..	0	4	0	3	0	10
Stylus pens do.	" ..	0	0	8	0	6	8
Ink tubs do.	" ..	0	3	6	2	13	4
Cloth pad do. for No 11 New model ..	" ..	0	0	6	0	6	6
Signature plate do	" ..	0	1	6	1	3	5
Brush do.	" ..	0	0	6	0	6	6
Remtico type cleaners	" ..	0	0	7½	0	8	1
Rubber, ink, S.I.R.	" ..	0	6	10½	0	11	7
Cleaning fluid and sponges	" ..	0	0	5½	0	6	4
Record ribbons for Armstrong	" ..	0	0	6	0	8	6
Leather travelling case, for Yost No. 15, Foolscap ..	" ..	2	10	10$\frac{3}{4}$	41	3	3
Do. for Remington Typewriter, Foolscap.	" ..	1	11	6	23	8	5
Do. for Empire Typewriter, Foolscap, Model I	" ..		..		30	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.							
Wafers	Each ..		..		0	0	2
Hones (Gurkas stocked)	Dozen ..	0	16	0	22	8	11
Strops, razor	" ..	0	7	3	5	14	0
Postal scales	No. ..		..		3	4	0
Complete set of tola and ounce weights	One set complete		..		2	13	0
Tin funnels	Each ..		..		0	1	0
Tin slabs for thumb impressions	" ..		..		0	2	0
Glass slabs, 6" × 6" × ½"	No. ..	0	0	9	0	9	9
Litho leather rollers, 12", with leather handles	Each ..	0	10	0	8	11	4
Punch players with guide attachment	" ..	0	2	6	2	0	5
Tympan zinc sheets, 54" × 33"	" ..	0	9	0	7	4	6
Do. 40" × 28"	" ..	0	2	3½	1	16	7
Scraper, boxwood, 27" × 3" × 1"	" ..	0	3	5	2	12	2
Tympan, leather, 54" × 33"	" ..	1	14	6	27	15	1
Beads, small in strings of 250 beads	String ..	0	0	0$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1
Do. large do.	1,000 ..	0	0	7$\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	10
Do. medium do.	" ..	0	0	6½	0	6	10
Perforating punch for Stelzenberg file	Each ..	0	3	6½	2	13	6
Pumice stone	Lb. ..	0	0	12½	0	1	10
Stocks of soake stone 20 to one lb.	" ..	0	2	0	1	6	11
Do in blocks of 3 lbs.	" ..	0	0	6	0	6	6
Do. do 5 lbs	" ..	0	0	6	0	6	6

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Stationery Office, Madras,
18th April 1914.

D. W. G. COWIE,
Superintendent of Stationery.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND MAY 1914.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 51,87,475-14-11 } Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 40,76,821-13-5 }	92,44,298	12	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,83,10,496	0	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,82,420	3	6
Sundries	39,22,599	4	6
Total ..	11,45,03,811	4	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,15,01,076	12	6
Other authorized investments ..	1,87,267	4	9
Loans on Government and other authorized securities	3,64,26,450	0	4
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities ..	2,47,21,103	7	7
Bills discounted and purchased ..	1,87,66,501	14	2
Balances with other Banks	32,15,827	0	1
Bullion	21,918	0	10
Dead Stock	9,02,466	7	8
Stamps	40,693	8	11
Sundries	3,48,386	14	2
	9,50,14,984	11	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	2,14,94,826	8	8
Total ..	11,45,03,811	4	1

* Includes 29,977 sovereigns = Rs 13,49,454.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACK,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—55·45.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 4th May 1914.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

A sum of Rs. 35-10-3 outstanding in this office accounts since February 1914 is due to one Muthia Pillai, job-worker for work done in Pandur Peria Eri to end of October 1913. If not claimed on or before 31st October 1914, the amount will be credited to Government.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, Madras, 27th April 1914.

G. R. RAMASWAMY AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums due to contractors are outstanding in the accounts of this office. If the amounts are not claimed within three months from the date of this notification they will be credited to Government.

Item number.	Name of contractor.	Date from which outstanding	Name of work.	Amount due.
				Rs. A. P.
1	N. Kuppaswami Mudaliyar ..	September 1910 ..	Gonkanapalli Pedda cheruvu ..	100 0 8
2	Do. ..	November " ..	Peddapalli Nayani cheruvu ..	28 10 1
3	Do. ..	October 1911 ..	Peddapalli Nagula cheruvu ..	100 4 8
4	Do. ..	January " ..	Duravavandla kunta ..	82 8 3
5	Mode Timmappa ..	" 1912 ..	Nallappa cheruvu ..	47 14 6
6	Do. ..	" " ..	Gonkana Pedda cheruvu ..	84 2 5
7	Do. ..	February " ..	Veesabodini vedda ..	12 15 6
8	V. Krishna Reddi ..	April " ..	No. 1, Rakula cheruvu ..	16 13 5

Executive Engineer's Office, Bellary,
1st May 1914.

E. W. P. WALSH,
Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, III Circle.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 2nd May 1914, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders	Destination	When to sail	Agents.
S.S. "Adamsturm" ..	3188	B. Hagedorn ..	Calcutta	1914 2nd May ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Clan Urquhart" ..	3757	G. Shearer ..	Vizagapatam	2nd " ..	Do.
S.S. "Manora" ..	4891	A. D. Morton ..	London via Colombo	2nd " ..	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 25th April to the 2nd May 1914.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1914. 25th April ..	S.S. "Clan Urquhart" ..	3757	B.	G. Shearer ..	Glasgow via Colombo.	1914. 10th March.
26th " ..	S.S. "Clan Macnab" ..	2952	"	J. B. Green ..	Glasgow via Tuticorin	2nd Feb.
27th " ..	S.S. "Derwenthall" ..	2714	"	J. C. Jones ..	Colombo ..	23rd April.
27th " ..	S.S. "Egra" ..	2316	"	D. J. Chives ..	Rangoon ..	23rd "
29th " ..	S.S. "Blackwell" ..	2966	"	G. C. Douglas ..	London via Colombo	27th March.
29th " ..	S.S. "Tara" ..	3661	"	E. Hamlyn ..	Singapore via Penang	23rd April.
1st May ..	S.S. "Manora" ..	4891	"	A. D. Morton ..	Calcutta ..	27th "
1st " ..	S.S. "Adamsturm" ..	3189	G.	B. Hagedorn ..	Hamburg via Colombo.	19th March.

OFFARTURES.

Date sailed	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation	Commander's name	Whither bound.
1914					
25th April	S.S. "Constantinos" ..	2342	Greek.	E. A. Stavandis	Marseilles.
26th " ..	S.S. "Ponce" ..	2401	B.	C. M. Hayward .	Calcutta.
28th " ..	S.S. "Craigoss" ..	2304	"	E. C. Edmonds ..	Do.
29th " ..	S.S. "Clan Mannah"	2962	"	J. B. Green .	London and Hamburg via Northern Ports Galle, Tuticorin and Malabar Coast
29th "	S.S. "Egra" ..	2346	"	D. J. Chivas ..	Negapatam
30th " .	S.S. "Blackwell" ..	2366	"	G. C. Douglas ..	Calcutta
30th " .	S.S. "Tara"	2461	"	E. Hamlyn ..	Singapore via Negapatam, Penang and Portswettenham.
1st May	S.S. "Ellenga" .	2558	"	J. G. Bowman	Rangoon
1st " ..	S.S. "Darwenthall" .	2514	"	J. G. Jones ..	Marseilles via Pondicherry.

Port Office, Madras,
2nd May 1914

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dalhousie, this 30th day of April 1914.

Number, rank and name, 2123, Private Charles Houlahan; age, 20 years 7 months; height, 5 feet 3 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, brown; trade, tailor; date of enlistment, 10th June 1911; place of enlistment, Ashton-U-Lyne; parish and county in which born, Preston, Lancashire; date of desertion or absence, 25th April 1914; place of desertion or absence, Dalhousie; marks, cross tattoed on right forearm; under three years' service.

A. H. BALDWIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ERODE WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

TENDERS for construction of the following buildings in connection with the Erode water supply scheme are hereby invited:—

	RS.
Engine house	19,050
Subsidence and coagulating tank	4,610
Metre house	3,750
Service reservoir	12,550
Engine and driver's quarters	3,000
Coal shed	2,000

The tenders should be sealed and sent by registered post addressed to the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore, and superscribed "Tenders for construction of water works for the town of Erode". Tenders will be received up to and including 20th May 1914.

2. A schedule is annexed showing the various descriptions of work done. Tenderers must specify the rate per unit at which they will execute each item.

3. A tender which merely specifies estimate rates or a percentage above or below estimate rates will be rejected.

4. Copies of the plans and schedule of quantities can be had on application to the Manager of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division at Coimbatore.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit within seven days of orders accepting his tender, a sum of approximately 5 per cent. on the amount of work for which he tenders as security for the due fulfilment of the work and conditions of his agreement. The exact amount of the deposit will be intimated by the Executive Engineer to the successful tenderer.

6. Rs. 50 earnest money must accompany each tender and will be returned to all unsuccessful tenderers. The successful tenderer will be required to sign an agreement in form K-J P W D with the conditions annexed thereto, within ten days of acceptance of his tender; should the tenderer withdraw, his earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

7. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Schedule of quantities for Engine and Driver's quarters and coal shed will be sent on application.

SCHEDULE OF QUANTITIES TO ACCOMPANY THE TENDER NOTICE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORK FOR THE TOWN OF ERODE.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Rate per
	Erode Tank—estimate Rs. 19,850, 16-gallon Scheme.	
28,231 c.ft.	Earthwork excavation	1,000 c.ft.
30 r.ft.	Sinking turn wells	R.ft.
5,848 c.ft.	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	100 c.ft.
13,136 "	G.I. brickwork in surki mortar in foundation and basement	100 "
11,413 "	Do. superstructure	100 "
409 "	Archwork in surki mortar	100 "
17,417 c.ft.	Plastering with chunam two coats	100 c.ft.
8,285 "	Do. cement ½" thick (1 to 3)	100 "
108 c.ft.	Cut stone slabs 6" thick	C.ft.
3,669 c.ft.	Flooring with 4" thick Cuddapah slab on 4" concrete and pointing with cement to the full depth of the slab	100 c.ft.
126 c.ft.	2" Cuddapah slabs paving set pointed with cement	100 "
13,417 "	Whitewashing two coats	100 "
6,033 s.ft.	Teakwood wrought and put up	C.ft.
661 s.ft.	Flooring with teak planks 1" thick	S.ft.
33 "	Teak planking ½" thick	"
228 r.ft.	Barge boards teak ornamental	R.ft.
6 No.	Teak wood finials, large	Each.
2 "	Do. small	"
7,850 s.ft.	Roofing with Mangalore tiles over flat tiles including teak rafters 2" × ½" and battens 1½" × ½" including flat tiles and wind ties, etc.	100 s.ft.
403 "	Teakwood panelled doors including frames, hinges, etc., complete ..	S.ft.
262 "	Teakwood windows with double shutters 1½" thick glazed inside panelled outside with frames, hinges, etc., complete	"
93 "	Teakwood glazed fixed windows with iron bars including frames, hinges, etc., complete	"
72 "	Teakwood gottie windows with wire netting including frames, hinges, etc., complete	"
32 "	Teakwood glazed ventilators including frames, etc., complete ..	"
56 s.ft.	Teakwood frames including hinges, etc., complete	"
83 "	Wire netting screens including frames, etc., complete	"
4,528 lb.	Iron work including painting for frames	Lb.
13,136 s.ft.	Painting 2 coats with Imperial zinc white	100 s.ft.
207 "	Gravel flooring 3" thick	100 "
2,133 c.ft.	12" clay puddling	100 c.ft.
	Cooja tiling tank—Amount of estimate, Rs. 4,610.	
21,104 c.ft.	Earthwork excavation	1,000 c.ft.
14,300 "	Sectioning, shaping, forming and levelling embankments	1,000 "
7,934 "	Sand filling	1,000 "
3,342 "	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	100 "
4,587 "	Ground moulded brick in surki mortar	100 "
23 c.ft.	Do. archwork	100 "
5,010 "	Plastering with cement ½" thick (1 to 3)	100 c.ft.
1,110 c.ft.	Do. ¾" thick (1 to 3)	100 "
12 c.ft.	Cuta cum slab (3" to 6" thick)	C.ft.
24,14 "	Teak wrought and put up	"
42 s.ft.	Teakwood panelled door including frames 3" × 5" and shutters 1½" thick hinges, lower bolts, strong hasp and staples with nuts and all other iron fittings, etc., complete.	S.ft.
16 "	Teakwood windows panelled frames 3" × 4½" and shutters 1½" thick with iron bars ½" sq. are riveted by flat bar at top and bottom of frames including hinges, hooks and eyes and all other iron fittings complete.	"
7 "	Teakwood circular glazed ventilator frames 3" × 3" and shutters 1½" thick and all other iron fittings, etc., complete.	"
88 "	Teakwood covers for valve pits including frames 4" × 4½" and shutters 1½" thick including hinges and all other iron fittings complete.	"
31 r.ft.	Teakwood barge board 6" × 2" including lining	R.ft.
238 s.ft.	Roofing with best class Mangalore tiles embedded in lime mortar over flat tiles including teak rafters 2" × 1" and lime headers at ends, etc., complete.	100 s.ft.
659 "	Painting 2 coats of Imperial zinc white paint	100 "
1 63 cwts.	Hoisting and setting girders	Cwt.
	Metro tank—Amount of estimate, Rs. 3,750.	
1,000 c.ft.	Earthwork in excavation	1,000 c.ft.
450 "	Concrete broken stone in surki mortar	100 "
1,343 "	Ground moulded brick in surki mortar	100 "
40 "	Do. archwork	100 "
1,008 c.ft.	Plastering with lime mortar two coats and smoothed	100 c.ft.
100 "	Plastering with cement ½" thick (1 to 3)	100 "
33 r.ft.	Cornice ordinary with brickwork including plastering two coats ..	R.ft.
133 s.ft.	Terrace roofing with bricks on edge 3" concrete two courses of flat tiles and two coats of plaster to ceiling and three coats of plastering to top	100 s.ft.
24 c.ft.	Teakwood wrought and put up	C.ft.
26 s.ft.	Teakwood panelled door frames 3" × 5" and shutters 1½" thick including hinges, lower bolts, strong hasp and staples with rivets etc., complete.	S.ft.
42 s.ft.	Teakwood fanlight windows frames 3" and 4½" and shutters 1½" thick including hinges, hooks and eyes, etc., complete.	"
563 s.ft.	Painting two coats of ultonite white paint	100 s.ft.
	Seven Reservoir—Amount of estimate, Rs. 12,550.	
12,200 c.ft.	Blasting rock	100 c.ft.
1,897 "	Concrete broken stone in cement (1 cement 3 sand)	100 "
22,681 "	Ground moulded brick in surki mortar	100 "

Quantity.	Description of work	Rate per
8,081 s ft.	Cement plastering ½" thick (1 to 3) ..	100 s ft.
2,141 "	Do ½" thick (1 to 3)	100 "
148 12 s ft.	Coloring work two lines dressed ½" thick	100 "
2,422 s ft.	Jack arch resting on rolled steel joists including 4" brick concrete over crown of arch Moghul plaster 2" thick at top and ordinary plastering to ceiling, etc., complete	Cft.
1,814 lb.	Wrought iron work	100 s.ft.
120 63 cwts	Hoisting and setting rolled steel girders including fixing, etc., complete.	Lb.
2,142 s ft	Painting with two coats of Imperial zinc white paint	Cwt
633 s.ft	Dental parapet	100 s ft.
249 r ft.	Cornice work ordinary including plastering ..	R.ft.
253 "	String course	"
40 "	Teakwood mashals screw 1½" thick including frames 3" × 4" hinges and all other iron fittings complete.	"

29th April 1914.

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 13 (TEA).

SEALED offers for the supply of Indian grown black tea required to be delivered between 15th August 1914 and 31st October 1914 will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division, at Ootacamund, up to 12 noon on Monday the 29th June 1914.

2. Offers should be submitted in English and should specify in words as well as in figures the rates at which tea will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Offers must be duly signed and completed. The rates should be quoted at so much per pound or per one hundred pounds.

3. Offers should be sent in a sealed or registered cover superscribed "Offer for the supply of tea" to the address of the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division Ootacamund (and not to any officer by name).

4. Offers will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Monday the 29th June 1914.

5. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full, also telegraphic address if possible.

6. The tenderer is at liberty to offer in part or for the whole quantity advertised for.

7. Quotation may be made (A) free on rails at the several railway stations concerned or (B) for delivery of the whole requirements in two instalments within three months between 15th August 1914 and 31st October 1914 F O R, Madras, or at the Supply Reserve Depôt, the Beach, Madras, which should be specified in the offer. Should any tenderer fail to mention the condition of delivery it will be taken to mean that the offer is for delivery at the Supply Depôt of each station of requirements.

8. No earnest money is required, but the successful tenderers will be required to execute the usual informal agreement or regular contract deed on I.A.F Z 2123 or 2120, 2121, with or without security deposits as may be necessary.

The following special conditions will be included in the agreement :—

The tea shall be equal to the supply and transport sample which can be seen by the tenderer at the Supply Reserve Depôt, the Beach, Madras, or at the nearest Supply and Transport Store Depôt, i.e., at any one of those mentioned below and is to be free from undue proportion of dust tea shall be contained in strong serviceable boxes (but not of sesamel or cotton wood) lined with sheet lead well secured and in merchantable condition and the lids of the boxes shall be securely nailed down and not screwed. A uniform quantity of 50 lb. tea should be contained in each box which will be oblong in shape and according to the sealed sample which the tenderer can inspect in the Supply Reserve Depôt, "The Beach," Madras, or in any Supply and Transport Store Depôt, measuring 2' 3" × 1' 1½" × 1' 5" and weighing with sheet lead not more than 26 lb. 4 oz. (sheet lead 4 lb. 4 oz. and box about 22 lb.). The total weight of each box is thus not to exceed 76 lb. 4 oz., that is, box with sheet lead should weigh about 26 lb. 4 oz. and tea 50 lb.

Each box should be branded thus :—

Season—1914-15.

Indian black tea.
Net weight, 50 lb.
Gross weight, lb (to be entered).

From——————contractor's name to be entered.

The weight of each box with leadfoil will not be rigidly insisted on but variations in the aggregate weight of the box including lead should not exceed 5 lb., for instance, 2 lb. more or 3 lb. less may be accepted. Empty tea chests and leads will become the property of Government.

9. The approval or rejection of offers rests with the General Officer Commanding 9th Division who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any offer or any items or a portion thereof without cause assigned. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted. As a rule only successful tenderers are informed by telegram the result of their offer. No notice can be taken of requests from unsuccessful tenderers for information by telegram unless the cost of such telegram is prepaid.

10. Alternative rates may also be quoted for tea packed in thoroughly serviceable tea chests of the ordinary commercial pattern instead of the Regulation boxes above described. This and other necessary particulars should be clearly specified in the offer.

11. All consignments deliverable F O R should be despatched at the ordinary public traffic rates and not at the Military Tariff rates. Further it is not incumbent on the contractors to book articles to some Government official as has hitherto been the case.

12. A two-pound sample of tea should be sent to this office a week before the date fixed for opening tenders free of cost which will be fixed as samples and distributed to stations concerned.

13. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

14. The probable estimated requirements are as under which cannot be absolutely guaranteed :—

Stations where required.	First instalment to be delivered on or about 15th August 1914.	Second instalment to be delivered about 15th October 1914.	Total quantities
Alternative Offer "A".	LB.	LB.	LB.
Secunderabad (F.O.R. or Supply Depot)	15,000	14,000	29,000
Bangalore (do.)	8,000	6,000	14,000
Bellary (do.)	2,250	2,000	4,250
Madras (do.)	6,100	5,800	11,900
Wellington (do.)	3,400	3,000	6,400
Calicut (do.)	300	300	600
Coimbatore (do.)	200	200	400
Mahapuram (do.)	600	600	1,200
or			
Alternative Offer "B".			
The whole of the requirements at the Supply Reserve Depot, "The Beach", Madras or F.O.R. Madras (*vide* paragraph 2).	37,150	34,900	72,150

Ootacamund, 21st April 1914.

C. H. G. MOORE, Lieut. Col.,
Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 9th Division.

SALE OF A TWO-TON TOP BOAT.

Notice is hereby given that a Government two-ton top boat will be sold by public auction by the Inspector, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras Depot Circle, on Monday the 11th May 1914, at 3 P.M., at his office opposite to the Elephant Gate Bridge.

2. A deposit of Rs. 30 should be paid into the Madras Depot Salt Treasury by intending bidders before 2 P.M., on the day of sale. The deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately the sale is over and that of the successful bidder will be taken to his credit.

3. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner, Central Division, who is at liberty to refuse or to accept the highest or any bid.

4. On intimation of the confirmation of the sale to the successful bidder, he will be required to credit the amount of his bid into the Salt Treasury, Madras Depot, within a week of such intimation and remove the boat, failing which it will be resold at his risk and his deposit forfeited.

Office of the Insp. of Salt, Abkari, and Customs Dept.,
Madras Depot Circle, 14th April 1914.

C. F. SHARP,
Inspector.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 79 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras:—

Description of articles	Mark	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
Eleven jungle wood planks	Nil	23rd April 1914	Within the Madras Harbour
Six jungle wood squares		23rd "	
Fifteen flat iron bars		24th "	
Ten angle iron bars		24th "	
One round iron bundle		24th "	
One jungle wood square		24th "	
One jungle wood spoke		24th "	
One jungle wood reapers bundle		24th "	
Seventeen flat iron bars		24th "	
One angle iron bar		25th "	
One square iron bar		25th "	
Six flat iron bundles		25th "	
Four round iron bundles		25th "	
Five flat iron bars		25th "	
Five flat iron bundles		25th "	
One square iron bar		27th "	
Two angle iron bars		27th "	
Nineteen round iron bars		27th "	
Three round iron bundles		27th "	
Five flat iron bars		27th "	
Four flat iron bundles		27th "	
Seventeen round iron bars		28th "	
Eight round iron bundles		28th "	
Eleven angle iron bars		28th "	
		28th "	
		28th "	
		28th "	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனை 1880-ம் ஆண்டு 7-வது சட்டம் 16-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு அனுசரித்தும், மதராஸ் போர்ட் ஸ்டிரஸ்டிகளுடைய கமிட்டியார் இந்த வருஷம் செய்தபடி மேலே கூறியபடி சிதிலமாகப்பட்டுள்ளவை இந்த துறைமுகத்தை சுத்தமாக வைக்கவும் இந்த கொடுத்திருக்கிற விலைகளுக்கு விற்கப்படுகின்றன. அவை கொடுக்கிறவர்கள் மேலே கூறிய இடங்களை உத்தேசிக்கிறவர்களுக்கு விடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.		விலை.		அவைகள் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய இடம்.
		1914-ம் ஆண்டு		
11 கட்டுகள் பலகைகள் ...	...	முதலாம்	வகுப்பு 23a..	மதராஸ் துறைமுகம்.
6 கட்டுகள் சதுரங்கள்		Do.	Do. 23a..	
18 தடவை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்		Do.	Do. 24a..	
10 சோலை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ...		Do.	Do. 24a..	
1 உருள இரும்பு கட்டு ...	...	Do.	Do. 24a..	
1 கட்டுகள் சதுரம் ...	...	Do.	Do. 24a..	
1 கட்டுகள் பலகை	...	Do.	Do. 24a..	
1 கட்டுகள் கம்பிகள் கட்டு ..	...	Do.	Do. 24a..	
17 தடவை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்		Do.	Do. 25a..	
1 சோலை இரும்பு கம்பி ...	...	Do.	Do. 25a..	
1 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பி ...		Do.	Do. 25a..	
5 தடவை இரும்பு கட்டைகள் ..	...	Do.	Do. 26a..	
4 உருள இரும்பு கட்டைகள் ..		Do.	Do. 26a..	
6 தடவை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள் ..	...	Do.	Do. 27a..	
6 தடவை இரும்பு கட்டைகள் ..	...	Do.	Do. 27a..	
1 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பி . ..	...	Do.	Do. 27a..	
2 சோலை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	...	Do.	Do. 27a..	
19 உருள இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	...	Do.	Do. 27a..	
3 உருள இரும்பு கட்டைகள் ...		Do.	Do. 27a..	
5 தடவை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள் ..	...	Do.	Do. 28a..	
4 தடவை இரும்பு கட்டைகள்	...	Do.	Do. 28a..	
17 உருள இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ..	...	Do.	Do. 28a..	
8 உருள இரும்பு கட்டைகள் ..	...	Do.	Do. 28a..	
11 சோலை இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ...	...	Do.	Do. 28a..	

Port Office, Madras,
2nd May 1914.

D. F. VINES, Commander, R.I.M.,
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THIS DOCUMENT IS BEING PROVIDED AS A SERVICE TO THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY

Notice is hereby given that applications, which must be in the prescribed form, will be received by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, up to and including the 31st May 1914, for the appointment of Probationary Inspector in the Madras Salt and Abkari Department.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary to the Commissioner. Applications must be accompanied by—

(i) A certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of birth.

(ii) A certificate of character and conduct signed by the Principal of the Educational Institution in which the applicant last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of the Government.

(iii) A certificate by a Medical officer of Government or qualified Medical practitioner regarding the applicant's general health.

2. Applicants must be graduates of a recognised University, over 21 and under 24 years of age. They must be prepared to appear in Madras at their own expense before the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, on such days as may be appointed by him. The candidate who is finally selected by Government will be required to undergo a medical examination by a Medical Board at Madras with a view to test his state of health, physique and capacity for active out-door work.

3. The Probationary Inspector's period of probation will be not less than three years and during this period he will be required to pass the prescribed departmental examinations and will be employed as the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue may deem fit. During probation the pay of the Probationary Inspector will be Rs. 150 per mensem for the first two years and Rs. 200 per mensem thereafter.

4. If at the end of the three years' probation, or such further period of probation as the Government may deem necessary, the Probationary Inspector is reported on favourably and if he has passed the necessary departmental examinations, he will be appointed a permanent Inspector on the occurrence of a vacancy and will thenceforth be promoted in the ordinary course according to merit and seniority.

5. It will be open to the Local Government at any time to terminate the probationer's probation and to dispense with his services.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 27th April 1914.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

APPLICATIONS are invited from B.A., B.L.'s or B.A.'s for the post of a Probationary Revenue Inspector. The successful applicant will be on probation for two years during which period he should undergo the prescribed course of training and also pass (1) the Revenue Test, (2) the Criminal Test and (3) the Account Test, failing which he will not be confirmed.

After the training, service for one year more as Revenue Inspector will be obligatory. The officer's subsequent promotion will depend upon his merits.

Salem Collector's Office,
7th April 1914.

J. F. BEDFORD,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from B.A.'s and F.A.'s for permanent and acting vacancies in the Salem Collectorate. Applicants will act on Rs. 25 from the start.

Salem Collector's Office,
7th April 1914.

J. F. BEDFORD,
Collector.

WANTED a peon for the office of the Special Malaria Officer. The maximum pay is Rs. 6 and the minimum Rs. 7 with the usual daily allowance admissible under Civil Service Regulations, while on tour. The appointment is a temporary one.

Office of the Special Malaria Officer, Madras,
27, Nungambakam High Road,
Madras, 21st April 1914.

J. H. HORNE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Special Malaria Officer.

THERE are three temporary draftsmen's posts vacant in this office, two on Rs. 45 and one on Rs. 40 per mensem. Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test or the Old Draftsman Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the appointments.

2. Applicants should state their age, previous experience, if any, and send copies of their testimonials.

Executive Engineer's Office, Trichinopoly,
24th April 1914.

C. PEDDIE,
Executive Engineer, Trichinopoly Division.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates for acting and permanent vacancies on Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 in Koilkuntla division, Kurnool district. Applicants whose optional language is Telugu will be preferred.

Koilkuntla Deputy Collector's Office,
25th April 1914.

P. KAMARAJU PANTULU,
Deputy Collector.

WANTED a Contractor to collect parcels from the Penitentiary Branch Press and Government Press, Mint Buildings, and deliver same to Railway stations in Madras. For further particulars apply to—

6th May 1914.

T. FISHER,
Superintendent, Government Press.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 22nd July 1914, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 17th April 1914.

K. V. MADHAVAN NAYAR.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from 8th April 1914 the estate of Malayanur Sabapathi Chettiyar deceased, late of Madras, under a grant of Letters of Administration made to him on the 24th March 1914 by the High Court of Madras, and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 20th May 1914; after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 9th April 1914.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administrating from the 9th April 1914 the estate of Albert Edward Clarke deceased, Mechanical Engineer on the Kolar Gold Fields, under the provisions of section 32 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, without any grant of administration by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 16th May 1914 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognize in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
9th April 1914.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General of Madras.

LOST.

THE upper half of Government Promissory Note No. 161047 of 1884-85 for Rs. 3,000, originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Limited, and last endorsed to Rev. W. W. Wallace, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with abovementioned security.

Name of the advertiser—W. W. WALLACE,
Residence—*Madura.*

8th April 1914

Notice is hereby given that I, Shandi Antoni Jesudason, intend changing my name into Antoni James Dawson, from this date.

Madras, 28th April 1914.

A. J. DAWSON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

O.P. No. 57 of 1914.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and in the matter of the Indian Aluminium Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company by repayment to shareholders of Rs. 28 per share on the footing that the same may be called up again at any time, was on the 27th day of April 1914 presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 27th day of April 1914.

Madras, 28th April 1914.

KING & PARTRIDGE,
Attorneys for the Company.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [Price, 6 pies.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 2 of 1914-1915, held on the 17th April 1914.

Present.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. H. H. Hood.
Commander W. R. Huddleston, R.I.M.
Mr. A. R. Morin.
The Hon'ble Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. C. R. Simpson.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae
Mr. G. U. Cadden.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kaddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhoojadoss Garu.

18. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 3rd April 1914.

19. Read note by the Chairman submitting a plan and an estimate for Rs 1,50,000, for equipment, roads and general facilities around the Merchants' Warehouses, for which plans and an estimate were approved in Resolution No. 4, dated the 3rd April 1914.

Resolved that the plan and the estimate be approved under section 78 and be submitted to Government for favour of sanction under the same section as well as for sanction for the debit of the proposed expenditure to Capital under section 75 of the Port Trust Act. Funds to be provided from the Trust's revenue balances, enhanced by the proceeds of the 50-lakh loan.

20. Read and confirmed the Trust's Chief Engineer's arrangement entered into with Messrs. Burn & Co., Howrah, regarding terms of payment for the 30 wagons sanctioned in Board's Resolution No. 462, dated 29th August 1913.

21. Read note by the Deputy Port Conservator, dated 8th April 1914, recommending the grant to Babu, boatman, No. 42, of the Harbour Masters' establishment, of a pension of Rs. 5 per mensem from the Pilotage fund, because of his having become incapacitated for further service owing to injuries received in the execution of his duty.

Resolved that the proposed pension be granted, under Rule 2 of the Rules sanctioned by Government by G.O. No. 80, Marine, dated the 12th March 1909.

22. Read a letter, dated the 4th April 1914, from the Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, complaining of the manner in which the transhipment of cargo at Madras is handicapped by being subject to the high rate of storage dues charged on ordinary export cargo.

Resolved that, in the revised "Scale of Rates and Conditions of Services" going to Government under the authority of Resolution No. 7, dated the 3rd April 1914, clause 12 of the "Conditions" be so modified as to provide for the imposition, for periods beyond the authorised free days, of only half the ordinary export storage rates on cargo awaiting transhipment.

23. Read and rejected a petition, dated the 17th April 1914, from A. J. Appathoray Mudeli and nine other merchants, that the rate of harbour dues for mangoes should be reduced.

24. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected in and up to the end of March 1914 with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded.

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of March 1914.

	1913.			1914.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. Harbour Receipts—						
(i) Dues on imports	67,848	7	7	57,001	12	4
(ii) Dues on exports	35,311	10	6	27,314	12	0
(iii) Storage, ordinary, imports	5,775	13	10	27,838	4	11
(iv) Storage, ordinary, exports	259	4	0	89	4	0
(v) Storage, special, imports	1,034	6	0	1,667	15	0
(vi) Storage, special, exports	73	10	0	85	10	0
(vii) Railway terminal charges	19,199	8	6	23,642	13	4
(viii) Cranage	10,855	9	1	4,740	3	3
(ix) Porterage, special	808	3	7	808	2	6
(x) Demurrage	—43	8	0	22	14	0
II. Rents, fees and penalties—						
(i) Rents of properties	6,908	6	1	6,261	0	0
(ii) Overtime fees	1,835	0	0	2,034	0	0
(iii) Passenger tolls	2,508	4	0	891	5	5
(iv) Fines and penalties	1	0	0	2	0	0
(v) Railway tolls	..			..		
III. Sales—						
(i) Water sold to boats	1,317	6	0	1,476	0	0
(ii) Do. works	581	8	0	303	6	0
(iii) Other sales	..			105	7	0
IV. Contributions to Revenue—						
(i) From Port Funds	*6,000	0	0	80,000	0	0
(ii) From Government	..			..		
V. Interest—						
Interest on investments	..			..		
VI. Miscellaneous—						
(i) Profit on investments	..			..		
(ii) Items awaiting adjustment	409	0	0	..		
(iii) Commission on Corporation timber license fees.	1,842	13	0	227	0	0
Total ..	1,53,231	13	8	2,05,525	14	9

	Actuals of 1912-1913.			Actuals of 1913-1914.			Increase or decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
April	74,833	6	0	1,59,156	5	8	+	84,312	15	8
May	97,653	4	6	1,84,358	4	11	+	46,793	0	2
June	98,889	10	9	1,20,793	9	3	+	21,903	14	4
July	94,678	7	6	1,28,810	12	6	+	39,006	5	1
August	86,679	8	3	95,466	0	10	+	8,787	10	7
September	83,723	11	1	1,22,082	15	3	+	38,359	4	2
October	1,12,681	14	11	1,08,674	2	1	—	3,937	12	10
November	1,01,775	1	4	1,15,962	3	11	+	14,187	2	7
December	1,05,298	8	8	1,25,654	6	11	+	19,356	4	3
January	1,18,988	2	8	1,43,788	12	9	+	24,798	10	6
February	1,44,332	12	5	1,22,170	2	2	—	22,162	10	3
March	1,53,231	13	8	2,05,525	14	9	+	49,294	1	1
Total ..	12,64,742	0	0	15,27,410	10	8	+	2,62,668	11	2

* In Government securities.

25. Recorded statement showing the purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England, of which information was received in March 1914.

29. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 3rd April 1914 was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority		Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks
	Number	Date					
			Capital Major Works. Nil. *Revenue Works* Nil. *Madras Port Fund.*	RS.			
1	G.O. No. 132, Marine.	6th April 1914	Renewals and repairs of moorings in the Madras Harbour *Madras Pilotage Fund.* Nil.	44,500		Supplies and Services—Buoys and Moorings.	..

27. Recorded G.O. No. 48, Marine, dated 2nd March 1914, directing publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification of certain amendments and additions to the Boat Rules for the minor ports of the Presidency.

28. Recorded G.O. No. 100, Marine, dated 20th March 1914, sanctioning the Budget estimates for 1914–1915 of the Madras Port Trust—*vide* Resolution No. 299, dated 20th January 1914.

29. Recorded G.O. No. 126, Marine, dated 1st April 1914, sanctioning the delegation by the Port Trust Board to their Chairman of the power of taking action under section 103 of the Act in respect of penalties leviable for understating the quantity or weight of goods—*vide* Resolution No. 369, dated 20th March 1914.

30. Recorded G.O. No. 132, Marine, dated 6th April 1914, sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 44,500 for renewals and repairs of moorings in the Madras Harbour—*vide* Board's Resolution No. 356, dated 6th March 1914.

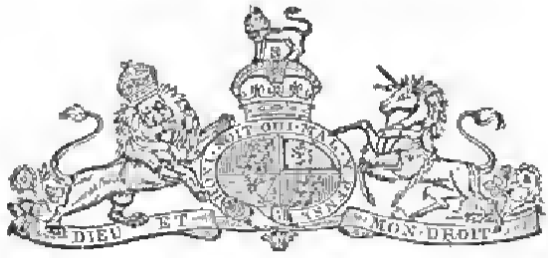
31. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 16th day of April 1914, were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government Securities	Cash Balances
	RS.	RS. A. P.
Revenue Account	1,25,000	69,326 12 9
Provident Fund Account	2,14,000	2,324 10 11
Deposit Fund Account	18,200	928 15 6
Biden Sailors' Home Charity Account ..	37,500	594 4 4
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	1,187 12 10
Pilotage Fund Account	30,000	440 6 3
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil.*	37,179 12 2

Port Trust Office, Madras,
1st May 1914.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5 1914. [PRICE, 8 pies.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER

1914	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum Solar Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain	Cloudy sky	Bright Sunshine.	General weather.
	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
April. 27th Mon.	28·829	81·4	79·8	92·8	77·8	164·7	81	S.E. by S.	198	..	18	10·4	Fine with passing clouds.
28th Tues.	·811	86·0	79·9	92·0	78·2	166·5	79	S.S.E.	192	..	22	9·7	Do.
29th Wed.	·768	84·4	79·5	92·5	77·7	166·1	78	S.S.E.	203	..	15	10·5	Do.
30th Thurs.	·783	86·0	80·0	92·8	79·9	164·5	75	S.S.E.	234	..	30	9·7	Do.
May. 1st Fri.	·780	87·4	80·9	92·8	82·0	164·7	74	S.S.E.	230	..	18	9·8	Do.
2nd Sat.	·864	85·4	80·4	92·0	78·8	163·7	79	S.S.E.	148	..	50	6·8	Passing clouds.
3rd Sun.	·868	86·6	80·3	93·2	79·0	164·7	78	S.E.	178	..	37	7·8	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 3·11 inches, the average due for the same period being 2·41 inches.

ABSTRACT OF THE MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION OF MADRAS IN APRIL 1914 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1914.	Difference from	Average
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·892	0·046 above.	29·846
Temperature of air	83·3	0·7 below.	84·0
Do of evaporation	78·4	0·2 above	77·6
Percentage of humidity	79	5 "	74
Greatest solar heat in vacuo..	152·3	10·5 "	141·7
Maximum in shade	90·8	2·4 below.	92·2
Minimum in shade	79·6	0·4 "	77·2
Do on grass	75·2	0·5 above	74·7
Rainfall in inches on 4 days	2·05	1·45 "	0·62
Do since January 1st on 8 days	9·11	6·93 "	2·18
General direction of wind	S.E. by S	Same as	S.E. by S.
Daily velocity in miles	197	24 below.	191
Percentage of cloudy sky	36	2 above	34
Do. of bright sunshine	72·5	2·7 "	69·8

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from Different points.

From	Hours.	Miles	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles	From	Hours.	Miles
North	..	..	East.	1	13	South	17	156	West	..	..
N by E	2	10	E. by S.	1	6	S. by W.	19	177	W. by S.	..	..
N.N.E	..	..	E.S.E.	4	28	S.S.W.	19	158	W.N.W	1	8
N.E. by N.	1	10	S.E. by E.	58	219	S.W. by S	3	28	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	1	7	S.E.	188	1131	S.W.	..	..	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	1	16	S.E. by S.	290	2110	S.W. by W.	..	..	N.W. by N.	..	..
E.N.E.	1	9	S.S.E.	85	772	W.S.W	..	..	N.N.W.	1	9
E. by N.	..	..	S. by E.	12	124	W. by S.	..	..	N. by W.	6	41

There were twelve calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 153 miles.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 4th May 1914.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 18.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [PRICE, 6 PIE.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND MAY 1914.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.			Prices in Seers (of 82 rolls) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week	1914.	Average of 15 years	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for May.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	0·6	4·8	1·6	10·8	8·9	8·8	18·5	18·8	15·8	..		..			
Vizagapatam. [A.	0·1	4·8	2·7	10·4	8·2	8·8	18·8	18·8	15·6	..	18·8	16·1	19·1	18·7	18·6
Vizagapatam. [L.	0·2	4·8	1·6												
Godavari ..	0·8	1·8	1·8	10·7	8·8	8·4	16·7	14·8	14·5	18·7	18·9	16·8	..	16·7	16·7
Kistna ..	0·8	3·5	1·1	18·3	7·8	7·8	17·9	14·2	14·5	18·8	13·5	13·6	..	14·7	14·7
Guntur ..	..	1·2	0·7	17·4	6·1	8·0	..	18·2	16·2	16·4	18·6	13·5	17·3	14·1	14·1
Deccan.															
Karnool ..	3·1	1·0	0·8	8·5	7·8	7·2	..	18·5	15·5	18·7	14·2	14·2	18·8	11·4	11·6
Bangalore	1·8	2·4	† 0·9	..	6·5	6·6	..				16·5	18·6			
Kolar ..	0·7	0·6	1·1	8·6	8·7	8·8	..	18·6	15·5	18·8	15·2	13·2			
Bellary ..	1·8	1·6	† 1·2	..	4·8	7·0	..				13·4	13·4			
Cuddapah ..	3·1	0·9	0·9	9·9	7·8	7·8	20·8	14·1	14·2	18·3	13·3	13·4	18·0	12·6	12·6
Anantapur ..	3·1	0·5	0·7	8·2	7·3	7·4	19·2	18·2	14·3	19·1	13·9	13·2	17·1	12·6	12·6
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	..	2·2	0·7	11·8	8·1	6·8	18·6	16·2	16·8	17·5	13·8	13·8	16·2	18·1	16·6
Chingleput ..	..	2·1	0·7	10·6	8·6	8·6	24·7	18·4	12·4	..	..		..	..	..
Madras ..	..	2·0	0·7	8·8	7·2	7·2	18·8	11·6	11·6	..	..	..	14·8	10·3	10·3
South Arcot.	..	2·6	1·2	10·2	8·9	8·8	18·6	11·8	12·0	..	..	..			
Central.															
Chittoor ..	..	1·1	1·0	18·8	8·4	8·0	18·2	12·9	12·8	..	..	..	18·2	11·7	11·7
North Arcot.	..	1·8	1·8	10·0	7·5	7·6	18·7	12·0	12·0				14·8	10·8	10·6
Salem ..	..	1·7	0·2	8·5	7·2	7·2	17·6	12·8	12·8	18·8	10·7	10·4	16·4	10·7	10·7
Coimbatore.	..	0·3	‡ 2·6	9·3	7·0	7·1	17·9	13·8	13·7	18·4	11·8	11·3	18·1	12·2	12·2
Trichinapoly.	..	1·8	† 1·8	8·8	8·8	8·8	18·7	13·2	16·1	18·7	11·6	11·6	16·8	11·6	11·3
South.															
Tanjore ..	..	0·7	1·6	8·0	7·8	7·8	16·8	14·2	14·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattukottai.	..	1·8	§ 1·8		7·1	7·8		13·8	13·8	..	15·2	15·8	..	12·9	12·5
Madura ..	..	1·8	2·6	9·4	7·0	7·1	16·9	15·7	15·4	16·1	13·7	18·2	14·5	11·8	11·6
Ramnad ..	..	1·2	2·6	10·9	7·1	7·1	18·9	14·0	13·8	18·7	12·2	12·2	14·0	12·8	12·8
Tinnevelly.	0·1	1·0	2·2	10·1	7·7	7·8	18·8	14·1	14·1	18·7	12·6	12·7	18·1	12·8	12·2
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	0·4	0·5	8·3	8·2	7·2	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara	0·6	0·8	8·4	16·6	8·7	8·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Travancore..	0·1	2·4	‡ 8·9	..	8·6	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	0·2	0·2	† 8·2	..	7·0	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hills.															
The Nilgiris	0·2	0·7	8·6	8·8	8·1	7·1	14·7	12·8	11·6	..	..	..		..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1912–1913.

† Average of the 5 years ending 1909–1913.

‡ Revised figures.

§ Average of the 22 years ending 1909–1913.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12 (1).] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [Price, 3 pies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ളതായ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ജനറലുടെ ആലോചന സഭയിൽകൊണ്ടുവന്ന ബില്ലുകളും സിലെക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിക്കാർ ആലോചനസഭയിലേക്ക് ബോധിപ്പിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളും 23 - ാം ചട്ടപ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ബില്ലുകളും

താഴെ പറയുന്ന ബിൽ നിയമങ്ങളും ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ളതായ ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ജനറലുടെ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ 1914 മാർച്ച് 17 - ാം തീയതി കൊണ്ടുവരപ്പെട്ടു :—

No. 2 OF 1914.

1914 ലെ 2 - ാം നമ്പർ.

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN PENAL CODE AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1898.

ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമവും 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടവടി നിയമവും ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള ഒരു ബിൽ.

ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമവും 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടവടി നിയമവും ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ പറയുന്ന പ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ലെ 5.

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിന്നു ഇന്ത്യൻ ക്രിമിനൽ നിബന്ധന ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 191 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം.

ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമം 225-ാം വകുപ്പിന്നു ശേഷം ഒരു നിയമപ്പെടുത്തുകൾ ചേർക്കുന്നു.

2. ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമം 225 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്നുശേഷം താഴെ പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പുകൾ ചേർക്കണം. അതാവിതു :—

കോട്ടിൻെറയോ സത്യതി അല്ലെങ്കിലു നിലവിലുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുടെയോ അധികാരത്തെ നിലിക്കുക.

"225A. പറയുന്നതോ എഴുതുന്നതോ ആയ വാക്കുകളാലോ അടയാളങ്ങളാലോ കാണത്തക്ക രൂപങ്ങളാലോ മറെറാ ആരെങ്കിലും—

(a) വല്ല നീതിന്യായ കോട്ടിൻെറയോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) സത്യത്തി ന്മേൽ തെളിവുറിക്കാൻവാക്കുവാനോ നിക്കാൻവാക്കേണ്ടതിന്നു കല്പിപ്പാനോ നിയമത്താൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ആളും ആവക അധികാരങ്ങൾ നടത്തുമ്പോൾ ആയാളുടെയോ,

അധികാരം നിലിക്കുകയോ നിലിപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അധികാരത്തിൻെറ ഗൌരവം കുറക്കുകയോ കുറപ്പാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ ആയാൾക്കു ആറു മാസത്തോളം വരാവുന്ന ഒരു കാലത്തെ വെറുംതടവോ പിഴയോ രണ്ടും കൂടിയോ ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കുകയും വേണം.

വ്യാഖ്യാനം.—വല്ല നീതിന്യായക്കോട്ടിൻെറയോ (b) എന്ന ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ആളുടെയോ പ്രവൃത്തിയെപററി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കുന്നു ആവക വല്ല വ്യാഖ്യാനങ്ങളും ന്യായാംശത്തിൽ നേരായിട്ടുള്ളതും പൊതുജന ഗുണത്തിന്നു ഉണ്ടാകവിശ്വാസമായി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതും ആണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു കുററമാകുന്നതല്ല.

നിലവിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണയെപററി കളവായതോ തെററിധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ റിപ്പോർട്ടു നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണയെപ്പററി ഉള്ള വ്യാഖ്യാനങ്ങളും അടിസ്ഥാനപ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുക.

"226B. ഒരു ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണ നിലവിലിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പറയുന്നതോ എഴുതുന്നതോ ആയ വാക്കുകളാലോ അടയാളങ്ങളാലോ കാണത്തക്ക രൂപങ്ങളാലോ മറെറാ ആരെങ്കിലും—

(a) ആവക വിചാരണയെയോ അതിൻെറ വല്ല പ്രതിനിധിയെപററി കളവായതോ തെററിധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതോ ആയ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ടോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(b) വല്ല വ്യാഖ്യാനവും ചെയ്യുന്നു ആ വിചാരണയെപ്പററി പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ മനസ്സിൽ വിരോധാഭിപ്രായം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതോ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള വിചാരണക്കു ദോഷം വരുത്തുന്നതോ ദോഷം വരുത്തുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതോ ആണെന്നു അറിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടോ വിശ്വസിപ്പാൻ ന്യായമുണ്ടായിട്ടോ ആവക വിചാരണയെപററിയാകട്ടെ ആവക കാര്യത്തിൽ വിചാരണചെയ്യുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെയോ കക്ഷികളെയോ സാക്ഷികളെയോ അസ്സെസ്സർമാരെയോ ജൂറർമാരെയോ വക്കീലന്മാരെയോ സംബന്ധിച്ചാകട്ടെ കള്ള വ്യാഖ്യാനങ്ങളെയോ,

ചെയ്യുകയോ അച്ചടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്താൽ ആയാൾക്കു ആറു മാസത്തോളം വരാകുന്ന ഒരു കാലത്തെ വെറുംതടവോ പിഴയോ രണ്ടും കൂടിയോ ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കുകയും വേണം.

വിവരണം 1.—ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തിനായി ഒരു ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണയിന്മേൽ സത്യത്തിന്റെ നിയമാനുസൃതമായ തെളിവു എടുക്കുന്നതോ എടുക്കാവുന്നതോ ആയ വല്ല വിചാരണയും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

വിവരണം 2.—ഒരു ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണയുടെയോ അതിൻെറ വല്ല പ്രതിനിധിന്റെയോ നേരായും പൂർണ്ണമായും ന്യായമായും ഉള്ള ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഈ വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ഒരു കുററമായിത്തീരുന്നതല്ല.

വിവരണം 3.—ഒരു ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണ ഒരു പുതിയ ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണ ആവശ്യമായി വരത്തക്കവണ്ണം നിഷ്ഫലമായി തീർന്നിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ വിചാരണ ഒരു വകുപ്പിന്റെ അർത്ഥപ്രകാരം നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണയാകുന്നു."

ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമം.

ഖ 5. 3. 1898 ലെ ക്രിമിനൽ നടപടി നിയമം 196 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ "153A വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ" എന്ന അക്ഷരത്തിനും അക്കത്തിനും വാക്കുകൾക്കും ശേഷം 228A വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ 228B വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരമൊ എന്നക്ഷരങ്ങളും അക്കങ്ങളും വാക്കുകളും ചേർക്കയും ആ വകുപ്പിന്റെ മാർജിനിലുള്ള കുറിപ്പിൽ "കുറ്റങ്ങൾക്കു" എന്നതിനു പകരം "കുറ്റങ്ങൾക്കും ചില തരം കോട്ട് നിന്ദകൾക്കും" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർക്കയും വേണം.

1898 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ട് 196-ാം വകുപ്പ് ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തു.

4. ആപ്പീൽ നിയമത്തോടു ചേർത്ത 2 - ാം പട്ടികയിൽ 228- ാം വകുപ്പിനെപ്പററി ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾക്കു ശേഷം ഇതോടു ചേർത്ത പട്ടികയിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ചേർക്കണം.

1898 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ട് 1-ാം പട്ടികയെ അനുബന്ധിക്കൽ.

പട്ടിക.

(4 - ാം വകുപ്പു നോക്കുക)

228A	കോട്ടിനോടു ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവർ കൈവിട്ടു നിലകൊള്ളുന്നതിനു നിയമപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളെയോ അവരിലൊരാളെയോ	ഖണ്ഡം (ഡി) യുടെ ഖണ്ഡിക (ii)	ഡി	ഡി	ഡി	4 മാസത്തെ സമയം നടന്ന ശേഷം പിന്നെയല്ല ഹർജി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു.	അനുബന്ധത്തിന്റെ ഖണ്ഡം (ii) യിലുള്ള ഒന്നാം കുറ്റത്തിന്നു ഡി.
228B	ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണയ്ക്കുപകരം കൈയാലത്തെ തെറ്റിധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു ആയി നിയമപ്രകാരം ആയ വിചാരണയിൽ കക്ഷികളല്ലാത്ത പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ മനസ്സിൽ ചില ധാരണകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഇടയുള്ളതായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനെതിരെ അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനെതിരെ അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളവരെ.	ഡി	ഡി	ഡി	ഡി	ഡി	ഡി

ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരം.

1860 ൽ ശിക്ഷാനിയമം നടപ്പായപ്പോൾ അതു ഉണ്ടാക്കിയവർ കോട്ടുകളെ അപകീർത്തിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതായി ഇപ്പോൾ നിയമത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള നിന്ദയെ അഗണ്യമായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു നിലവിലായിരുന്നു ഇന്ത്യയിലെ അവസ്ഥകൾ. എന്നാൽ അതിന്നു ശേഷം ഉപായ സംഘടനകളിൽ കോട്ടുകളുടെ ഗൌരവത്തെ അപ്പാടുള്ള ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വമായിരുന്നു അവകാശം ഇപ്രകാരമുള്ളതിലും അധികം രക്ഷ നല്കുന്നതും പൊതുവിൽ നീതിന്യായം നിലകൊള്ളുന്നതിന്നു ഗൌരവമുള്ള വിഘ്നം ഉണ്ടാക്കി തീർക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ കോട്ടുകളുടെ ഉപയോഗം നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന കേസ്സുകൾ പ്രചാരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതായും അടുത്ത കാലങ്ങളിൽ ഒരുപൽകരമായ വിധത്തിൽ വർദ്ധിച്ചു കാണുന്നതായും ഉള്ള നടവടിയെ തടുപ്പു ചെയ്യുന്നതും ആവശ്യമായി കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഒരു ജുഡിഷ്യൽ വിചാരണയിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സർക്കാരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ വിചാരപ്പെട്ടും അവാനിക്കുകയൊ വിചാരണാവിഘ്നം വരത്തുകയൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമത്തിലെ 228 - ാം വകുപ്പിന്നു ശിക്ഷിക്കത്തക്കതാകിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മുമ്പിൽവെച്ചു അല്ലാതെ അവരുടെ അധികാരത്തെ കവിച്ചു നിന്ദകൾക്കു അപ്പീലിൽ വിചാരണയായിരിക്കുന്ന കേസ്സുകളിൽ അവരുടെ നടവടികളെപ്പററി ദേഷിതരായി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ശിക്ഷ കല്പിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഒരു നടപ്പു നിയമിക്കുന്നില്ല. ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവും ഗിരീന്ദ്ര മോഹൻദാസ് ഉത്തമായ വക്കീലന്മാരായ കേസ്സിൽ കൽക്കത്ത ഹൈക്കോട്ടിന്റെ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ളതായ ഒരു തീർപ്പു കെ. വെങ്കടരാമിന്റെ കേസ്സിൽ (പ്രതിവാരി ലാ ജർണൽ 21-ാ മാസം, 832-ാം പുറം) പ്രതിവാദി ഹൈക്കോട്ടിന്റെ തീർപ്പായി വായിച്ചാൽ ആവക നിന്ദകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു ചാർട്ടർ ഹൈക്കോട്ടിനു കീഴ് കോടതികളെ എന്തുത്തോളം രക്ഷിപ്പാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ളതിന്നു പൈപ്പററി സംശയങ്ങൾ ജനിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല കോടതിയെ അപമാനിക്കുന്നതിന്നു സമുചിത വിചാരണയാൽ ശിക്ഷിപ്പാൻ വല്ല കോട്ടിന്നുള്ള ക്ഷമപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടില്ലാത്ത അധികാരം ഈ ദോഷത്തെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഉത്തമമായ മാർഗ്ഗമാണോ എന്നു സംശയിക്കത്തക്കതായിരിക്കുന്നു. കോട്ട് നിന്ദകളെപ്പററിയുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യമായിട്ടു സമുചിത വിചാരണയാൽ തീർപ്പാക്കുന്നതു ഒരു സംഗതിയല്ലാതെ കണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കേണ്ടതെന്നാകുന്നു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള അഭിപ്രായത്തിന്റെ ഗതി. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു ഇതിൽ വെച്ചു അല്പം നിന്ദ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ വമ്പന്മാരുടെ ഇതു അധികം പ്രീതികിട്ടാനാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

അതുകൊണ്ടു,—

(1) കോട്ടുകളുടെയോ സമ്പ്രദായിന്റെയോ മുമ്പിൽ വെളിവു നിർണ്ണയിക്കുവാൻ നിയമപ്രകാരം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെയോ അധികാരത്തെ നിന്ദിക്കുന്നതും,

(2) നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന കേസ്സുകളെപ്പററി കക്ഷിയായിട്ടുള്ളതായ തന്നെ ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതൊ ആയ നിർപ്പോട്ടുകളുടെയോ അവയെപ്പററിയുള്ള ദുരുദ്ദേശകരമായ വ്യാഖ്യാനങ്ങളുടെയോ അടിച്ചു പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു,

ഇന്ത്യൻ ശിക്ഷാ നിയമം ദേഭേദപ്പെടുത്തി ശിക്ഷിക്കത്തക്കതാക്കുവാൻ കരടു ബിൽ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

അതോടു കൂടി ഈ അധികാരങ്ങൾ ക്രമമായി നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതിനെ സംരക്ഷിപ്പാൻ തക്കവണ്ണം ക്രിമിനൽ നടവടി നിയമം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന്നും നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു മേൽപറഞ്ഞ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അന്യായങ്ങൾ ആലോചന സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെയൊ തദ്ദേശ ഗവർണ്ണരുടെയൊ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറൽ ഒരു കാര്യാർത്ഥം അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വല്ല ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെയൊ കല്പനപ്രകാരമൊ ഇവരിൽ നിന്നു സിദ്ധിച്ച അധികാരപ്രകാരമൊ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചു ആലോചിച്ചിരുന്നതുമാത്രം നടത്തേണ്ടതും ആവക കേസ്സുകൾ ഒരു സംസ്ഥാന ജൂഡിഷ്യൽ ആഫീസ്സിനാലൊ ഒരു ഒന്നാം ക്ലാസ്സു മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടിനാലൊമാത്രം വിചാരണ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു.

ഉത്തമ വിശ്വാസമായി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള വ്യാഖ്യാനങ്ങൾക്കൊ നിർപ്പോട്ടുകൾക്കൊ ബാധകമല്ലാതിരിപ്പാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായ ചില വ്യത്യസ്തങ്ങളും വിവരണങ്ങളും കൂടി കരടു ബില്ലിൽ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.

1914 ഫിബ്രവരി 20-ാം. ആർ. എച്ച്. ക്രാഡോക്ക്.

ഡബ്ല്യു. എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്ണർ ജനറലുടെ,
നിയമ നിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തെ.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 23·7 and 34·5 feet deep, respectively. Sowing of ragi and gingelly in progress; transplantation of sugarcane beginning. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of ragi, jute, gingelly, groundnut and transplantation of sugarcane beginning or proceeding, and sowing of cotton proceeding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested gingelly, ragi and chillies; outturn poor to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks and five divisions. Godavari 0·2 foot above anikat, ploughing, manuring, watering of paddy and gingelly and transplanting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and chillies; outturn fair to normal; gingelly, poor to fair; paddy, poor to normal. Pasture scarce except in four taluks and four divisions; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply adequate in delta except in parts of one taluk but quite inadequate in most parts of upland. Kistna 3·85 feet below anikat; eastern delta head-sluice closed. Manuring, preparing of seed beds, ploughing and planting of sugarcane beginning or progressing. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested turmeric and paddy; outturn fair; chillies, garlic and ragi normal; gingelly and sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture scarce in parts; fodder insufficient in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good; but foot and mouth disease and rinderpest in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under spring channels and wells. Tungabhadra 0·8 feet below anikat. Kurnool-Cuddapah canal closed. Ploughing for next season proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, blackgram and cotton; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest in two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in two taluks. Ploughing and preparing of land for the next season, removing nallá grass, weeding and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and paddy; outturn fair; sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good; but rinderpest in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good; but rinderpest and malignant sore throat in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient generally. Planting of sugarcane ending, ploughing for early crops, weeding of paddy and sugarcane and baling in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, sugarcane and horse, outturn fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient generally. Ploughing for and sowing of indigo, horse and cholam in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, horse, gingelly and sugarcane, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply generally insufficient. No flow over and no discharge from Nellore and Sangam anikuts. Ploughing and manuring going on in parts of one taluk. Standing crops generally fair to good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to bumper; ragi, fair to normal; cholam, bad to fair; cotton, normal. Pasture generally available; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax and black-quarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing for gingelly, paddy and ragi, sowing and weeding of and transplanting paddy in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly and ragi, transplanting of paddy, and weeding of paddy and groundnut in progress in parts. Standing crops fair but withering in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, ragi, gingelly and groundnut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient and available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Sowing of cholam, cumbu and gingelly, planting of sugarcane, and baling in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to normal; ragi, cholam and sugarcane, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but black-quarter in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair, but rain is needed.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient generally. Ploughing proceeding generally, sowing of paddy, ragi and cholam, planting of sugarcane and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and tobacco; outturn poor to normal. Pasture scanty in two taluks and two divisions; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two taluks. Sowing of ragi, cholam, cumbu and gingelly, transplanting of paddy and ragi and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops good, but require rain. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to normal; ragi, cholam and sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture scarce in parts of two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Three feet of water in Cauvery at Erode. Manuring, sowing of cholam, ragi and cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to good, but rain required. Harvested cotton, castor, paddy, plantain and sugarcane in parts; outturn not reported. Pasture not available in parts; fodder scanty in parts. Condition of cattle fair to good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient. Transplanting of paddy and sowing of cholam and cumbu in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvest of paddy and cholam in parts; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. No flow over Grand Anicut and supply inadequate. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, gingelly and maize in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax and malignant sore-throat in parts of two and one taluks, respectively. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops in parts in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in one taluk. Periyar tunnel closed. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding of cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair; rain urgently required in three taluks.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing and manuring in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good Harvested paddy and cotton, outturn poor to fair; cumbu, poor; cholam, cotton, betel, plantain and sugarcane, fair Pasture scanty except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat; no discharge allowed as crops under the channel do not require water. Ploughing of wet and dry lands. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair; cholam, poor. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but foot and mouth disease prevailing in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing for first crop begun. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Anthrax and foot disease in one taluk. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts Ploughing and sowing of seed-beds for first paddy crop progressing in parts Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Ploughing continues. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient. Harvest of dry crops progressing. Standing crops affected by drought. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Pitting, pruning and manuring of main crops and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 2nd May 1914.—Rainfall fair to good Ganjam, Bangalapalle, Sandur, South Canara; light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally but withering in parts South Arcot and require rain in parts four districts. Harvests of paddy, dry crops and sugarcane proceeding or ending in parts; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy completed in many districts; sowings of dry crops and planting of sugarcane proceeding normally in parts Condition of cattle generally good; water-supply insufficient for irrigation in parts of most districts; pasture scanty in parts of many districts but fodder generally sufficient. Prices stationary.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND REG. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
5th May 1914.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1914. [Price, 15 as. 8 p.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 2nd day of April 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. J. CARMICHAEL.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.

New Member; Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MAKAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVAGE.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SIMHA DEVU Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH took the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner :—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Delay in disposal of summary suits.

Question 1. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they have perused the article headed "Mr. Sykes, I.C.S., and summary suits" at page 5 of the *Madras Standard*, dated 11th February 1914;

(*b*) whether they would be pleased to ascertain if the alleged delays and irregularities mentioned therein are true;

(*c*) whether they would be pleased to give directions for the purpose of saving litigants in summary suits from the unnecessary delays and vexation mentioned therein;

(*d*) whether they would direct the addition of another column in statement F-1, Statistics (or Administration report) of civil courts in the Madras Presidency, for future years, showing the number of cases pending in each district for over six months in revenue courts;

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

(*e*) whether they would give directions for adding detailed information of the figures for each division in the above statement F-1 so as to enable the reader to perceive which division or divisions in the district should be held responsible for the high or low figures mentioned therein?

Answer 1—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The Government do not think it necessary to take any action.

Delays in the disposal of suits and petitions.

Question 2. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to an article at page 4 of the *Indian Patriot* of 7th March 1914 headed "Sykes and summary suits" and the sub-leader of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 10th March 1914, headed "Mr. Sykes as a Judge";

(*b*) whether Mr. Sykes' work up to 30th June 1913 was reviewed by the North Arcot Collector in a special supplement to the *North Arcot District Gazette*, dated 12th August 1913, remarking on his numerous and unexplained delays;

(*c*) whether there was any subsequent review of his work and, if so, whether it will be placed on the table;

(*d*) how many suits and how many petitions were pending on Mr. Sykes' file on 31st December 1913 and how many of these were pending over six months and how many over one year;

(*e*) how many plaints had been received but remained unfiled on the above date and how many of such plaints had been kept unfiled for over one month;

(*f*) whether till 11th February 1914, Mr. Sykes had adjourned *sine die* (1) suits after merely receiving written statements, without framing issues, (2) suits in which issues were framed, (3) suits part-heard, and (4) suits after they were closed;

(*g*) in how many suits within the last two years Mr. Sykes took more than a month for delivery of judgment after closing the case;

(*h*) if any inspection yearly or half-yearly of the Tiruppattūr Sub-Collector's court has been made within the last two years of Mr. Sykes' stay at Tiruppattūr;

(*i*) if there was no such inspection, whether the Government will be pleased to order the deputation of any officer to inspect it and report thereon?

Answer 2—

(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) *to* (*i*) The Government have no information and do not propose to take the action suggested.

Memorial from Subrahmanya Bharati.

Question 3. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether their attention has been drawn to the correspondence headed "Police rule in India" at page 7 of the *Hindu*, dated 10th February 1914;

(*b*) whether it is a fact, as mentioned therein, that Mr. Subrahmanya Bharati sent an appeal to His Excellency praying that he should be no further troubled and that His Excellency assured him of an inquiry by the Judicial department into the matter;

(*c*) whether an inquiry was held and, if so, with what results; and

(*d*) whether the petition and the order will be placed on the table?

Answer 3—

(*a*) The Government have perused the letter referred to.

(*b*) Certain petitions addressed to His Excellency the Governor by C. Subrahmanya Bharati were transferred, in the usual course of business, to the Judicial department for disposal.

(*c*) No inquiry was held. The man is a fugitive from justice and if he wishes an inquiry into his conduct he has only to return to British India when judicial proceedings will be instituted.

(*d*) The answer is in the negative.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Investment of trust funds in co-operative banks.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to my Question No 3 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 27th January 1914, whether the Board of Revenue have sent their reply; and, if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

Answer 4—

The Board's report has been received and is under consideration.

Reorganisation of Local Fund Public Works Department.

Question 5. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will be pleased to extend to the Local Fund Public Works the principle of abolition of the distinction between draftsmen and sub-overseers, thereby assimilating their pay and prospects and facilitating the employment of men with executive experience in the draftsmen branch, as set out in G.O. No. 1185 W., dated 12th June 1913; and whether they would accordingly cancel or modify Art. 525 of the Local Fund Code?

Answer 5—

The suggestion will be considered.

Circular to forest subordinates in Salem regarding detection of offences.

Question 6. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the report referred to in answer to my Question No 9 at the meeting of the 27th January 1914 relating to circulars to forest subordinates regarding the minimum detection of cases per week has been received and whether the same will be placed on the table;

(*b*) whether they will be pleased to cancel such orders prescribing a minimum of cases for detection and communicate the cancelment to all forest officers for their guidance?

Answer 6—

The report has been received. No general circulars of the kind mentioned were issued. Two such orders were sent to two forest guards, but they were subsequently cancelled, and the Board of Revenue has been directed to prohibit the issue of similar orders in future. The papers will not be laid on the table.

Closure of forest reserves, Salem district.

Question 7. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the report referred to in answer to my Question No. 8 at the meeting of the 27th January 1914 in respect of each clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) thereof has been received and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the table;

(*b*) whether the Government have issued orders authorizing the closure of forests to grazing so as to cancel permits during their term not only on account of incendiarism but also on account of illicit grazing, etc., and, if so, whether they will place them on the table;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to cancel such orders?

[*Question put by the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th January* 1914.

Question 8. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether after the issue of grazing permits for the current year the Kuduvampatti, Pannikarado, Topper and Parigam reserves in North Salem division in Salem district were closed for about a month and a half,

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the cause of such order of closure was not the wilful or negligent causing of fires in those reserves,

(*c*) how many permits have been cancelled for grazing during the above closure and how many prosecutions instituted,

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to restore the cancelled permits and refund the compounding fees or fines levied in pursuance of the above closure order, and

(*e*) whether the Government has taken notice of the officials responsible for the causing of great hardships to the ryots by means of the above closure order and if so, how?]

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

Answer 7—

(*a*) The answer to Question No. 8 put at the meeting of the 27th January 1914 is as follows:—

"(*a*) The reserves were actually closed on or about the 20th November "1913 and were reopened between the 21st and 24th December "1913.

"(*b*) Yes.

"(*c*) & (*d*) In 6 out of 7 cases the permits seized were returned as soon "as the order of closure was withdrawn. In the seventh case in "which 70 sheep and 27 cattle were concerned, the District "Forest Officer fixed a compounding fee of Rs. 27. This order "has since been cancelled and the fee, if already paid, will be "refunded. Prosecution was not instituted in any case.

"(*e*) The Government see no reason to take any action."

(*b*) & (*c*) No explicit orders to the effect stated in respect of offences other than incendiarism have been issued by the Government. The question whether permits should be cancelled on account of such other offences will be considered by the Government.

Copyists in *mufassal* courts.

Question 8. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they have received either directly or through the High Court the requests of copyists in the Judicial department in the *mufassal* for improvement of their pay and prospects, on account of the increase of prices, etc.;

(*b*) whether the Government would be pleased, in consultation with the High Court, to improve their pay and prospects?

Answer 8—

The Government have received no such memorial. They cannot promise any increase of pay until the adequacy of the present rates has been examined.

Consumption and sale of fuel in Salem and Coimbatore towns.

Question 9. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what roughly is the quantity of fuel consumed in each of the towns of Salem and Coimbatore during the last few years and how much thereof roughly may be supplied from Government forests and how much from other sources, if any;

(*b*) within how many miles of the coupe the villages are situated whose population is being given fuel at the coupe at fixed rates in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore as stated in paragraph 62 of the Forest Committee's report;

(*c*) whether such sale at fixed rates is for headloads only or for cartloads also;

(*d*) whether, in accordance with the recommendations of the Forest Committee in paragraph 69 of their report, a larger number of small coupes adjoining villages has been opened this year and if these are felled and sold departmentally; and

(*e*) whether forest officers have reported, or been called upon to report, about the existence of "effective demand" for fuel in villages?

Answer 9—

(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) Contractors are bound to sell to all ryots on demand wood for domestic and agricultural purposes at specified maximum rates.

(*c*) Rates for headloads are fixed at one-twentieth of the rates for cartloads.

(*d*) Not yet. There has not been time to put the new policy into operation.

(*e*) Conservators have been instructed to consider carefully the question of opening small fuel coupes for rural supply and to deal with the subject in their future administration reports.

Auction sale of Government fuel coupes in Salem district.

Question 10. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether, in attempting the sales of coupes in North Salem, the District Forest Officer has discovered a combination amongst the contractors for regulating, among other things, the prices they would offer to Government for the coupes now being sold or about to be sold;

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir John Atkinson.)

(*b*) whether the said District Forest Officer found the bids of the contractors to be at figures less than those of the previous year;

(*c*) whether the said District Forest Officer has informed the contractors that he would not accept any bids for figures less than those of the previous year and that the Government would start fuel depôts of its own accord on account of the existence of such combination;

(*d*) whether, in case the Government have discovered a combination among contractors and the consequent breakdown of the contract system in Salem, they would be pleased to carry out the recommendations of the Forest Committee in paragraph 68 of their report and provide fuel "at the fair market rate" (Rs. 9-6-0) approved of by His Excellency in his reply to the recent Salem addresses?

Answer 10—

(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) The Government are not aware of any such breakdown of the contract system as the Honourable Member alludes to and are not prepared to make any pronouncement of their policy.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"In the answer to clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Question No 10 the Government say that they have no information. As the matter referred to in the question is somewhat important, I should like to know if the Government will be pleased to call for information."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"No. I do not think that there is any necessity."

Forest panchayats.

Question 11. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many forest *panchayats* have already been formed and how many more are expected to be formed before the close of the forest year in each district;

(*b*) how many of them are entrusted with grazing only;

(*c*) whether, contrary to the recommendations in paragraph 69 of the Forest Committee's report, the villages have been interdicted from obtaining "their small requirements by way of domestic fuel free in the areas handed over as grazing grounds"?

Answer 11—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Government understand that five *panchayats* have already been formed and that they are concerned with grazing only. It is not possible to say how many more are likely to be formed during the current forest year.

(*c*) The rules relating to grazing *panchayats* are at present under consideration.

Maximum sale prices for fuel from Government forests in Salem and Coimbatore.

Question 12. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they would place on the table (1) Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue) No. 88, Forests, dated 17th May 1912, (2) Board's Proceedings (Land Revenue) No. 82, Forests, dated 27th April 1909;

(*b*) whether the citizens of Coimbatore and Salem have since 1912 petitioned the District Forest Officer, the Collector, the Board of Revenue and the Government for enforcing a maximum selling rate of fuel upon contractors;

(*c*) whether any contractors have sent up any petitions against the fixing of maximum rates for selling fuel in those districts;

(*d*) whether up to 1912 maximum selling rates of fuel were fixed for the contractors by the District Forest Officer in the agreements or in the sale notifications;

(*e*) whether the Government supply railway companies with fuel from the forests of Salem and Coimbatore and, if so, at what rate per ton during each of the last four years;

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

(*f*) whether the District Forest Officer, Central Coimbatore, has fixed the maximum rates even for the current year for the sale of charcoal by contractors for Government forest charcoal and whether the contractors have never complained of the same;

(*g*) whether the said District Forest Officer has issued orders to contractors to sell charcoal from the depôts to certain European gentlemen only?

Answer 12—

(*a*) The Government are not prepared to lay the papers referred to on the table.

(*b*) A memorial from certain inhabitants of Salem was received by the Government in 1913. It suggested the fixing of a maximum selling price for fuel. No memorial seems to have been received by the Government from Coimbatore and the Government have no information regarding petitions to the Board of Revenue and the local authorities.

(*c*) *to* (*g*) The Government have no information.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"In the answer to clauses (*c*) to (*g*) of Question No. 12, will the Government be pleased to call for further information?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"We do not think it necessary to call for further information."

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many more meetings of the Legislative Council they expect to hold this year and when;

(*b*) how many and which legislative measures are likely to be placed before the Council;

(*c*) whether the Government would be pleased to hold a minimum of six meetings for each year;

(*d*) whether they would be pleased to allow interpellations for the March meeting?

Dates of business in Legislative Council.

Answer 13—

(*a*) & (*c*) As the number of meetings which may be necessary depends mainly upon the amount of legislation in hand, the Government are unable to prescribe a minimum number or to foresee how many more will be held this year.

(*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 81.

(*d*) The Government prefer to adhere to the present practice.

Question 14. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article headed "A suggestion" at page 3 of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 14th February 1914, and whether they would be pleased to take steps to get the regulations amended accordingly?

Qualifications of voters in Legislative Council elections.

Answer 14—

The Government have now perused the letter referred to. They do not see sufficient reason to propose any such alteration in the regulations in the manner proposed.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Question 15. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of deaths due to cholera during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 at the following places in the district of Ramnad, viz., Ilayangudi, Pudûr, Sahyur, Ayur, Sottukudi and Karunjutti?

Mortality from cholera in Paramagudi taluk, Ramnad district.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the reason for the increased number of deaths in this particular taluk?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

(c) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as they may deem necessary to remedy the evil?

Answer 15—

(a) The subjoined statement gives the figures approximately :—

Names of villages.	Number of deaths from cholera in		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
Ilayangudi	26	20	107
Kilayur	No separate figures are available, this village forms part of Ilayangudi town.		
Pudur	.	20	—
Ayur (Kilayur locally known as Ayur)	16	..	30
Sotubadi	47	..	..
Karuppatti	2		7

(b) & (c) Various causes are assigned for the increase in 1913 in the number of deaths in Ilayangudi and Kilayur. It has been proposed to supply the former with a protected well fitted with a pump.

Cremation of a Muhammadan dead body in Tanjore.

Question 16. (a) Are the Government aware that the dead body of a Muhammadan was burnt by the authorities at Tanjore, evidently on suspicion of plague?

(b) Is it a fact that there were no circumstances to warrant the presumption that it was a suspected case of plague?

(c) Are the Government aware that the burning of the dead body of a Muhammadan is sacrilegious?

(d) Were the authorities justified in not arranging for the observation of the following religious ceremonies?—

(i) Bathing the body.
(ii) Covering it with a new cloth.
(iii) Offering of prayers.
(iv) Burial.

(e) Will the Government be pleased to call for a full report in the matter and place it on the table?

Answer 16—

The Government have no information but have called for a report on the subject.

Payment of arrears to local board teachers in Negapatam taluk.

Question 17. (a) Is it a fact that the Government have received a memorial from eleven teachers of the Negapatam taluk board local fund schools regarding the irregular payment of their wages?

(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to take up the matter and arrange for regular payment of poorly paid teachers?

Answer 17—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 275 L., dated 11th February 1914, already placed on the Editors' Table, in which instructions have been issued to secure more prompt disbursement of the salaries and capitation allowances of teachers of board elementary schools.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Sale of refreshments at railway stations, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Question 18. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether high rates are realized by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway from fruit and refreshment sellers at Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Samalkot and Waltair stations for use of the railway platforms?

(*b*) Are Government aware that by the rates charged by the railway company the travelling public are unable to get cheap and good articles from those sellers?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to move the Railway Administration to allow free use of the platforms on the north-east section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to sellers of sweetmeats and refreshments, as on the South Indian and North-western Railways?

Answer 18—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) A copy of the question will be communicated to the Agent of the Railway Company.

Establishment charges in the Public Works Department.

Question 19. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the figures in Appendix E of the Public Works Department budget estimate under XXXI & 45. Provincial Civil Works in this Presidency for 1914–1915 relating to the percentage of establishment charges under Provincial Civil Works, under Imperial 42 Major Works—Working Expenses, and under Provincial 43. Minor Works and Navigation represent the gross or net figures and whether they indicate the cost of establishments actually employed on works?

Answer 19—

The establishment charges referred to by the Honourable Member do not indicate the cost of establishments actually employed. Towards the total expenditure incurred on establishments under 45. Provincial Civil Works, contributions are recovered from other fund heads on account of services rendered by Provincial establishments. The net establishment charges shewn against the head Provincial Civil Works represent the net charges debited to this head, after deducting from the total cost of establishments the contributions recoverable from other fund heads. The establishment charges shewn against the heads 42 and 43 represent the contributions recoverable from these heads, and are made up of 21½ per cent. on the net outlay on "works and repairs," 10 per cent. on "direct receipts," and 6 per cent. on revenue due to "new and old irrigation" under Productive works.

Co-operative agricultural associations.

Question 20. With reference to G.O. No. 850, Revenue, dated 5th February 1913, will the Government be pleased to state whether any district or other agricultural associations have been started on a co-operative basis during the current official year and, if so, to place a list of such associations on the table?

Answer 20—

The following co-operative agricultural societies were registered during the official year ending 31st March 1914:—

(1) The Vadamalaipuram Agricultural Society in the Sattur taluk of the Ramnad district;

(2) The Uttangudi Co-operative Agricultural Society (Limited) in the Madura taluk of the Madura district;

(3) The Avalnattam Co-operative Agricultural Society (Limited); and

(4) The Lingampatti Agricultural Society (Limited) in the Kovilpatti taluk of the Tinnevelly district.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Water-rate for sugarcane, Gödavari.

Question 21. Are Government aware that in the eastern delta of the Gödāvari district water-tax is levied on lands on which sugarcane is planted before the close of the official year, no matter whether the cane has taken root or withered, and that the cultivator is obliged to apply for refund in the latter case? Will the Government be pleased to issue orders not to enforce payment of water-charge for sugarcane before the crop is allowed to be cut, as in the Bombay Presidency, or to collect it in the usual instalments in the next fasli as was done in the Gödāvari district till a few years ago?

Answer 21—

The Government have called for a report as to the existing practice and after its receipt will consider the Honourable Member's suggestions.

Distribution of agricultural publications.

Question 22. With reference to paragraph 47 of the report of the Director of Agriculture reviewed in G.O. No. 3116, Revenue, dated 29th October 1913, will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the leaflets and other publications of information on agriculture published by the Department of Agriculture be distributed to landholders and agriculturists included in the electoral rolls for the Legislative Councils and taluk boards, in addition to such other persons as the district officers may deem necessary?

Answer 22—

The Government do not think it necessary to distribute all agricultural publications to all landholders and agriculturists on the electoral rolls for the Legislative Councils and taluk boards. At present the Agricultural Calendar is distributed free to all revenue officers, all village headmen, all schools and all co-operative societies; leaflets are distributed free at shows and on application and in addition are supplied to Collectors or tahsildars on such a scale as to reach every village; bulletins which are longer reports are sold at cost price. The Director of Agriculture and the Board of Revenue are considering whether the present mode of distributing such publications can be improved.

Appointment of municipal councillors as honorary magistrates.

Question 23. What is the total number of honorary magistrates in this Presidency who are municipal councillors as well? Will the Government be pleased to withhold permission to municipal councillors to be nominated as honorary magistrates?

Answer 23—

The Quarterly Civil List shows that on 1st January 1914 only 13 out of 753 municipal councillors in the mufassal were honorary magistrates. These figures do not suggest to the Government that any orders in the sense suggested are necessary.

Lac cultivation in the Presidency.

Question 24. Will the Government be pleased to state whether in this Presidency any attempts are being made for the artificial cultivation of lac, as in the Bombay Presidency, and whether the attempt has been followed by successful results to any degree? If not, will Government be pleased to order that steps may be taken for the cultivation of the same in this Presidency if that be reported feasible?

Answer 24—

So far as is known there is no artificial cultivation of lac in this Presidency and the Government do not propose to make inquiries into the feasibility of introducing such cultivation.

Breeding-bulls in the Presidency.

Question 25. Will Government be pleased to state whether the Agricultural department of this Presidency maintains breeding-bulls as in Bengal and, if so, will a list of the places where such bulls are kept by Government or local bodies be placed on the table?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Answer 25—

Breeding bulls in this Presidency are in the charge of the Civil Veterinary department and not of the Agricultural department.

A list of the places where the bulls are at present maintained is appended :—

Serial number	Village	District.
1.	Kuruvikulam	Tinnevelly.
2.	Ravanasamudram	Do.
3	Vadapadimangalam	Tanjore.
4.	Vizagapatam Town	Vizagapatam.
5.	Annamrajupeta	Do
6.	Palkonda	Do.
7.	Gurazala	Guntur.
8.	Cherukumpalem	Do.
9.	Yedlapad	Do
10.	Sattenapalli	Do.
11.	Ongole	Do.
12.	Chilakaluripet	Do
13.	Rajahmundry Hospital	Godavari.
14.	Dowlaishweram	Do.
15	Madras	Madras
16.	Madakasira	Anantapur.
17.	Cuddapah	Do.

Question 26. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of serious police cases sent up for trial by the different police stations in the City of Madras during 1910–1911, 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 under the Indian Penal Code, excluding cases of obstruction of thoroughfares, etc., under section 283 of the Indian Penal Code? Prosecutions instituted by Madras City Police.

Answer 26—

A statement * giving the required information is laid on the table.

Question 27. Will Government be pleased to state whether information as to the occurrence of vacancies in the several controlling Government offices of the Presidency is published to attract the attention of the public and to give opportunities to deserving persons both at and outside the Presidency-town to apply for the same in proper time? Advertising vacancies in Government offices in Madras City.

Answer 27—

Vacancies are advertised whenever the head of the office considers it necessary.

Question 28. What is the total number of Government elementary schools for girls which are provided with separate buildings either constructed by Government or the public in the northern division of this Presidency, and will Government be pleased to allot more funds for increasing the allotment under this head from 1914–1915 onwards? Recommendation for Government elementary schools for girls.

Answer 28—

Thirty-one of the Government elementary girls' schools in the northern circle were located in buildings of their own on the 31st March 1913. The Government have taken action in the direction desired by the Honourable Member and have provided for six more such buildings in the budget for 1914–1915.

Question 29. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing Indian Educational Service.

(*a*) the names of the members of the Indian Educational Service who have been recruited within the last five years and posted to the Madras Presidency;

* Printed as Appendix I on page 543 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao.)

(*b*) their educational qualifications, indicating the subjects in which they graduated, the classes in which they were placed, their degrees and the Universities from which they came;

(*c*) the date of their recruitment, their pay to start with and their present pay; and

(*d*) where they are posted and in what capacity, and the subject or subjects taught by each?

Answer 29—

A statement * containing the information asked for is placed on the table.

Tuberculosis wards in Bellary and Trichinopoly central jails.

Question 30. With reference to paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 1097, Judicial, dated 3rd June 1913, will Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what progress has been made in the construction of a ward in the Bellary jail for the reception of tubercular patients from the northern and Ceded districts,

(*b*) whether the ward said to have been already in use for that purpose at Trichinopoly is intended to serve the needs of the southern and west coast districts?

Answer 30—

(*a*) There is already in the Bellary jail a tubercle ward sufficient for present requirements.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

Sale of liquor to intoxicated persons.

Question 31. With reference to the table showing the number of persons convicted for drunkenness in the municipal areas of this Presidency during 1912–1913, will the Government be pleased to state if information is available as to the number of retail vendors found selling liquor to persons in an intoxicated condition?

Answer 31—

The information required by the Honourable Member has been called for and will be laid on the table when it is received.

Reduction of liquor shops.

Question 32. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statement of shops for the retail sale of country spirits and toddy and other Indian fermented liquors given on page 208 of the statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during 1911–1912, whence it appears that the number of those shops in this Presidency was 9,144 and 15,489 respectively, whereas the corresponding figures in the Presidency of Bombay, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the province of Bihar and Orissa put together stand at 9,000 and 14,541 respectively? Will Government be pleased to take this state of things into their consideration and devise methods to reduce the number of shops as speedily as possible in order to further curtail facilities for drunkenness?

Answer 32—

The figures are accurately quoted but like most bald statistics form a dangerous basis for argument. The Honourable Member will find that the total number of ganja and opium shops in the three provinces which he lumps together to compare with Madras was 8,401 in 1911–1912. In Madras the number was 1,572. This alone affords some indication of the difference in the habits of the people whom he compares. Other differences in religion, climate and temperament will no doubt readily suggest themselves. The Government do not think that the statistics of liquor shops in the three provinces mentioned afford any criterion of the proper number of shops required to meet the legitimate needs of those classes in Madras who are accustomed to drink toddy and arrack. But as has been frequently stated in this Council their settled policy is and will continue to be to reduce the number of liquor shops to what they consider reasonable limits; and since 1911 the numbers have in fact fallen to 8,458 for arrack shops and 14,040 for toddy shops.

* Printed as Appendix II on page 544 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Question 33. (1) With reference to paragraph 8 of G.O. No. 2889, Revenue, dated 26th September 1911, passing orders on the memorial of the Madras Landholders' Association, dated 25th December 1910, will the Government be pleased to state

Reports on the commutation of rents under Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

(*a*) whether they have received reports from the Collectors as to the effect of the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act in regard to commutation in cases in which the rent paid in kind has been fixed at a certain definite quantity and in cases in which the lands on which rent in kind has been or is paid form part of the endowments of devasthanams, chattrams and the like;

(*b*) whether section 40 (3) (*b*) has led to commutation rates being fixed unduly low;

(2) if so, will the Government be pleased to publish those reports and lay them on the table?

Answer 33—

(1) (*a*) Reports have been received from Collectors.

(1) (*b*) The Government are not prepared to express any opinion on this point.

(2) The Government are not prepared to comply with this suggestion.

Question 34. With reference to Resolution 3 (*a*) passed by the Seventh Gödāvari District Conference held at Cocanada in March 1913, will the Government be pleased to state whether orders have been issued by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the suggestion therein contained, viz., that the Executive Engineers and the Superintending Engineers should publish in Telugu in the district gazettes their general tour programmes and notify to the public the time and place for hearing and enquiring during such tours into the representations which may be made to them by the public?

Tour programmes of Superintending and Executive Engineers.

Answer 34—

Instructions have been issued by the Government that Superintending Engineers should publish their tour programmes in advance with a note that they are liable to be altered without notice in the interests of the public service. It is not possible for Executive Engineers to adhere to tour programmes and it is not proposed therefore that their programmes shall be published in advance.

Question 35. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of tahsildars in this Presidency who completed the tahsildar's or the deputy collector's test without undergoing survey training, as the divisional officers above them and the revenue inspectors in subordination to them now possess that qualification?

Tahsildars without survey training.

Answer 35—

The number is 83.

Question 36. With reference to Government's answer to my Question No. 60 (*b*) asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1914, will the Government be pleased to state whether preliminary reports have been called for regarding the reservoir on the stream which passes Tuni and the irrigation of the Rekapalli taluk; and, if so, what progress has been made?

Irrigation projects near Tuni and Rekapalli, Gödāvari district.

Answer 36—

A preliminary report on the project for a reservoir on the stream near Tuni was received from the Superintending Engineer in November last, but further information has been called for from him.

As regards the irrigation in the Rekapalli taluk, it has been ascertained that a reservoir on the Sabari would be an expensive work, the success of which is very doubtful. It is considered that the investigation of a project in connection with either the Sileru or the Sukileru should be over till the tanks in the locality are put in proper order. The question of improving the tanks is now engaging the attention of the local officers.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Embankment superintendents, Gödāvari conservancy division.

Question 37. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what is the total number of embankment superintendents in the Gödāvari conservancy division?

(*b*) what is their present scale of pay?

(*c*) is the establishment permanent or temporary-permanent?

(*d*) what is the general extent of jurisdiction of a superintendent?

(*e*) for how many days in the month are they required to travel?

(*f*) are they paid any fixed travelling allowances or travelling allowance calculated on their pay? If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of giving them travelling allowance?

Answer 37—

(*a*) Thirteen. The men are called "Gumastas."

(*b*) Rs. 15 a month.

(*c*) Temporary.

(*d*) About 22 miles on an average.

(*e*) The number of days depends on the works in progress and the season. It may, however, be assumed that each gumasta has to travel for more than 20 days in a month.

(*f*) The gumastas are not granted any travelling allowance and the Government do not propose to make any change in this respect.

Supply of boats to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars in the Gödāvari delta.

Question 38. (*a*) Are the Government aware that tahsildars and deputy tahsildars in the Gödāvari delta tracts have to travel frequently to inquire into complaints of inadequate supply of water or of damage to crops by overflow and submersion?

(*b*) Is it a fact that, owing to the impassable nature of canal embankments on which bicycles or carts cannot be safely taken, they are obliged to delay inspection or take *navas* for use from the contractors and other persons?

(*c*) Is it a fact that inspection *navas* and pinnaces have been supplied at Government cost to Public Works department subordinates of the Conservancy division and sub-overseers of other divisions?

(*d*) If so, will Government be pleased to supply tahsildars and deputy tahsildars also with the same in the interests of general inspection?

Answer 38—

The proposal will be considered.

Contribution to the Gödāvari District Board by the Forest department.

Question 39. What is the amount of revenue derived by the Forest department, Lower Gödāvari division, for each year from 1909 to 1913? Is it a fact that the gradual increase is due to the facilities afforded by the Gödāvari District Board for the transport of forest produce by the construction of roads to the outskirts of the forests? If so, will the Government be pleased to order an annual contribution by the Forest department to the Gödāvari District Board?

Answer 39—

The net revenue in the four years ending with 1912–1913 was Rs. 83,821, Rs. 74,152, Rs. 78,891 and Rs. 91,447. Neither the net nor the gross receipts show a gradual increase, the latter being lower in 1912–1913 than in 1911–1912 and 1909–1910. The Government see no occasion to take the step suggested by the Honourable Member.

Inundation from the Torrigedda in Gödāvari district.

Question 40. (*a*) Are the Government aware that Torrigedda, a hill stream passing through Rajahmundry taluk, causes annual submersion of large areas of land lying on either side of it and renders them unfit for cultivation?

(*b*) Was an out-fall sluice with self-acting shutters ever constructed at the junction of the same with the river Gödāvari for the purpose of affording relief to such lands? If so, at what cost? How long did it exist and when was it washed away?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

(c) What is the number of villages that are affected by the want of such an out-fall sluice and protective embankments and what is the acreage of the lands concerned?

(d) Is it a fact that the holders of the lands affected volunteered not long ago to contribute a substantial portion of the cost of this work and also bear a special tax towards the maintenance of these works and that the Collector of the Gōdāvari district held a formal inquiry regarding the matter? and

(e) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all the papers connected with that inquiry?

Answer 40—

(a) The Government are aware that the tract referred to is liable to submergence in times of floods.

(b) An outfall sluice was constructed in 1872 at a cost of Rs 12,000. This was washed away by floods in November 1878. It was reconstructed in 1882 at a cost of Rs. 26,880; this was also washed away during the floods of 1886.

(c) The area of the land involved is reported to be 15,096 acres of Government land, 4,433 of zamindari land and 959 of *agrahāram* land, a grand total of 20,488 acres.

The number of villages affected is not known to the Government.

(d) & (e) The facts are as stated, except that it is not known what sort of inquiry the Collector held. No record of any such inquiry is available with the Government and the Government do not propose to lay the papers on the table.

Question 41. (a) Are the Government aware that most of the irrigation tanks in the Gōdāvari district are dependent upon surface drainage with no recognized or well-defined feeder channels and that their interests are greatly affected by what are called *achukattas* or bunds constructed so as to obstruct the surface drainage from high lands above these tanks? Achukattas above irrigation tanks in the Gōdāvari district.

(b) Is it a fact that owners of lands above such tanks are deterred from constructing these *achukattas* or bunds by the imposition of prohibitory rates of water-cess, etc.?

(c) What is the amount of revenue realized by the imposition of such penalties for each year during the last three fashs?

Answer 41—

The Government will call for a report.

Question 42. (a) When were the Raju and Pedda tanks of Bikkavole in Ramachandrapuram taluk of the Gōdāvari district sold for cultivation? Is it a fact that before their sale the proposal originally made for their sale was abandoned on the Collector of the Gōdāvari district at that time disapproving of the same after personal investigation; and, if so, for what reason? Sale of Raju and Pedda tanks of Bikkavole in Gōdāvari district for cultivation.

(b) What is the area annually cultivated with *dalva* crop and the amount of second-crop water-rate realized with the water drawn from the Simalkota canal and stored in these tanks during the three years preceding their sale?

(c) Is it a fact that, on the assurance of the Public Works Department that other facilities would be provided for the *dalva* cultivation in the tracts in question, the Collector subsequently agreed to their sale?

(d) Has the area annually brought under *dalva* cultivation in those tracts and the amount of second-crop water-rate realized since their sale increased or decreased?

Answer 42—

The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Sub-divisions of survey fields.

Question 43. Are the Government aware that in cases of applications for sub-divisions of survey fields, tracings of sub-divided fields are at present under Board's Standing Order No. 3 (ii) (2) prepared in duplicate by the karnam of the village, one to be kept in the taluk office and the other with the karnam? Will the Government be pleased to direct these tracings to be prepared in triplicate hereafter, so that a copy of the same may be furnished to the applicant, and save him from the necessity of putting in a formal application and obtaining a public copy thereof?

Answer 43—

The Standing Order referred to has been superseded by Standing Order No. 31A under which only one sketch is prepared by the karnam. The Government see no good reason for adopting the course proposed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Supplies to tahsildar of Walajapet, North Arcot district.

Question 44. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether it is a fact that the bills for supplies sent up by the village munsif of Timmanacharikuppam for the amounts of Rs 8-15-0, Rs. 8-4-0 and Rs. 4 on dates 6th February 1912, 11th November 1912 and 20th December 1912 respectively, have not yet been paid up by the tahsildar of Walajapet, North Arcot district, except Rs. 2-8-0 in respect of the first bill, in spite of repeated requests and appeals to the divisional officer and the District Collector?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether it is a fact that the tahsildar of Walajapet utilized the sums payable to certain village munsifs, including the sums for the bills above referred to, in respect of supplies rendered by them, in building a shed for Panchamas in his office compound?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the tahsildar utilized the moneys referred to for that purpose, with the permission of the Collector, and with the consent of the monigar of Timmanacharikuppam and others concerned?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to direct the payment of his bills to the monigar of Timmanacharikuppam?

Do.

Question 45. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the *takid* in Tamil, bearing R.O.C. No. 3552 Sup. of 1913, dated 23rd December 1913, issued by the tahsildar of Walajapet to the monigars of Gudimallur, Pundi, Kadupperi and Sumaitangi ordering each of them to render the supply of two dozen ducks on pain of suspension without explanation?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the tahsildar is authorized to punish his subordinates even without an explanation from them?

(*c*) Is it a fact that when the monigar of Kadapperi supplied two dozen ducks in accordance with the above order, the supply was rejected?

(*d*) Is it a fact that the monigar made representations to the effect that, by having to buy the ducks during Christmas time, he had to pay a heavy price for them and that he suffered pecuniary loss by their rejection?

(*e*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether any compensation was made to the monigar for the loss sustained by him? If not, will the Government be pleased to order that due compensation be made to him?

Answers 44 & 45—

The Government have called for a report.

Allowance to Hajyat Khan Bahadur, grandson of the ex-Nawab of Kurnool.

Question 46. Will the Government be pleased to inform

(*a*) whether they received through the Collector of Kurnool a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for India by Hajyat Khan Bahadur, aged 70 years, grandson of the *ex*-Nawab of Kurnool, for an increase to the personal allowance of Rs. 50 allowed to him; and whether Government refused in their G.O. No. 121, Political, dated 27th February last, to forward it to the Secretary of State?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Raja Madana Mohana Simha Deva.)

(b) If so, whether the Government are aware that since the death of his mother who was in receipt of a personal allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem, he has no other resource than Rs. 50 allowed to him, to maintain a family of 13 members dependent on him?

(c) Whether Government have made any inquiry to find out the truth of his statements in the memorial that he is unable to support his family "with sufficient food and raiment," and that his poverty is such that "the municipal tax and rates are felt as oppressive burden and the visitation of the tax collector dreaded as of plague"?

(d) If not, will the Government be pleased to order an inquiry and afford relief to this aged descendant of an old Muhammadan Nawab family and his dependents?

Answer 46—

(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b), (c) & (d) The facts of the memorialist's case are fully known to the Government and they see no reason to reconsider their orders.

Transit pay and travelling allowance to local fund assistant engineers and overseers.

Question 47. Will the Government be pleased to inform

(a) whether assistant engineers or overseers who are already in the local fund service, when selected and appointed after inviting applications and taken to another district, are allowed transit pay and travelling allowance;

(b) whether it is a fact that, when a student fresh from college is appointed to fill a post, travelling allowance is admissible in his case;

(c) whether, when a local fund servant is transferred temporarily to service under municipal councils, his transit pay and allowance are paid by the latter;

(d) whether the Government are aware that in some districts assistant engineers and overseers have been refused travelling allowance and transit pay though they were selected and appointed from another district and though their services in one district are counted by another for the purpose of provident fund contributions;

(e) if not, will the Government be pleased to inquire and order that assistant engineers and other subordinate officers, when selected and appointed from one district to another district, should be given transit pay and travelling allowance?

Answer 47—

(a) Transit pay and travelling allowance are allowed in cases where the transfer was made in the public interest and not at the officer's own request.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The Government have no information on the subject.

(e) The Government see no sufficient reason to take the action suggested.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deva.

Uriya teachers in Ganjam.

Question 48. Will the Government be pleased to import from the Government Training school, Cuttack, a few trained teachers who possess competency as secondary grade vernacular teachers in Uriya to equip schools in certain select localities in Ganjam?

Answer 48—

The Government as at present advised are not prepared to act on the Honourable Member's suggestion since, in the absence of qualified Ganjam Uriyas, Telugus who know Uriya are found to make better teachers for the purpose in view than Uriyas from Orissa who are ignorant of Telugu.

Raising of Russellkonda training school to secondary grade.

Question 49. Will the Government be pleased to order that the training school at Russellkonda be raised to the status of a secondary grade training school to meet the wants of Uriya education?

Answer 49—

The proposal will be considered.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Richmond.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

District Board Engineer, Ramnad.

Question 50. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the rules governing the tenure of service of district board engineers in this Presidency?

(*b*) Are not district board engineers public servants to whom the Civil Service Regulations and other general rules of Government service apply?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the Rāmnād District Board Engineer has been given a month's notice in consequence of the scale of pay of the engineer having been raised?

(*d*) Is there any provision in the Local Boards Act or elsewhere authorizing such a procedure? If so, what?

(*e*) Is it a fact that an outsider on Rs. 250—350 not at present in local fund service has been chosen for the Rāmnād District Board Engineer's place on Rs. 500—700?

(*f*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state why Art. 124 of the Local Fund Code as modified by G.O. No. 1423 L., dated 5th October 1912, was not enforced in this case, and the present incumbent provided for in another district as contemplated in G.O. No. 715 W., dated 2nd March 1909?

(*g*) Will the Government be pleased to order the cancellation or at least the postponement for a reasonable time of the measures adopted by the President? Will the Government be pleased to secure to the servant any other suitable employment meanwhile?

Answer 50—

(*a*) & (*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to paragraph 21 of G.O. No. 1207 M., dated 1st August 1911, already placed on the Editors' Table, which defines the conditions of service of the employés of local bodies.

(*c*) It is believed so.

(*d*) The Honourable Member is referred to Art. 114 of the Local Fund Code.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) The candidate chosen was in local fund service between 1907 and 1912 and was considered to be the best of the applicants for the place. G.O. No. 715 W., dated 2nd March 1904 (which is apparently the order the Honourable Member intended to quote), does not impose any such obligation as the question presumes.

(*g*) The Government are not prepared to take action in the directions suggested.

Increased travelling allowance to low-paid clerks.

Question 51. Will the Government be pleased to increase the travelling allowance payable to clerks drawing pay below Rs. 25 per mensem to 8 annas per day while out in camp, or in any event to 6 annas?

Answer 51—

The Government do not consider any increase in the travelling allowance of clerks drawing pay below Rs. 25 is necessary.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

European High School examination.

Question 52. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any good grounds for holding the European High School examination in the month of December, while the successful students cannot pursue their studies for the Intermediate examination for a period of six months after passing the examination?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased either to abolish the High School examination and substitute in its place a Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination as in the case of the Indian schools or, if that is inadvisable, to hold the High School examination at the same time as the School Leaving Certificate examination for Indian students?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond.)

Answer 52—

(*a*) The examination is held at the close of the school year, which for European schools runs from January to December. The question whether the dates should be altered will be examined.

(*b*) The question of replacing the European High School examination by the award of school-leaving certificates is under consideration.

Inspection of European schools.

Question 53. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that ordinarily it takes about six months or more from the date of the inspection of a European school before the Inspector sends to the school inspected his report and remarks on the inspection?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the cause of such delay and, if necessary, strengthen the clerical or office staff of the officers concerned?

Answer 53—

(*a*) The Government have no information on the subject.

(*b*) The Government will inquire into the matter.

Teachers in aided European schools.

Question 54. Will the Government be pleased

(*a*) to insist on teachers in aided European schools retiring from service on their attaining a certain age limit?

(*b*) to prohibit the employment of women teachers in classes beyond the infant standard?

Answer 54—

(*a*) The Government do not consider it necessary to lay down any rule on the subject. The Code of Regulations for European Schools gives sufficient power to prevent the retention of any teacher who is too old to be efficient.

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to take the course suggested.

Memorial of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India regarding European education.

Question 55. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether a representation was received by Government from the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India in April 1913 and whether Government have been pleased to consider the suggestions therein mentioned for the improvement of European education?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider as urgent the question of lending teachers, contained in page 2 of the Memorandum submitted with the said representation?

Answer 55—

(*a*) The representation was received and duly considered by the Government.

(*b*) The suggestion did not meet with their approval.

Report of the Simla Conference on European education.

Question 56. Will the Government be pleased to state when they are likely to issue final orders on the report of the Simla Conference on European education?

Answer 56—

The orders of the Government of India on the subject are awaited.

Amalgamation of European schools.

Question 57. Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of enforcing the amalgamation of European schools, where expedient, with the view of increasing their efficiency?

Answer 57—

The desirability of effecting the concentration or amalgamation of European schools wherever expedient is constantly kept in view by the officers of the Educational department and some progress has already been made.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond; Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.)

Qualifications for local fund engineering service.

Question 58. Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether for employment in the engineering department of district boards candidates locally born but with English qualifications are ineligible when there are candidates with only Indian qualifications?

(*b*) whether it is true that an Anglo-Indian candidate trained in England and possessing English qualifications was refused appointment recently by the Salem District Board on this ground?

Answer 58—

(*a*) The answer is in the negative.

(*b*) The Government have no information on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kunhiraman Nayanar.

Education in North and South Malabar.

Question 59. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to give the exact number of educational institutions in South Malabar and North Malabar respectively (Government, local and municipal and aided institutions) under the following heads, (*a*) colleges, (*b*) secondary schools, (*c*) incomplete secondary schools?

(*b*) Is it a fact that incomplete secondary schools once maintained by indigenous agencies in such places as Cherukunnu, Payyanur, Panur, Payyoli and Kadachira in North Malabar have been deprived of their original character or have ceased to exist altogether on account of the rigorous operation of the present Educational Rules?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to ask the Educational department to take steps in co-operation with the people to start a number of incomplete secondary schools in places where they are urgently needed?

(*d*) In giving effect to any scheme for establishing model high schools, will the Government be pleased to consider the claims of North Malabar?

Answer 59—

(*a*) The following statement gives the information asked for:—

Managing agencies.	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Incomplete secondary schools.	
	North Malabar.	South Malabar.	North Malabar.	South Malabar.	North Malabar.	South Malabar.
Government	..	..	* 1	.	..	..
Local boards	..	..	..	..	..	8
Municipal councils	1	1	2	1	1	..
Aided	..	2	† 2	† 12	8	7

* Girls' school † Includes one girls' school.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to examine the question.

(*d*) Yes.

Brennen College, Tellicherry.

Question 60. (*a*) As regards the Brennen College, Tellicherry, will the Government be pleased to state whether final orders have been issued on the proposals for the revision of the staff of the college?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state what they are?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to say whether for the revision of the college staff the sum of Rs. 5,400 already sanctioned in G.O. No. 1007, dated 5th November 1913, is the only amount forthcoming?

(*d*) In regard to the Rs. 40,000 sanctioned as a subsidy for the Brennen College hostels, have the Government inquired into the question of improving the accommodation available in the college and otherwise overhauling the present building itself?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.)

(*e*) Do the Government mean to keep the college as a municipal institution or have they any idea of taking it over themselves or placing it directly under the Educational department?

Answer 60—

(*a*) & (*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) It is not likely that a further grant from Provincial funds will be possible.

(*d*) Some Rs. 16,000 out of the grant of Rs. 40,000 is intended for the improvement of the existing buildings. Plans and estimates for the whole work will be drawn up by the Public Works department on receipt of detailed information from the municipal council as to the requirements of the college.

(*e*) The point will be decided when orders are passed on the modified scheme for establishing model schools now under consideration

Question 61. With reference to the answer given by Government to the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai's Question No. 15 (*a*) at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 24th May 1912, will the Government be pleased to state whether any fees have been fixed for the grazing of cattle on the *maidans* at Cannanore; and, if no orders have been passed, will the Government be pleased to pass them before the next annual leasing takes place? Leasing of pasturage, Cannanore municipality.

Answer 61—

The Government have gone fully into the matter and consider it unnecessary to prescribe any scale of fees.

Question 62. (*a*) Is it a fact that among the villages comprised under the jurisdiction of the Kasaragod sub-registrar in villages lying south of the Chandragiri river, such as Chandragiri, Kalanad, Udumbe, Chemmanad, Perumpuzha and Bara, the language spoken is generally Malayalam and that the inhabitants of these villages are put to great hardship on account of the official language of the sub-registrar's office being as a matter of fact exclusively Canarese? Official language of Kasaragod sub-registry office.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to order that, as in the office of the sub-registrar of Hosdrug, both Canarese and Malayalam may be used as the official language in the office of the sub-registrar of Kasaragod in the interests of the Malayalam-speaking people who have to register documents in that office?

Answer 62—

Both Canarese and Malayalam are recognized as the official languages of the registration sub-district of Kasaragod as well as of the sub-district of Hosdrug.

Question 63. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a comparatively new disease, attacking the roots of cocoanut trees, has been discovered in British Cochin and, if such a disease has been found to exist, will the Government take early action to stamp it out, besides giving timely information of the same to the ryots of Malabar and South Canara? Cocoanut-palm disease in Cochin.

Answer 63—

The Government received a report from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin as to the prevalence of a disease affecting cocoanut palms in Mattancherry village in the Cochin-Kanayanur taluk and in the adjacent parts of British Cochin. The communication from the Resident has been forwarded to the Board of Revenue with a view to steps being taken for the extirpation of the disease which appears to be one which was investigated by the Imperial Mycologist in 1907.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

Assessment on *mulgeni* leases in South Canara.

Question 64. In regard to the answer given to my Question No. 7, put at the meeting of this Council held on the 18th February 1913, that the subject of apportioning the enhanced assessment in *mulgeni* leases between landlord and tenant in South Canara was receiving the consideration of the Government, will the Government now state what conclusion they have arrived at and whether they intend taking any executive action or undertaking legislation in the matter in the near future?

Answer 64—

The Government propose to undertake legislation on the subject and hope to introduce a Bill shortly.

Village bench courts in Malabar.

Question 65. Will the Government be pleased to introduce the system of village bench courts in certain selected parts in Malabar as an experimental measure?

Answer 65—

The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 2106, Judicial, dated the 16th October 1913, in which the Collector of Malabar was requested to consider the matter.

Mortality from small-pox in South Canara.

Question 66. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the prevalence of small-pox in Udipi and the adjacent parts in South Canara?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what exactly is the extent of the mortality in these places from this cause and what measures have been adopted to stamp out the epidemic and whether any steps have been taken to popularize vaccination in the rural parts of South Canara?

Answer 66—

The Government have no detailed information on the subject. A report will be called for.

Arsikere-Mangalore railway project.

Question 67. Will the Government be pleased to say in what state the scheme for constructing a railway line between Arsikere and Mangalore is at present?

Answer 67—

Inquiries are being made regarding the traffic prospects of that portion of the line which lies in British territory. If the prospects are favourable, this section will probably be financed by the District Board of South Canara.

Mangalore-Madras train service.

Question 68. Will the Government suggest to the South Indian Railway Company the desirability of improving the train service (Mail) between Mangalore and Madras?

Answer 68—

The matter has received attention, and it has been settled with the Agent, South Indian Railway, that from the 1st of May the Mail train will arrive at Mangalore at 6-10 P.M. instead of 6-55 P.M. as at present.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Department of Industries.

Question 69. Will the Government be pleased to state if the Department of Industries in this Presidency helps people in starting and working industries and, if so, on what principles such help is given?

Answer 69—

The Honourable Member is referred to the Rules in Notification No. 393, dated 19th July 1913, published at pages 1317-1320 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th August 1913.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar.)

Question 70. Are the Government aware of the very heavy inconvenience people suffer owing to the want of more through trains stopping at all stations on the South Indian Railway and, if so, will the Government be pleased to see that such through trains are introduced in the place of shuttles as early as possible?

Through trains on the South Indian Railway.

Answer 70—

The Government are not aware of the alleged inconvenience and are unable to make any representations on the subject to the Company unless they receive more precise information showing the need for additional through trains.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramannja Acharyar.

Question 71. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the provision in the budget of 1914–1915 for four temporary High Court Judges,

Pendency of cases and appeals in the High Court.

(i) how many cases were pending on the 1st February 1912 in the High Court under each head;

(ii) how many of them were treated as arrears, having regard to the normal pendency of a case under each head;

(iii) what is regarded as the normal pendency of each class of cases;

(iv) how many cases were instituted under the various heads from February 1912 to 1st of February 1914 for each year;

(v) how many cases were pending on the 1st February 1914, when the retention of the two temporary judges for a further period of two years was decided upon and how many of them were arrears;

(vi) what basis was adopted (*a*) when two temporary judgeships were recommended in 1912 to clear off the arrears, and (*b*) when again they were recommended to be retained, and (*c*) when within a very short time two more judges were asked for;

(vii) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the whole correspondence relating to this matter from 1912 up to date;

(viii) whether any proposal for the increase of the High Court establishment has been received, having regard to the added strength of the High Court, and, if so, in what stage it is?

Establishment for the High Court.

Answer 71—

(i), (iv) & (v) The Government have not the exact information asked for, but a statement * is laid on the table giving

(1) the number of cases pending on 31st December 1911;
(2) the number of institutions for the years 1912 and 1913;
(3) the number of cases pending on 31st December 1913.

(ii), (iii) & (vi) No standard of "normal pendency" exists.

(vii) & (viii) The answer is in the negative.

Question 72. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to paragraph 3 of the notification of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, dated 24th January 1914,

Limitations on the choice of examination centres for Government examinations.

(i) whether any reason has been given for compelling a candidate to choose as the examination centre "the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides";

(ii) whether complete freedom will be given to the candidates to choose one of the notified centres?

Answer 72—

(i) The object of the restriction is to facilitate the identification of candidate by superintendents of examinations and to prevent false personation.

(ii) The Government do not consider it desirable to adopt the suggestion.

* Printed as Appendix III on page 546 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

Salt cess in Adirampatnam.

Question 73. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to my Question No. 29 put at the meeting of the Council held on the 27th January 1914

(i) whether Adirampatnam is one of the factories, the circumstances of which required the reduction of the rate of cess;

(ii) what the rate of cess has been during the last ten years at that factory?

Answer 73—

(i) No.

(ii) The rates of cess levied in respect of this factory in the ten years ending 1912–1913 have been as follows:—

1903–1904	4 pies a maund
1904–1905	7 " "
1905–1906	12 " "
1906–1907	6 " "
1907–1908	2 " "
1908–1909	12 " "
1909–1910	15 " "
1910–1911	24 " "
1911–1912	12 " "
1912–1913	12 " "

Inspection of village accounts by ryots.

Question 74. Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether instructions have been issued to village officers to allow the ryots of their villages to inspect the following accounts: Nos. 2, 2-C, 5 or remission account, No. 6 or water-rate account, No. 7 or account of miscellaneous revenue, No 14 and plans of fields showing sub-divisions;

(ii) if the reply to (i) be in the negative, whether instructions will now be issued?

Answer 74—

Instructions have already been issued to village officers to allow ryots to inspect Nos. 6 and 14 of the accounts mentioned in the question The Government do not consider it necessary to allow them to inspect the other accounts referred to or the field maps Field maps can be purchased at the taluk office.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.

Sarishtadars in Collectorates

Question 75. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the period of time during which each of the present sarishtadars of the Collectors' offices in the several districts have been holding the office?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that some of the sarishtadars have declined to go as tahsildars, even on promotion?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of transferring the sarishtadars from district to district, especially when they hold the same office in one district for a long time?

Answer 75—

(*a*) The information is available in the Revenue Establishment List, a copy of which will be laid on the table.

(*b*) The Government have no information. Collectors can transfer sarishtadars to taluks if they think fit.

(*c*) The Government see no necessity for any special orders. A Collector can arrange to transfer his sarishtadar to another district if he thinks it necessary.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

Question 76. (*a*) Are the Government aware that some translators in the *mufassal* sessions courts are made to translate into the vernaculars, and also to take shorthand notes of, the charge to the jury simultaneously during the trial of sessions cases even when shorthand writers are available in the office; and

Duties of translators in *mufassal* sessions courts.

(*b*) will the Government be pleased to put a stop to this practice?

Answer 76—

(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The matter is one which is left to the discretion of the presiding officer of the court.

Question 77. Will the Government be pleased

Free elementary education.

(1) to state what practical steps have been taken in 1913–1914 and what steps are proposed to be taken in 1914–1915 to extend the application of the principle of free elementary education amongst the poorer and more backward classes of this Presidency?

(2) to place on the table the despatch of the Government of India, dated 21st February 1913, in connection with the subject?

Answer 77—

(1) During 1913–1914 a large number of castes and classes were recognized as backward and exempted from payment of fees in schools under public management. No further steps are proposed to be taken in 1914–1915 unless additional funds become available.

(2) The resolution referred to was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd February 1913, and re-published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th March 1913.

Question 78. Will the Government be pleased to give in a tabular form the number of hospitals and dispensaries, special and general, maintained by the State and local bodies within the limits of

Hospitals and dispensaries maintained by Government and local bodies.

(*a*) the Corporation of Madras,

(*b*) the municipalities,

(*c*) the unions, and

(*d*) in purely rural areas,

and the amount annually spent by the State and local bodies for the maintenance of each of the said group of institutions?

Answer 78—

The information desired will be found in the annual returns of the civil hospitals and dispensaries and the annual reports on district municipalities, local boards and union panchayats, which have been published.

Question 79. Will the Government be pleased

Sanitary duties of deputy inspectors of vaccination.

(*a*) to state what action is generally taken by the local bodies and the District Medical and Sanitary Officers regarding the remarks of the deputy inspectors of vaccination in their diaries regarding the condition of sanitation in the places which they visited;

(*b*) to state how many of the existing deputy inspectors of vaccination have undergone instruction in sanitation and how many of them have not undergone any such instruction;

(*c*) to consider the desirability of instructing the deputy inspectors of vaccination to send along with their diaries to the local bodies concerned estimates and plans through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer for the improvement of sanitation of the places they visited, special regard being had to the improvement of water-supply?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Narasimha Raju, Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Answer 79—

(*a*) The question hardly admits of a specific answer. Presumably such action is taken as is necessary.

(*b*) Figures are not available in the Government office.

(*c*) The Government do not consider it desirable to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Pupils of the Agricultural College.

Question 80. Will the Government be pleased to state district by district the number of students that studied each year in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore since its establishment?

Answer 80—

The following lists furnish the required information:—

(1) List of students who have passed through the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, and who obtained the diploma—

Districts to which the students belonged.	Number of students in 1911	1912	1913
Travancore	5	3	..
Cochin	1	..	1
Madura	2	..	1
Malabar	1	..	1
South Canara	2	1	..
Salem	1	..	1
Tinnevelly	1	1	..
Hyderabad	1	..	..
Mysore	..	2	1
Coorg	..	1	1
Vizagapatam	..	1	..
Bellary	..	1	..
Tanjore	..	..	1
Nellore	..	..	2
Kistna	..	..	1
Ganjam	..	..	1
Anantapur	..	..	1
Total ..	14	10	12

(2) List of students who have passed through the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, but who failed to obtain the diploma—

Districts to which the students belonged.	Year. 1911.	1912	1913.
Salem	1	..	..
Tinnevelly	1	..	..
Travancore	..	2	..
Madura	..	..	1
Tanjore	..	..	1

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

Legislation in the Legislative Council in 1914–1915.

Question 81. Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the measures of legislation likely to come up for consideration in 1914–1915?

Answer 81—

So far as can at present be seen, in addition to the Bills already before the Council the following measures may come up for consideration before the close of the official year 1914–1915:—

(i) A Repealing and Amending Bill.

(ii) A Delegation Bill.

(iii) A Bill to amend the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890.

(iv) A Bill to amend the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905.

(v) A Bill to amend and declare the law relating to irrigation.

(vi) A Bill to apportion the assessment on holdings covered by *melgeni* leases in South Canara.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Question 82. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing

(*a*) the railway projects of the district boards now under survey and also the projects whose surveys and preliminary estimates will be finished before the end of 1914–1915;

(*b*) the railway projects that are likely to be taken up for construction by the district boards in 1914–1915, the estimated capital outlay for each project and how it is proposed to be raised by each district board;

(*c*) the railway projects in this Presidency that have been placed on the programme of construction of the Government of India in 1914–1915?

Answer 82—

(*a*) The railway projects of the district boards now under survey are detailed in the statements below:—

Name of project.	Remarks.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	
1. Nidadavolu-Narsapur Railway (in Kistna district).	Survey completed. Project report and estimates awaited.
2. Gilapallem to Kanigiri Railway (Nellore district)	Traffic survey is being carried out.
3. Nandyal-Atmakur Railway (Kurnool).	Preliminary investigation for constructing the line to a low grade is being carried out.
South Indian Railway.	
4. Tanjore-Tiruvadi line (Tanjore district).	Detailed surveys have been completed and project reports and estimates are awaited.
5. Mayavaram-Tranquebar line (Tanjore district).	Do. do.
6. Mannargudi-Tiruttumippundi line (Tanjore district).	Do. do.
7. Madura-Bodinayakkanur line (Madura district).	Engineering survey is in progress.
8. Manamadura-Sivaganga line (Ramnad district).	Do. do.

Project reports and estimates for all the above items except item 2 are expected to be ready during 1914–1915. Besides the above, the following railway projects of the district boards are at present under contemplation and these have not yet taken any definite form:—

Guntur to Guruzala and Guruzala to Macherla (in Guntur district); and Padugupad to Atmakur (in Nellore district).

(*b*) The following are the district boards' lines which are either in the course of construction at present or will be started during the year 1914–1915:—

Name of railway.	Cost according to the latest estimate.	Method of financing.	Remarks.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	LAKHS.		
1. Tenali-Repalle Railway (Guntur district).	13·70	Whole cost will be met from the Railway cess fund of the district board.	Now under construction.
South Indian Railway.			
2. Nidamangalam-Mannargudi (Tanjore district).	5·37	Whole cost will be met from the Railway cess fund of the district board.	Now under construction.
3. Tiruttumippundi-Vedaranyam (Tanjore district).	12·62	Do. do.	Land acquisition in progress. Construction is expected to be started in 1914–1915.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

Name of railway.	Cost according to the latest estimate.	Method of financing.	Remarks.
South Indian Railway—cont.	LAKHS		
4. Podanur-Palladi (Coimbatore district).	12·10	Cost will be met partly from funds at the credit of the Railway cess fund of the district board and partly from loans to be raised by the issue of debentures	Construction has been started
5. Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur (Tinnevelly district)	17·25 (approximate estimate).	Do. do.	Land acquisition will be commenced in April 1914
6. Suramangalam-Salem broad gauge (Salem district).	3·88	Do. do.	Likely to be started next year.
7. Sevalpatti-Atur metre gauge (Salem district).	12·76		
8. Ulundurpet-Chinnasalem (South Arcot district).	12·92	Do. do	The construction of this depends upon the Imperial line (Panruti to Trichinopoly), for the Government of India have provided Rs. 3½ lakhs in the budget for 1914-1915.

(c) This Government have not received a copy of the programme of railway construction of the Government of India for 1914–1915. The Honourable Member is however referred to the Government of India's budget for that year published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated 21st March 1914, for information in regard to the provision for railway construction.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"With reference to the answer to Question No. 82, will the Government be pleased to state whether any reports are received by district boards or by the Government in regard to the projects mentioned in clause (a) of Question No. 82?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Yes. We get reports from time to time as to the progress that has been made."

Stroncha-Rajahmundry railway project.

Question 83. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposal to construct a railway from Stroncha to Rajahmundry has been finally abandoned or whether it has been kept in abeyance?

Answer 83—

A survey of the line was made by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company in 1911. It was found that the cost would be unusually heavy and the traffic so poor that it would not even pay working expenses. There is no prospect of the line being built for many years.

Release of State prisoners.

Question 84. Will the Government be pleased to state which of the State prisoners referred to in the statement placed on the table in answer to my Question No. 13 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 2nd April 1912 have since been released? Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the names of the persons so released after the 2nd April 1912?

Answer 84—

None of the State prisoners referred to have been released since April 1912.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.

Victoria Caste and Gosha hospital, Vizagapatam.

Question 85. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) whether the Victoria Caste and Gosha Women's hospital, Vizagapatam, has been worked as a dispensary for upwards of three years, no in-patient being admitted thereto;

Questions and Answers.

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(b) whether the estate of the late Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rao has continued the payment of its usual subscription during the whole of such period; and

(c) when a competent qualified lady medical practitioner is proposed to be appointed to the charge of the hospital and the institution is expected to be worked as an in-patient hospital?

Answer 85—

(a) Yes.

(b) Maharaja Sir G. N. Gajapati Rao's estate paid an annual contribution of Rs. 600 towards the sub-assistant surgeon's salary in 1911–1912, 1912–1913 and 1913–1914, but nothing towards the lady apothecary's salary as the post was vacant.

(c) It is understood that the question of admitting in-patients again is now under consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Question 86 Will the Government be pleased

(a) to state whether any orders have been passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council and by the Government of India upon the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission; Orders on the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission.

(b) to lay those orders on the table;

(c) to state what action it proposes to take on those orders?

Answer 86—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 51 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913. The Government are unable to publish the communications of the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"With reference to the answer to Question No. 86, it is stated 'The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 51 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913.' But the question asked at that meeting does not exactly relate to this question. What I wish to know is whether final orders have been passed by the Government or whether the matter is still under correspondence between the Local Government and the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I must ask for notice of the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I state that I am not asking a new question. I ask for a reply to the question on the agenda paper. In the reply to my question, I am referred to the answer given to another question which is a different question."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I must ask for notice of the question. I cannot answer offhand whether the Secretary of State has passed final orders or not."

Question 87. Will the Government be pleased to state if any programme has been prepared for the development of elementary education in the Presidency and, if so, will the Government be pleased to lay such programme on the table? Elementary education programme.

Answer 87—

A general scheme of proposed future expenditure on the development of elementary education in this Presidency was recently drawn up and submitted to the Government of India. It cannot at present be laid on the table.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Sir John Atkinson.)

Elementary schools.

Question 88. Will the Government be pleased to state, with reference to the various districts in the Presidency,

(*a*) the total number of elementary schools at the end of 1913–1914;

(*b*) the number of such schools provided with permanent buildings;

(*c*) the total number of elementary schools opened in the year 1913–1914; and

(*d*) the number of such schools under the management of (*a*) municipalities, (*b*) local boards and (*c*) private agencies?

Answer 88—

The figures for 1913–1914 are not yet available.

Management of Tirupati devasthānam.

Question 89. (1) Is it a fact that the Tirumalai, Tirupati, etc., devasthānams (known as the Tirupati devasthānam) were under the management of the Government for some years till about 1843?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) for how many years the aforesaid devasthānams were under the management of the Government;

(*b*) how the annual savings from the devasthānams were utilized during that period;

(*c*) what amount, if any, remained in the Government treasury under the devasthānam account when the Mahant was entrusted with the management of the devasthānams; and

(*d*) how that sum was utilized?

Answer 89—

The Government have been unable to ascertain in what year the management of these devasthānams was taken over by the East India Company. The arrangement terminated in or about the year 1843. The surplus funds derived from the endowments, the amount of which cannot be gleaned from the papers immediately available but which was certainly considerable, were credited to the State "as a fund to be devoted to the public benefit in works "of general utility, preference being given as to the locality where the "surplus is to be expended to the neighbourhood from which it was derived, "and the education of the people being held forth as the most legitimate "object to which it should be applied."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"With reference to the answer to clause (2) (*c*) of Question No. 89, though the amount is not to be gleaned from the papers immediately available, will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state the amount which remained in the Government treasury under the *devasthanam* account?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I am afraid it will be impossible to find that out after the lapse of so many years. At any rate the inquiry would be long, troublesome and laborious, while there would be no corresponding beneficial results from it. I do not think that we can undertake to make that inquiry."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"With reference to clause (*d*) of the question, may I ask how this sum was utilized? It is only stated that it was credited to a certain fund. Will the Government be pleased to state how the sum, whatever it was, was utilized?"

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"The whole information at the disposal of the Government has been given in the answer. We cannot give more detailed information than what is stated in the answer."

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 26 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1914, page 523 *supra*.]

Number of serious police cases sent up for trial under the Indian Penal Code excluding cases of obstruction, etc., under section 283 of the Indian Penal Code.

Name of the police station.	1911.	1912.	1913.
B-i. Beach Police station	47	68	49
B-ii. Law College Police station	51	30	38
B-iii. Mothialpet Police station	87	27	16
C-i. Flower Bazaar Police station	129	123	97
C-ii. Elephant Gate Police station	189	203	166
C-iii. Parachori Bazaar Police station	74	73	61
D-i. Triplicane Police station	43	63	47
D-ii. Mount Road Police station	48	48	48
D-iii. Ice House Road Police station	43	62	42
E-i. Mylapore Police station	47	32	31
E-ii. Royapettah Police station	47	44	47
E-iii. Teynampet Police station	14	15	22
F-i. Chintadripet Police station	87	89	69
F-ii. Egmore Police station	46	46	32
F-iii. Nungambakam Police station	13	16	24
G-i. Vepery Police station	63	63	52
G-ii. Kilpauk Police station	59	62	31
G-iii. Perambur Barracks Police station	67	65	38
H-i. Washermanpet Police station	45	40	48
H-ii. Royapuram Police station	35	29	31
H-iii. Tondiarpet Police station	28	13	17
M. Harbour Police station	33	61	63

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 29 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1914, page 524 *supra*.]

Names of the members of the Indian Educational Service who have been recruited from the year 1909 and onwards with their degrees.	Educational qualifications, subjects in which they graduated, the classes in which they were placed, and the Universities from which they came.	Date of recruitment and starting pay.	Present pay.	Where they are posted and in what capacity and the subject or subjects taught by each.
			Rs.	
Mr. Oswald Jennings Couldrey, M.A.	Third-class Honours Moderations, third-class Honours Literae Humaniores; Diploma in Education, Oxford.	23rd January 1909. Rs. 500.	700	Was first posted as Inspector, Sixth Circle, Tanjore. Is now Principal, Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, and teaches English.
Mr. Henry Owen Kershaw, B.A.	Third-class Mathematical Moderations; Second-class Honours Chemistry (Oxford), second class, B.Sc. (London).	6th February 1909. Rs. 500.	700	Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.
Mr. Henry Dodwell, M.A.	Second-class Honours History, Oxford.	5th July 1909. Rs. 500.	650	Prior to his transfer as Curator, Madras Record Office, was Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, lecturing on History of Education to the L.T. section and on English to the VI form.
Mr. Charles de St. Cleathes Ransford, M.A.	Second-class Honours Moderations, Fourth-class Literae Humaniores, Oxford, B.A.	15th January 1910. Rs. 500.	650	Was first Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara, teaching English and is now Inspector of Schools, First Circle.
Mr. John Lionel Simonsen, D.Sc., F.C.S.	B.Sc., First-class Honours in Chemistry (1904), D.Sc. for research (1908); the Victoria University of Manchester.	23rd January 1910. Rs. 500.	650	Additional Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College.
Mr. Edward Wastie Green, B.A.	Second-class Honours in History, Oxford.	5th February 1910. Rs. 500.	600	Was first appointed as Additional Professor of History, Presidency College, and is now acting as Professor of History in that institution.
Mr. Charles Leopold Troyte Griffith.	No University degree. Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Gilchrist Scholar at University College, London.	14th August 1910. Rs. 750.	600	He was first entertained as temporary Professor of Engineering in the College of Engineering, then appointed Engineer, Madras Corporation, and then re-employed in the College of Engineering.
Mr. John Henry Mackintosh, B.A.	Second-class Honours in English Language and Literature, Oxford; formerly classical scholar, Queen's College, Oxford.	2nd January 1911. Rs. 500.	600	Acting Additional Professor of English, Presidency College. He holds a paper appointment as Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
Mr. Murray Stuart, D.Sc., F.G.S., F.C.S.	D.Sc., Birmingham; B.Sc. Hons. by Research London.	15th February 1911. Rs. 500.	600	Professor of Geology, Presidency College, being on deputation for three years from the Geological Department.
Mr. Richard William Ross, B.A.	B.A., Second-class, London, T.T.C.; A.T.S., London, first-class.	30th September 1911. Rs. 500.	600	Acting Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet. Lecturer on History of Education to the L.T. students and teaches English composition, etc., to the pupils of V and VI forms in the Model Secondary school.
Mr. John Hough Melville.	No University degree. VI form, obtained Oxford and Cambridge Higher certificate.	14th October 1911. Rs. 500.	600	Inspector of European and Training Schools (Provisional).
Mr. William Harvey Allen Whitworth.	Second-class Honours, Math., Cambridge.	13th November 1911. Rs. 500.	..	Left the service in March 1913 after having served as acting Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara.
Mr. Randolph Meneral Statham, B.A.	Second-class History Tripos, Part I, second-class History Tripos, Part II, Cambridge.	12th July 1913. Rs. 500.	600	Acting Additional Professor of History, Presidency College.
Mr. Alan Gordon Harper, B.A.	Honour School of Natural Science, second-class, Botany diploma of Rural Economy with distinction, Oxford.	29th December 1913. Rs. 500.	600	Temporary Professor of Botany, Presidency College.
Mr. William Chalmers Douglas, M.A. (Edinb.), B.A. (Oxon).	First-class Honours Moderations, Second-class Literae Humaniores.	11th January 1914. Rs. 500.	600	Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle. Was on special duty for one month and three days before being posted to his present appointment.
Miss Ethel Dixon ..	No University degree. Government certificate, Higher Froebel certificate; first-class distinction in educational hand-work and Froebel's principles.	23rd October 1913. Rs. 350.	350	Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Madras. Instructs the students under training in methods of teaching and elementary psychology.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 71 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1914, page 535 *supra*.]

—	Number of cases			
	Pending on 31st December 1911.	Instituted in 1912.	Instituted in 1913.	Pending on 31st December 1913.
First appeals	1,060	467	366	1,162
Letters Patent appeals	183	885	199	265
Second appeals	3,360	2,636	3,080	4,491
Appeals against orders	530	343	376	459
Appeals against appellate orders	123	132	88	116
Revision petitions	1,194	1,679	945	1,401
Miscellaneous petitions	1,044	2,810	3,230	1,128
Referred cases	15	10	7	7
Criminal referred trials	11	60	64	7
Criminal appeals	143	289	735	95
Criminal revision cases	173	706	350	179
Criminal miscellaneous petitions	14	567	549	31
Criminal references under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	5	24	20	4
Original suits	591	486	419	497
Insolvency petitions	556	319	325	747
Sections cases	8	53	48	8

Assent to Act; Communications for the Council; The Budget for 1914–1915; Control of village officers in proprietary estates.

(The President; the Secretary; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have the honour to announce that the Hindu Transfers and Bequests Act, 1914, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th March 1914."

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of a telegram from M.R.Ry. Vamanacharatt Manakkal Brahmadattan Nambudripad, Katambur, Ottapalam, Malabar, protesting against the Malabar Marriage and Inheritance and the Malabar Partition and Succession Bills, of a telegram from M.R.Ry. K. Ramankutti Nayar, president, public meeting, Ottapalam, dated 24th March 1914, in support of those Bills and of a petition from M.R.Ry. T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, High Court Vakil, Tinnevelly, and another, dated 19th March 1914, regarding the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao's Bill to amend the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

THE BUDGET FOR 1914–1915.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART next presented the Budget for 1914–1915. In doing so he said: "Your Excellency, I have the honour to present to the Council the Budget for 1914–1915. In doing this, it is my duty to explain to the Council any changes which have been made in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement and also why any resolutions passed by the Council have not been accepted. My task is a very easy one, because no changes have been made and no resolutions have been passed by the Council. I have already in the memorandum * prefixed to the Revised Financial Statement stated what I have to say on the Budget. I need not therefore trouble the Council further."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I propose now to adjourn the discussion of the Budget which the Honourable Member has presented to us until to-morrow. That is the usual course; and if there is any other business to be done and we cannot take it up to-morrow, it will be adjourned to the next day. We will now proceed to the other business on the agenda paper."

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

CONTROL OF VILLAGE OFFICERS IN PROPRIETARY ESTATES.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"I beg to move—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rules in force in regard to village officers in proprietary estates be in the interests of discipline and efficient administration amended without further delay so as

'(i) to make it incumbent on village officers in such areas to apply for leave and submit their pay abstracts through their proprietors to revenue officers, and

'(ii) to require revenue officers in such areas to consult and obtain the opinions in writing in a specified time of such proprietors in regard to matters affecting the nomination of, the appointment of substitutes for, the payment of increased salaries to, and the punishment of, village officers generally in their jurisdictions before final orders are passed thereon.'

"My Lord, on the 22nd February 1911, a resolution more or less similar to the one which I have just read was moved by Mr. Shanmukham Pillai and was seconded by me. Some of my Honourable friends here who still continue to sit in this Council might remember the debate that followed it. They might also recall what a strong

* Printed on page 594 *infra*.

Control of village officers in proprietary estates.

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case was made out by us then and how some of the disabilities which the zamindars felt in dealing with village officers in the management of their estates were brought to the prominent notice of the Government.

"A sympathetic consideration was vouchsafed to us by Sir John Atkinson. He said that Government did not wish to be hard on zamindars and wished to deal with them sympathetically. He recognized that the rules framed under some of the sections of Act II of 1894 required amendment. Indeed he himself expressed the view that the rules were too stringent at present. He acknowledged that proprietors had very small powers of discipline and added that the matter was under the consideration of the Board of Revenue. He hoped the result would be satisfactory. He assured us that the Government were willing and anxious to make alterations to meet the wishes of proprietors. It is more than three years now and yet nothing has been done to fulfil the promise held out to us by Government, even though we are on the eve of losing the valuable services of an able revenue officer within three months' time. Some allowance might be made for the slow and cautious move of the wheels of Government. But the zamindars generally regret the great loss of time that has occurred in the consideration of amendments to the rules framed under Act II of 1894.

"The relations that exist between village officers and zamindars have not in any way improved since 1911. They are, on the contrary, growing worse.

"Diwan Bahadur K. Jagannatha Chetti Garu, than whom there has not been a more steady, loyal and honest Government servant and a more capable Diwan of a zamindari, stated before the Landholders' Association as early as 1901, when he was the Diwan of Ettaiyapuram, that he was unable to punish the village servants. Even with the special permission of the Board of Revenue for fining the servants he felt powerless over them. Even the considerate and systematic European lessees of Sivaganga wrote to me in January last that their experience had been that the village officers had as a body become distinctly less attentive to their zamin duties and more negligent of the orders of proprietors. To them the delaying of the writing of the ordinary accounts for months together is a matter of routine now. They practically refuse to furnish these accounts. They also say that the general feeling that seems to be steadily gaining ground amongst them is that, as they now draw their pay direct from Government officers, their subservience to zamindari duties is of quite secondary importance. In enclosing to me copies of a few of their complaints they begin by stating that these are of course only a few out of the very numerous ones they had had to bring before the Government officers.

"The present Trustee of the Rameswaram Devasthanam, who is a retired tahsildar of Government and who has under his management more than 70 villages, has made the following observations in his administration report of fasli 1322:—

'The karnam and the headman have to serve two masters—the landholder and 'the Government. Their pay being disbursed by the Government, they fancy that 'they are almost independent or more than that—that they can even disobey with 'impunity the landholder—and the result is that the preparation of the landholder's 'account is delayed, the collection of rents is not properly attended to and his work 'generally suffers. It is easy enough to say that he may report such cases to the 'revenue divisional officer for punishment. But one with some experience of village 'officers in general knows fully well how many plausible excuses they can readily 'find to explain their failure and to appeal with success to the sympathy of the 'revenue divisional officer; the landholder has to face not merely the loss of pres-'tige but also further deterioration in the village officer's work, as misplaced 'sympathy is mistaken for a triumph.

'The enfranchisement of the village service inams has affected the relations that 'existed between landholder and village officers. Until the subordination of the 'village officers to the proprietor is fully assured and the latter has something to do 'with the payment of monthly salaries to the former and they are made to understand 'that they are primarily for the proprietor and only in a secondary way for the 'Government, it will be futile to expect much improvement.'

Control of village officers in proprietary estates.

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

The combined representation of the zamindars of the Tanjore district in November last will not fail to secure a good hearing at your Excellency's hands. At any rate their memorial ought not to be easily brushed aside. As there is a consensus of opinion that in the interests of discipline and efficient administration the proprietors should have effective control over their village officers, I beg to suggest the following remedies. For section 10 of the rules framed by the Board of Revenue in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 32 of Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act II of 1894, adopt the following:

Existing rule

10. The headman, karnam and talaiyari shall also reside in their village, and shall not absent themselves therefrom to the neglect of their daily duties. The headman, on his own responsibility, may grant casual leave for a period not exceeding three days at a time to the talaiyari. The headman and the karnam may, on their own responsibility and without prejudice to the proper discharge of their duties, take casual leave for a period not exceeding three days at a time, reporting the fact to the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar and to the proprietor concerned. Applications for leave other than casual leave should be submitted in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar, and the other to the proprietor concerned. The tahsildar or deputy tahsildar will not take the application into consideration immediately on receipt thereof, but will wait for seven clear days so as to enable the proprietor to communicate his opinion if he wishes to do so; after the lapse of this period the tahsildar will pass orders on the applications or obtain the orders of the divisional officer thereon as in Government villages and communicate the same to the proprietor or his local agent and to the village officers concerned.

Proposed rule.

10. (*a*) The headman, karnam and talaiyari shall also reside in their village, and shall not absent themselves therefrom to the neglect of their daily duties. The headman, on his own responsibility, may grant casual leave for a period not exceeding three days at a time to the talaiyari. The headman and the karnam may, on their own responsibility and without prejudice to the proper discharge of their duties, take casual leave for a period not exceeding three days at a time, reporting the fact to the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar through the proprietor concerned. Applications for leave other than casual leave should be submitted to the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar through the proprietor concerned who shall forward it with his remarks to the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar within ten clear days from the date of receipt. On receipt of the same the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar will pass orders on the applications or obtain the orders of the divisional officer thereon as in Government villages and communicate the same to the proprietor or his local agent who will issue orders to the village officers concerned.

In cases of urgency, the proprietor may allow the applicant to avail himself of the leave applied for in anticipation of sanction and make a note of such fact in his recommendation.

(*b*) All pay abstracts of village officers shall be submitted to the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar through the proprietor who shall countersign and forward it with his remarks, if any. The pay bill, after being passed by the taluk officer, shall be forwarded to the proprietor for payment to the village officers out of the Government demand during kist months. During non-kist months, the pay of the village officers shall be obtained from the sub-treasury and disbursed to the village officers by the proprietor.

(*c*) All communications to the village officers from the Revenue department and from other Government departments should be sent through the proprietors.

"*Village officers.*—Rule 10 states that the village officers requiring leave should send one report to the tahsildar and another to the proprietor, that the tahsildar should wait for seven days for receipt of opinion of the proprietor and that if no such opinion be received within that period he could sanction leave without caring to ascertain the proprietor's views or whether any such application was received by the proprietor. Instances are not wanting to show that the leave was applied for by village officers and sanctioned by the taluk officers without the knowledge of the landholders and that the grant of leave was not communicated to the proprietor till after-

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(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

some months. This is why the village officers do not care to send their applications for leave to the zamindar concerned who is not the sanctioning authority and without whose recommendation the leave can be sanctioned by the revenue officers. Even when their failure to send in the report to the proprietor is found out and questioned, they plead that their report would have been miscarried and some even go to the length of saying that the report would have been mislaid in the zamin office itself. The helpless proprietor cannot but console himself by keeping quiet as any references to the tahsildar are met, with silence or shelved purposely by his clerks in their pigeon holes. The simplest and safest method of remedying this undesirable state of affairs will, I think, be found in my suggestions incorporated in my above proposal.

"*Disbursement of salaries to village officers.*—As regards the disbursement of salaries to village officers the present practice is that the headman and karnam prepare and submit the pay abstract to the taluk officers who pass it for payment. The present procedure leads to many irregularities. The headman and the karnam do not, in most cases, agree with each other and in consequence the karnam delays to prepare the bill, the headman delays to forward it to the taluk office or to present it for payment with a view to make the karnam suffer. In their fight the poor talaiyaris are the persons most affected. In some cases the headman prepares bills for those who do not actually work. The proprietor has now no opportunity to say a word about the work turned out by the village officers. Certain village officers would not collect the whole kist of a village of a proprietor, still they would be paid by the taluk treasury. To put a stop to all these difficulties, I would commend rule 10 (*b*) for Government's approval. The bill when passed should be returned to the proprietor for disbursement on the date of payment of Government demand during kist months. For the remaining months when the proprietor has nothing to pay to Government in the shape of peshkash or cess, let him pay the village officers from his treasury and recover in due course the amount from the Government treasury. If this cannot be arranged either by the Government or by the proprietor, let the amount of pay bill be sent to the proprietor at his cost if he wishes to be disbursing officer or at the cost of the village officers if they do not want to waste their time at the Taluk office and become poorer by paying the shroff and others, or during non-kist months, the pay of the village officers shall be obtained from the sub-treasury and disbursed to the village officers by the proprietor.

"The present system of direct communication between the taluk and the zamin village officers works against the interests of the zamindars and leads to insubordination on the part of the village officers. The village officers generally make representations to the taluk against the interests of the zamindar and the taluk officers act upon their misstatements. The proprietor has to spend a good deal to set it right by appeal to higher authorities. Village officers evade work given by the zamindar on the plea that their services are required by the Government revenue officers. Further they are sometimes required at one and the same time by the Revenue department as well as by the proprietor as orders are issued to them without each other's knowledge.

"*Communications to village officers.*—If those communications pass through the zamindars, the zamindars will be in a position to know about their work and can adjust theirs according to exigencies of Government work. No zamindar can be expected to work his office systematically if communications between the taluk offices and the zamin village officers are carried on directly instead of through him. He is hampered in every way in his administration. Some of the village officers have even gone to the length of wishing that the orders issued to them by their proprietors should be communicated to them through the tahsildars. Hence the necessity for provision of 10 (*c*) which I now propose.

"*Section 16 (1) of Act II of 1864 to fine village officers.*—Although twenty long years have rolled by since the enactment of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, yet the Board of Revenue has been very sparing in inflicting the proprietors of this Presidency even with such small powers as are defined in

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(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

section 16 (1) of the Act. Till now only 24 zamindars have been empowered to deal with the village officers while the number of proprietors comes up to about 800. The object of some interpellations on this subject was to find out how far the Board of Revenue granted this privilege to zamindars. If the Government do not like to take the trouble of making inquiries why the zamindars did not get a large extension of this power, there is no use in such interpellations being sent in. The argument now and then put forward is the abuse of powers by zamindars. There is the safeguard of appeals by village officers to the higher revenue authorities and the withdrawal of powers from proprietors by the Board of Revenue. The Board of Revenue does not empower zamindars unless they are recommended by Collectors and divisional officers, who are more or less guided by the tahsildars, who are jealous of the proprietors and are naturally unwilling to part with their own powers over the zamin village officers also. Under these circumstances the more deserving of zamindars do not succeed in getting their request to the Collector for investment of power of punishment over zamin village officers sanctioned. If the Government really wish that zamindars should get on well with their estate administration, then I would respectfully submit to them that this is not the way in which they should be treated in this respect. A large number of them should be invested with such powers. I would even suggest that a new clause must be introduced under section 16 (1) to the effect that any proprietor, if educated or if assisted by educated managers, should invariably be empowered to punish village officers either by fine or suspension, subject to appeal.

"*Section 31 of Act II of* 1864.—The fine of Rs. 100 which this section proposes to impose on the proprietor in certain cases of omission should be reduced to Rs. 25 and the further penalty of Rs. 25 per day contemplated later on should be reduced to one rupee a day, if these provisions which are rather derogatory to the position of zamindars generally are still considered necessary by Government.

"*Pay of village officers.*—The rate at which the village officers are paid and the scale prescribed in the Act might have been quite adequate at a time when the Act was passed; but now it is not sufficient. It is well known that the cost of living has enormously increased since then. The triune officer combines in himself the three-fold duties of a village munsif, a monigar and a karnam. As he is chosen for a group whose beriz is under Rs. 1,200 his pay is fixed at four rupees a month. He is to do all the nine duties prescribed in rule 6 for a karnam and all the 13 duties mentioned in rule 5 for a headman and a village-magistrate. Some triune officers have no talaiyaris. They must have at least two talaiyaris. The duties of talaiyaris are too numerous and onerous to be discharged satisfactorily by any single person even in the smallest group. The pay of the talaiyari is only three rupees a month, whereas the talaiyari's pay in Government villages is four rupees. So I would strongly recommend that the scale of pay for triune officers, talaiyaris and other village officers must be thoroughly revised if anything like efficiency is to be expected from the village officers in zamindari tracts."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" My Lord, in seconding the resolution which has just been placed before the Council by my Honourable friend, the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, I want to make a few observations. Government, when they passed this Act, had no intention whatsoever to curtail the powers of the proprietors over these servants by not giving any effective control over the village establishments. They merely wanted to place the village establishments on a more definite and satisfactory basis; and they introduced this Bill more for the purpose of ensuring the timely submission by karnams of statistical and agricultural accounts, and also to give them power to deal with the village officers in a more effective manner. Before this Act was passed, the zamindars could neither compel the karnams to live in the villages of which they are the village officers nor could they compel them to keep accounts or submit reports. That was, no doubt, a very sad side of the whole picture and there were also such sad instances. But the Bill, aiming at giving greater control over these village establishments to the proprietors,

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has resulted in curtailing the powers of control which the proprietors had been exercising over those officers. It was remarked by one of the Honourable Members at the time this Act was passed that the zamindars had been deprived of the little control over these karnams which they ever possessed and it was even said that these landed proprietors were placed unwittingly at the mercy of the karnams on the one hand and the revenue officers on the other. It was further said that the large landed proprietors can no longer be confident of the loyalty of the village officers. I do not mean by loyalty that the landed proprietors expect anything more from their karnams than their duty. Again, it was also remarked that the proprietors would be subjected to considerable inconvenience, annoyance and loss. All these observations which were made at the time the Bill was passed into Act have now become true. The karnams obey now the commands of neither the landed proprietors nor the Government. They always are in a position to shirk the duty of either or both if it only serves their purpose. These karnams are often summoned by revenue officers for the *jamabandi* and other purposes and kept at the taluk and divisional head-quarters for a number of days, and the collection of kist in the villages is not attended to by these people and the proprietors are being put to great hardship. It becomes impossible sometimes for the landed proprietors to know whether the karnam is in the village or has gone to any other place, because, under the existing rules, the karnam need not even inform the zamindar of his going on other duty to another place. I am thankful, my Lord, that the Government have amended this Act in a small measure and have given relief to the proprietors by removing the obligations imposed upon them by the Act of collecting the cess on enfranchised village service inams. The representatives of the zamindars have been submitting from time to time the desirability of the Government amending this Act still further so as to give to the landed proprietors an effective control over these officers. I do not go into details and I am not prepared at present to suggest in what manner this effective control could be given. These points have been dealt with by my Honourable friend and it is for the Government to consider in what manner the object prayed for may be gained. At the time of the introduction of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village-Service Amendment Bill at the meeting of the 17th January this year, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that it was a complicated and contentious subject and that the Government intentionally deferred introducing any reference to the subject of giving greater control to the proprietors in that Bill. It was further stated that another Bill would be introduced in the near future. I hope that the Government are considering in that direction and that they will be pleased to introduce another Bill giving greater control over these officers to the zamindars. This has been before the Council for the last three or four years and, ever since this Act came into operation, the proprietors have been, from time to time, urging upon the attention of the Government the necessity of their being given greater powers of control. I hope, my Lord, that this matter will engage the attention of the Government and that the Government will be pleased in the near future to make such rules and so amend the Act as to give greater powers of control to the proprietors. With these remarks I heartily commend this resolution to the attention of the Government."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SIMHA DEVU:—"Your Excellency, I support the resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu. The amendments in the rules for the guidance of village officers in the proprietary estates, suggested by my Honourable friend, are, in my humble opinion, absolutely necessary to the maintenance of harmonious relations between proprietors and the concerned village officers, who have been for some time past disaffected towards the proprietors, especially since the introduction of salary system and the transfer of their control to the revenue authorities. It is needless to point out that the village officer is a power in his group but his responsibility is not in proportion to that power. It is a well known fact that the proprietor has a large interest in every village or group of villages and such interest always runs the risk of being at the mercy of the village officer. The village officer represents Government in rural areas and can make or mar village life within his own sphere. Before

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the introduction of various Acts and the shifting of the control of the village officers to the revenue authorities, the proprietors were exercising a power over the village officers, which not only rendered the relations between the revenue authorities and proprietors harmonious and happy, but maintained those traditional ties of sympathy between the proprietor and the village officers themselves.

"The resolution simply aims at restoring that disciplinary jurisdiction over the village officers which in the fitness of things tradition has assigned to proprietors. The amendment, if accepted, will give the latter a sort of checking power over the conduct of the former, which hitherto existed. Once it is granted that the proprietor is the proper representative of the interests of the rural population, it follows that he should be allowed some kind of control of the affairs of village life now centred in the village officer."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, it will probably not have escaped the attention of Honourable Members that the speech which was delivered by the Honourable mover of this resolution deals with only a portion, and that perhaps the less important portion, of the resolution which has been placed on the paper. The resolution, if Honourable Members will look at it, affects the question of the nomination and appointment of substitutes to village officers and secondly it has to do with the disbursement of their pay, the grant of leave to them and the punishment of village officers. Now none of the three members who have spoken hitherto has referred, in any way, to that very important question of the appointment of village officers or the appointment of substitutes for them. I may take it therefore that that portion of the resolution is dropped and that the Honourable mover and seconder do not wish to press that. The remaining portion of the resolution has to do, as I have said, with the questions of the pay of village officers, of the grant of leave to them and of their punishment.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu referred to the debate which took place in the Council in the year 1911 and to the fact that on that occasion I expressed sympathy with the desire of the zamindars and proprietors to be given a larger measure of control over the village officers. That is perfectly true. But the state of affairs has completely altered since then. That debate took place in the year 1911; and in 1912, the very next year, in consequence of the continuous and insistent demand of zamindars and proprietors themselves, the Village-Service cess, which they were paying, was abolished and the payment of village officers in proprietary estates has now become a charge entirely upon the Provincial Government. The proprietor, who formerly had a share in the cost of these establishments, having been relieved of any charge whatever, the position has completely altered from what it was in 1911.

"Now I would ask how in reason the proprietors can make the demand that they do, which has been more or less summarized in the draft rules which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu has inserted in his speech. I need not go through the whole of these rules in detail. The first one deals principally with the question of applications for leave. Whereas the present rule lays it down that a village officer, if he wishes to have leave, should send in his application in duplicate, one application to be sent to the tahsildar or the deputy tahsildar and the other to the proprietor, and that the grant of leave will not be made or the leave application disposed of until the opinion of the proprietor has been received; it is now proposed that there shall be only one application for leave which will be forwarded to the proprietor and no duplicate is to be sent to the tahsildar. The application for leave is to be given to the proprietor, and it remains with him. What will become of it? Is it altogether improbable to suppose that that application may never go further than the office of the proprietor, and how can that be an improvement on the rule as it exists? The application is now sent in duplicate, so that there may be some check upon the fact of the application having been sent. The rule is perfectly fair, as it stands at present. One application goes to the proprietor for his opinion as to whether the leave should be granted or not. If he neglects to give his opinion for seven days and makes no communication to the tahsildar or deputy tahsildar, then it is taken that he has no objection to the leave being granted. I can see no advantage in the adoption of this.

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proposal made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu. It will certainly be contrary to the interests of the village officers and will tend to place them entirely at the mercy of the proprietors.

"The second point dealt with in the proposed amendment of the rules is in regard to pay abstracts. The Honourable Member wishes that the pay abstracts of village officers shall be sent to the taluk office through the proprietor and that their pay shall be disbursed through the proprietor. There is a proverb that he who pays the piper calls the tune. It seems reasonable that the person who pays the village officers shall have the right to disburse their pay to them direct. I can see no object in this suggestion except that of keeping the village officers in subservience to the proprietors. The proprietors have absolutely nothing whatever to do with the funds from which the village officers are paid.

"These are the two principal points in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; but he also introduced at the end of his speech two matters which are entirely irrelevant to this resolution on the paper. He proposes that the fine which the Act provides can be levied from proprietors, in case they do not comply with the directions of the law, should be reduced; but that has absolutely nothing to do with the village service. In the last paragraph of his speech he makes certain concrete proposals for the pay of the village establishment. These two final paragraphs, as I have said, have nothing whatever to do with the resolution that stands on the paper. Furthermore, as I pointed out, that portion of the resolution which deals with the nomination and appointment of substitutes for village officers has been dropped. It is not mentioned at all. Only the question of pay to and leave for village officers remains. As I say, there is not the slightest reason why the proprietors, who have no concern with the funds from which village officers are paid, should have anything whatever to do with the disbursement of pay or with the granting of leave to persons who now no longer are their servants. At the same time, the rule remains, as it is, that if leave is required, one copy of the application is to be sent to the proprietor and the other to the tahsildar; and the proprietor has got a period of seven days in which to communicate his views as regards the grant of leave. Further than that, I do not see any necessity for making any provision whatever. I therefore oppose this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, my hope in bringing this modest proposal was that I would not have any opposition from the Government. Your Excellency may be pleased to know that there was a promise made in 1911; and things have changed since then; but, anyhow, whether the village officer is paid out of the Provincial funds or any other funds, he is a servant who is expected to discharge duties under the proprietor and is also expected to do the duties that are assigned to him by the Government. We are now a little bit satisfied with the powers which we possess in the nomination and appointment of village officers; but in the actual working of the rules framed for the grant of leave and for the disbursements of pay we are feeling some difficulty. No doubt, it is said that leave applications must be sent in duplicate, one to the taluk office and one to the proprietor; but from the various communications which I have received from the zamindars of Uttukuli, Kambayanallur, Pappanad, Sivaganga and other estates, I find that the leave applied for by many a village officer has been granted without the proprietor's opinion being obtained. It will be tiresome if I were to read all the communications which I have received from these zamindars. As a matter of fact, in the Coimbatore district in the Uttukuli zamindari, the Collector has more or less complied with the request of that zamindar to have the leave applications sent through the zamindar and even the disbursement of pay is being made through him. The pay abstracts are actually sent to him and he sends in his remarks along with the pay abstracts. I do not see why those rules which I now propose should not be adopted. If the rules as suggested by me are workable in a certain zamindari, I do not see why they should not be extended to other zamindaris. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that as the Government was the direct paymaster of the village officers they must pay; but from the debate that passed at the time when

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this Bill was passed, the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin and others have said that they would have no objection to the pay being disbursed through the proprietors. The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin says:—

'If the Honourable Member will read the latter part of section 29, he will 'find that the salaries to which the village officers are entitled are to be paid according to such scale and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue 'by rules made under section 32. If the Board of Revenue considers that the 'zamindars are fit to be trusted to pay the village servants, they will confer the 'power on them by a rule. The Board will probably do all in their power to relieve 'the revenue officers of the duty of paying this allowance.'

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Ramasubbayyar, who was then a member of the Legislative Council, says:—

'The question involved is a question of collecting money—not only the 'zamindar's money but the peshkash. It is therefore important that we should 'not take away any power which we can well invest in the zamindar.'

"A perusal of the debate that followed, when section 21 was passed, will give a clear idea that the Government then had an idea of paying these salaries through the proprietors. Even now I do not see the reason why the village officers should not be paid by the proprietors. As an instance, take the municipal administration. There a surveyor is given. The surveyor is not only an officer of the Government but is also a servant of the municipality. He is paid by the chairman. Similarly these village officers may be paid through the proprietor, who may be held responsible for the proper disbursement of their salaries. And further, the reason I have adduced as to why the pay should be disbursed by the proprietor is clearly shown. It is not possible for the Government officers to know that a certain village officer did his duty properly or not and the communication which ought to be sent through the zamindar is not attended to and many irregularities and a good deal of disharmony exists now. Further, the pay of the village officers considering the present state of costly living may also be increased. Therefore, I recommend to Government that these modest and simple proposals may be accepted."

The motion was put and lost.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"In calling upon the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju to move his resolution No. II, I should like to point out to the Council that there are three resolutions on the paper which deal with this subject and that, at the reply of the Government must cover the same ground more or less, it would be convenient if we were to take up the discussion of these three resolutions on this resolution No. II. No. II is the first resolution that deals with this subject; No. III is the next one—in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; and the second part of No. IV, in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, really deals with the same subject. Perhaps, therefore, if the Council finds that a convenient course, they may discuss the whole subject and the discussion may take place on this resolution, reserving the right to the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, if he so chooses, to move, when the time comes, the first part of his resolution which deals with agricultural farms."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to move the following resolution about the opening of agricultural schools at convenient centres in the northern, southern and western districts of the Presidency. It runs thus:—

'II. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to establish three agricultural schools in convenient centres—one in the northern districts, one in the southern districts and one in the western districts.'

"I am confident very few words are required from me to commend this resolution for the kind and sympathetic consideration of your Excellency's Government, when the efforts of Government are well known to spread agricultural knowledge with a

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view to bringing about agricultural improvement in India, which ought certainly to be attained before there can be an industrial upheaval of the country, which it is the aim of the Government as well as the public to promote for the comfort and prosperity of the people. The recommendation embodied in this resolution affects vitally the question of wide dissemination of agricultural knowledge among the rural population and is thoroughly in consonance with the policy and aim of the Government to use all endeavours towards the achievement of the desired object.

"Government is no doubt aware that the question of the revision of the curricula of studies in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore has been mooted by the Director of Agriculture and your Excellencey's Government in its order No. 3116, Revenue, dated 29th October 1913, were awaiting the opinion of the Board of Agriculture on the proposal of the Director of Agriculture suggesting a revision of the course of studies in the college, instituting two courses, one of two years' duration for agriculturists and one of four years' duration for candidates for diploma for Government service. It is unnecessary that I should herein refer to the reasons for the said proposal of the Director of Agriculture, as they are to be found in the report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture in this Presidency for 1912–1913. Suffice it to say that it is practically unquestioned that the instruction imparted at Coimbatore is highly technical and both Government and the heads of the college have constantly regretted that the curriculum in science, etc., has been deterring willing students from completing their course owing to their lack of sufficient knowledge of English and the gentlemen farmers whom it is primarily intended to benefit have not derived any advantage from it. In its meeting in December last held at Coimbatore, the Agricultural Conference passed the following resolution:—'That the Board desire to express 'their approval of the proposed two years' course at Coimbatore and suggested as 'suitable of consideration of other presidencies.' The starting of the proposed schools will only be giving due effect to the said resolution of the Agricultural Conference. I have every hope that your Excellency's Government will now have no reason to delay the proposed bifurcation of courses, which will enable many persons to go through a preliminary course of agricultural studies, which will, in the case of persons with real aptitude for the science, be a step in the attainment of further scientific knowledge in the final course. After finishing a two years' course in the schools proposed, any one who shows special aptitude for scientific study in agriculture may proceed to the central institution, where special high technical education is imparted, and may improve his knowledge of agriculture by undergoing a further course of instruction. In the case of others it would be a sufficient equipment for them to take part in the daily agricultural operations with intelligent and up-to-date notions of agriculture and farming." The agricultural schools I propose to be started would teach the two years' course as proposed to be done at Coimbatore and the result of the starting of such schools would be that agricultural education not highly technical but befitting the ideas and understanding of an average man with some aptitude for agriculture would be brought within the reach and the means of many people. In the northern districts including the deltaic tracts of Kistna and Gödāvari with considerable openings for agricultural enterprise, many have not the means and sufficient knowledge of English to proceed to Coimbatore. It is also a circumstance in favour of opening separate schools in the northern, southern and western districts that the local conditions vary, the crops raised, the mode in which they are grown, the sowing, the transplantation, the manuring, the varieties of particular crops, the rotation observed, the irrigation methods, the agricultural labour, the natural resources of soil are extremely divergent in the northern, southern and the western districts, and if I may say so the seasons also largely differ. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in his welcome address to the Agricultural Conference in December last said that in the matter of vernacular agricultural education 'it is 'necessary to keep local conditions in mind'. Practical agricultural education, it cannot be denied, to be effective should be with strict reference to these local divergencies and conditions. I am sure Government would sympathetically view this proposal from the particular point of view of the groups of districts and would not hesitate to spend necessary funds for doing its duty towards the agricultural class

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whose children are putting in applications in sufficient number to join the college at Coimbatore even under existing conditions of distance and difficulty regarding funds for undergoing a course at Coimbatore. That the Agricultural College is popular and that there is growing thirst for agricultural knowledge is clear from the fact that a large number of applications for entrance is received every year but only a limited number is admitted according to the present circumstances of the college. 'In the 'years 1909—1913 inclusive, 423 applications for admission were received although 'neither scholarships are given nor appointments guaranteed.' It can be safely inferred from the figures that, should the schools I propose be established, a good number of the sons of the real agriculturists will join the schools and obtain instruction therefrom. This can easily be seen from the increased interest manifested by the cultivators themselves in attending cattle shows and competing therein and in visiting model farms. Government would be enabled to witness the fruition of their hope for the wide dissemination of agricultural knowledge in all parts of the country. These schools may also serve as feeder institutions to the central college at Coimbatore.

"In addition to this two years' course, which would be a feature of the proposed school, I beg also to suggest that provision should be made for the opening of classes in vernacular for imparting elementary knowledge of agriculture to popularize agricultural notions in the minds of the cultivators, whose general ignorance and faith in the efficiency of time-honoured agricultural appliances and methods of cultivation are formidable barriers against quick circulation of modern, useful, ideas about farming, etc. Mr. Mac Kenna, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, states that demonstrations will have to be made in fields. Your Excellency's Government have told me in answer to my Question No. 192 on 11th November 1913 that, with a view to popularize the new ideas about agriculture, the Agricultural department have issued leaflets on various subjects from time to time and that an agricultural calendar is published and distributed. These no doubt would have some effect in achieving the end in view but I think it is enough for me to quote the following from the report on the introduction of improvements into Indian agriculture by the work of the agriculture departments in 1909 to convince this Council that due provision should be made for agricultural education in the vernacular by opening separate schools as a condition precedent to the cultivators deriving any real benefit from the leaflets, etc. 'In many countries one of the best means of bringing practical agricultural 'information to the cultivators of the land has been the issue of leaflets and circulars 'couched in popular language. In India where the standard of education is 'lower than in most western countries the value of such publications is more proble-'matical but they have been frequently used with success.' It was with this object of providing the best means for popularizing agricultural ideas among the vast cultivating class, without whose co-operation no advancement need be looked for, that the Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore passed this resolution:—'The Board should recommend for consideration of the Local Governments 'the importance of schools on the model of the vernacular agricultural schools in 'Bombay.' The Government are aware of these schools at Bombay (*vide* answer to my Question No. 192 on 11th November 1913). At pages 21, 22 of the report on the introduction of improvements into Indian agriculture (1909) will be found the measures adopted for training the sons of cultivators in the Central Provinces, Bombay, United Provinces, etc. In the Nagpur agricultural school a one-year course in practical agriculture for training the sons of farmers was started. 'The teaching is 'in the vernacular and a few sons of cultivators were attracted.' 'A few sons of 'cultivators were however attracted with a real desire to learn something connected 'with their profession. That some measure of success has been secured in these cases 'has been shown by inquiries into the work they have been doing in the villages after 'leaving the colleges.' No doubt it is difficult to convince except by a series of successful experiments the sons of cultivators of the utility of such teaching, but I may state that in this Presidency at any rate there is reason to hope for better results judging from the results of the agricultural school at Melrosapuram which is reported to be doing useful work. Government may certainly conclude from the numerous

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applications that are being received for admission into the college at Coimbatore and the fact that a good number of those that joined the college had to give up their studies as they were unable to follow the course of instruction imparted in the college on account of want of sufficient knowledge of English that there is a thirst for agricultural knowledge in the rural people and such thirst would be gratified by opening vernacular classes in the proposed schools. Another consideration that should weigh with the Government in accepting the proposal to start the schools is the supreme importance of imparting a portion of agricultural instruction in the vernacular rather than in English. This can best be done only in schools located in separate centres where the different vernaculars are spoken. I should not be understood as advocating the complete eschewing of imparting instruction in English in the schools to be started. The instruction may not only be imparted partly in English but English should be taught as a subject in the schools as recommended by the sub-committee in the agricultural conference. I think that vernacular should be made the medium of instruction in the lower standards of the schools. A course of English education would also be necessary as these schools are to serve as feeders to the college. The vernacular should be made the medium for imparting practical training.

"It may be said that provision is already made in the rural schools by Government but the mixing up of agriculture with general primary education, though calculated to arouse early interest in the boys, has so far not been fruitful of appreciable result in the direction aimed at. The struggle of the elementary teachers, who acquire a theoretical knowledge of agriculture in a half and half manner in training schools, in trying to instill into the juvenile minds scientific ideas as to the growth of plants and their botanical characteristics and the sorry spectacle of miserable-looking gardens attached to most of the schools and left to the unwilling care of the school children, bear eloquent testimony to the fact that agriculture cannot be treated as a mere cumbersome appendage in a system of general education. The object of rural schools may be different but the results as far as can be judged from the work turned out by them for the present are not satisfactory. I should not be understood as advocating change of policy or programme in the system of primary education but I am only with your Excellency's and the Council's permission pointing out the necessity and importance of providing institutions solely devoted to the cause of agricultural study, to be taken advantage of by those who have no ambition of other pursuits and who may willingly take to agricultural studies after finishing their higher elementary or incomplete secondary education. I may bring to the notice of the Government and this Council that at present a good number of landholders, sons of agriculturists, with incomplete English education, are whiling away their time in villages without any profession and they will certainly take to agricultural studies if the schools proposed are started and will greatly be benefited. There is absolutely no fear of such an institution failing for want of strength. In many cases the creation of the source of supply itself creates the demand and the medical school at Vizagapatam is an instance in point.

"I have already taken much of the time of the Council and I do not think I need further expatiate on the desirability of starting these schools in the face of the two resolutions above referred to of the Coimbatore Agricultural Conference. I have only taken the earliest opportunity to recommend that early effect may be given by this Government to the resolutions in question, and Government will only be giving practical proof of their undoubted sympathy with the cultivators by adopting my suggestions. The agricultural prosperity of the ryots is assured when agricultural knowledge is taken to their very doors by the starting of such schools and the agricultural labour therein is directed into useful channels and improved methods of agriculture are introduced and taught to the people. I have no doubt Government would earn the lasting gratitude of the agricultural classes by accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution of which I have given notice covers the same ground. I propose that a school may be attached to the agricultural farm in Samalkot. But the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju wants that schools should be started, one in the north, one on

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the West Coast and one in the south; and so, I shall not object to his proposal of having more schools, if the Government are only pleased to start such schools. The model agricultural farm in Samalkot has been in existence for over ten years and it has been of some use. Its practical use has been confined to supplying improved seed and also to arresting the sugarcane disease in the Gödävari district. But as far as my knowledge goes and so far as I can judge from my experience of that farm, the practical agriculturist has not benefited very much. The methods followed in that farm are too costly and no instruction and no guidance is given to the agricultural classes who have chances of going and seeing the farm. It is no doubt a model farm in all its bearings.

"The importance of giving education in improved methods of agriculture has already been realized by the Government and it is before their attention. The report of the Agricultural Committee held in Coimbatore, to which reference has been made by my Honourable friend, speaks to the point that it is necessary to give a shorter course in the improved methods of agriculture in the vernacular to the sons of the cultivator of the soil. The conditions in different places differ so widely that it is necessary that model demonstrative farms should, as far as possible, be opened and instruction be given on practical lines so as to serve the requirements of these agriculturists and also that it may be within their means to follow and profit by it.

"Lord Mayo said, when the Agricultural department was inaugurated, that it was necessary to avoid two dangers. He said that it was necessary to avoid the danger of teaching the agriculturists to do the same thing which they were accustomed to do for centuries, and the other thing is, he said, that it was necessary to avoid the danger of asking the agriculturists to do things which are far beyond their means and which they can never be expected to do. So, my Lord, my purpose in asking for such a model school especially in Samalkot being started is to give good practical education in the improved methods of agriculture that can be followed by agriculturists with advantage and that experiments may be made by them with profit. There is no use of mere theoretical education and it is necessary that this class of people should be taught practical methods and also given facilities for improving the existing methods to their profit and advantage. It is also necessary, my Lord, that, as far as possible, since these agriculturists are not highly educated, instructions should be given in the vernaculars, so that they may follow the rudimentary or the elementary course and afterwards extend their knowledge to a more scientific and perfect method in the science. My Honourable friend Mr. Narasimha Raju has almost exhausted all that could be said on that subject and it is unnecessary for me to traverse over the same ground.

"With these remarks, I commend to the attention of the Government the necessity for opening schools for imparting education in improved methods of agriculture in important centres and chiefly at Samalkot, because there are additional facilities to Samalkot and because there is already a farm maintained by Government in that place."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR:—"Your Excellency, agricultural schools with no agricultural farms attached, and agricultural farms without agricultural schools to serve as a guide to them, are both of little real advantage to the actual cultivator. The resolution, as it stands, does not therefore commend itself to me. It looks well on paper. But in practice agricultural schools merely as such, without object lessons near at hand to impress the ryot with the practical value of the knowledge acquired, may not be worth the cost incurred in starting and maintaining them. One represents theory and the other represents practice; and theory and practice must go hand in hand. I would appeal to the Government to start and maintain agricultural schools and farms wherever they are needed side by side."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, though the earlier part of my remarks will scarcely be relevant to the second and third resolutions on the paper, I think it is convenient that I should address myself first to the second part of the next resolution—that is the subject of teaching agriculture in primary schools. It will be convenient, I think, that I should try, as briefly as possible, to enumerate

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the views of the Government upon this question of teaching agriculture; and therefore it will be most convenient to start from the bottom—the teaching of agriculture in elementary or primary schools. I am anticipating the remarks that will be made by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao but, perhaps, after I have spoken, he will not find it necessary to say anything on the subject.

"There is, or at any rate there has been, a widespread feeling in this country, I think, that it would be of advantage to the people generally and more particularly to the agricultural classes that agricultural instruction should be given in primary schools. That is the thesis which I have often seen stated in the press and I think maintained by many speakers on public platforms, and I shall be glad if any remarks that I can offer to-day would help to give that idea its final quietus. The fact is that it is impracticable, it is impossible to teach agriculture, as a course, in primary schools. I may briefly, even at the risk of being called to order, refer to the terms of the second part of the fourth resolution which runs thus: '(b) that facilities be afforded for imparting instruction in improved methods of agriculture to teachers of elementary schools.' That necessarily implies that the teachers will themselves teach improved methods of agriculture to the scholars and therefore it amounts to a recommendation to introduce the teaching of agriculture in elementary schools. Now, in the first place, there are in this Presidency 26,000 elementary schools. The proposal is that we should make arrangements to provide teachers for those elementary schools, with a sufficient knowledge of agricultural subjects. I do not know whether the Director of Public Instruction would be able to tell us how many classes would be necessary to teach those 26,000 teachers, but I take it that there must be 100 or 200 or possibly more. Where are we to get the staff to teach them? I only mention that as a preliminary objection; it is not really the most fatal objection to the proposal. The fatal objection is that it is impossible to teach children who are in primary schools agriculture in the true meaning of the term or to give them a course in agriculture. In this country, I am given to understand that the length of time spent in a primary school is on the average four years, a time which, I should imagine, would not be more than enough to acquire an adequate working knowledge of the three R's—let alone the other many subjects which are now introduced into the course of primary instruction, such as hygiene, morality, and I do not know how many other subjects. I do not suppose that the boys in our primary schools are on the average more intelligent or more ready to receive instruction than those in other countries. Therefore, it is not out of place to compare what has been done in other countries with what is proposed to be done here in Madras. Now, on the continent of Europe, in Germany, more particularly in the Southern parts of Germany, there has been compulsory primary instruction for upwards of 40 years. The period of time spent at the primary schools in Germany averages from six to eight years as against four years in Madras. The age of the children when they leave the primary schools is 14 years in Germany as against 10 in Madras. Yet it has been found in Germany that it is absolutely impossible, and no attempt is made, to teach agriculture as a portion of their studies. Any such attempt, if it was ever made, has long since been given up. What they do teach the children is commonly known as nature study, a very different thing from agriculture; and that nature study is a subject which is being taught as far as possible, I believe, in our primary schools, and the importance of it is fully recognized by the Government. Of course, nature study is not the study or teaching of agriculture and must not be confused with it. It is possible and it is most essential for the development of the boy's mind and the girl's mind that he or she should be taught nature study, to observe and to develop the faculties of observation. That kind of study is not the study of agriculture. I am giving the Council the result of experience in Germany and in Bavaria, when I say that it has been found impossible to teach agriculture in those countries in the primary schools. There have been attempts made in the United States and Canada to give something in the nature of an agricultural course in their primary schools. There again, it must be remembered that the period spent in primary schools is six to eight years and even there we are told that all that is achieved is rather a form of nature study. One eminent authority in New

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York says: 'It is not agriculture as a speciality leading directly to farming that 'is taught. It is not agriculture as such which can and ought to be taught.' That is the opinion of one of the leading authorities of America. I need only quote one other authority in this country, Mr. MacKenna, on the subject. He says there is now a large consensus of opinion that agriculture, as such, is not a fit subject for teaching in schools. It is not, in fact, a subject at all, and rural education must be as general as agricultural education should be technical. Mr. MacKenna is one of the first authorities on the subject of agriculture and agricultural education in this country; and I trust that this opinion will be accepted and that Honourable Members and the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao will recognise that it is futile to attempt to teach agriculture in our primary schools

"Having said so much, I will now go forward and say that the object of the second and third resolutions, the object of the proposals made by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju and the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao, has the full sympathy of the Government. They do desire, and it is their most earnest desire, to promote not only the study but the practice of agriculture in every way they can; and the practice of agriculture can only be promoted if its study has first been attended to, so much so, that it would be impossible for any one to teach agriculture in this Presidency until he had first mastered by observation and study the methods of Madras agricultural practice. That is one reason why there is a little difficulty in carrying out the expansion of agricultural education proper as fast as we should like, viz., the want of trained and educated staff. The staff of our Agricultural department is small. At the present time it is unable to take up the various branches of experiment and observation and agricultural work generally which it would like to take up. It certainly is inadequate to the staffing of schools Nevertheless, we are doing the utmost we can at present, and we propose, as time goes on, to do more. I need not refer to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. That is not now in question. The object of this resolution is to induce the Government to open what may be called agricultural schools at one or more places in the Presidency.

"At the recent Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore, attention was drawn to the success that had attended the opening of the agricultural school at Poona, and we have it under consideration—it is not a matter that has been decided, *i.e.*, it cannot be decided offhand, but we certainly have it under consideration—and I think it is highly probable that in due course we shall follow in the footsteps of that example set in Poona. At Poona there is a regular agricultural school. It is a residential school with a hostel and the pupils live there. Whether that is the particular form of school that would be best suited to Madras wants and requirements I cannot say. But the success that has attended that school is largely due to the personality of the principal of that school. The success is certainly encouraging to us; and it will be the endeavour of the Government, at the very earliest moment, to take into consideration whether we ought not to follow in the footsteps of the experiment that has been made at Poona That is one way. That is what perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has in view.

"There are other ways of attaining that object It must not be thought that we are absolutely idle at the present time. On the agricultural farms we are giving practical instruction. Any ryot or cultivator who chooses to apply will be taken and will be given practical instruction by the farm staff on the farm in a course that lasts for one, two or three months. We are actually doing that at the present time, and even with the staff we have now, we have made a proposal, which is again under consideration, that the staff of these farms, in addition to the practical courses which they are giving to cultivators, if they can spare time, should open classes in which agricultural education should be given. I do not say that that proposal would exactly meet the objects that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has in view, because, these would be classes extending only for so much time as the staff of the farm could spare. It might be two or three months. In the non-cultivation season such classes would be a very useful means of communicating instruction to the neighbouring cultivators and would very largely correspond to the continuation schools which

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have been found so successful both in Germany and in America as a means of imparting agricultural education. Then we will go still further when we have got staff enough. The Government will then certainly take into consideration the question of opening schools at one or more centres, it may be in Samalkot or other places as proposed in this resolution. But it is impossible to do so now. We cannot do that until we have more staff. But I may give a little reassurance when I say that the Director of Agriculture has recently sent in a scheme, which I have not yet seen, involving I believe a very large increase of the staff of the agricultural department partly to be used in the ordinary work of the department at farms and agricultural stations, while no doubt a part of it would be available for the purpose of opening such schools as are mentioned in this resolution. I do not know whether the statement I have made will suffice for the Honourable gentlemen. I trust that I have not said anything that will offend the susceptibilities of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; but I am told by everybody who knows, that the subject of agricultural education in primary schools is *anathema*. As regards agricultural education proper, the Government are most sympathetic towards it and will be prepared to open schools whenever they find it possible to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I fear that the scope of the resolution suggested by me in resolution IV, clause (*b*), has not been correctly understood. When the Honourable mover of this resolution in the course of his remarks referred to the elementary school gardens which have been opened in the Presidency and when he also pointed out that the sort of instruction that is being given in that respect to elementary school teachers in the training schools is of a very inferior character and that it does not serve any useful purpose, I thought that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson would have found that my resolution also dealt with the same question. That is why I did not speak about clause (*b*) of the resolution at that stage and that is what led the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson to speak about the imparting of agricultural instruction in primary schools. If it is to be supposed that all at once I wish that in the primary schools in this Presidency such instruction of a highly technical nature ought to be imparted as is imparted in the Agricultural College in Coimbatore, I may say at once that it is not the object. It has been pointed out that in America at least, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, a system has been tried and a system is now in vogue whereby agricultural instruction is being imparted even in primary schools, though it is contended that it is possibly a superior form of nature study. I do not wish to fight about the name to be given to it. I do not wish to raise the question as to whether it is to be called agricultural education or whether it is to be considered as a superior form of nature study. But what I wish to impress upon the Council is that the sort of instruction that is now given, the way in which the various gardens are being opened in the elementary schools in the Presidency out of the subsidies granted by the Local Government, and the instruction that is being given to the elementary school teachers who are in charge of these gardens are of a very unsatisfactory character and that some more steps ought to be taken to give them practical instruction in better methods of agriculture. It might be asked, what are the facilities which I would suggest for imparting instruction to teachers in elementary schools. I am aware that there are a very large number of elementary school teachers and that it would take a considerable time before practical instruction can be given to them. If agricultural schools are started in larger numbers and agricultural farms are opened in various portions of the Presidency it might be possible to give stipends either through the local bodies or the Government, to such teachers of elementary schools as are duly qualified for that purpose and to see that they are duly qualified to impart better instruction in the elementary schools than they do at present. I do not think that there is practically any difference between the view I have put forward and the view given expression to by the Government. I do not think that the grants made from time to time for the maintenance of elementary school gardens have been intended to serve any other purpose. I believe that it was done only with the object of giving instruction in these schools in nature study and gradually in agriculture or a superior form of

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nature study. If these grants are to have any practical advantage, I think the teachers in charge of elementary schools must themselves be properly trained in better methods of agriculture before they could be entrusted with this responsibility. It is with the object of recommending the giving of scholarships or stipends to teachers of elementary schools or other measures either in agricultural schools to be started or in agricultural farms, that I have suggested this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, we have heard the statement made by Sir John Atkinson with some satisfaction. But, I believe, my Lord, that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said as little as possible with reference to a large scheme which he said was now before the Government regarding the expansion of agricultural education. My Lord, since the Board of Agriculture last sat at Coimbatore, some of us have formed the impression that the Government are about to embark on a new policy with reference to agricultural education; and the expansion of the department is, we believe, under consideration by the Government. The fact that three resolutions on this subject have been placed on the agenda of this meeting shows the anxiety of the Honourable Members to know the exact policy of the Government with reference to agricultural education; and if this debate has served any purpose it has at least been the means of informing Government that the non-official members of this Council are very anxious, as the Government are, for the promotion of agricultural education on sound lines. Under these circumstances I would suggest, my Lord, that this scheme which the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said had reached the Government and which has not yet been considered might be published for public criticism and consideration.

"It has been said several times in this Council that large schemes of great public importance are hatched by departmental officers and are submitted to Government for consideration exclusively from the point of view of the departments. It is possible that some of us may not at all be able to offer useful advice on many of these schemes and it is equally possible that the schemes may be accepted by Government ultimately, even after an examination by this Council, in the original form in which they are submitted for consideration. At the same time, I feel, my Lord, that we shall be wanting in our duty if we do not give expression in this Council that we are entitled to know as far as possible, the details of schemes of great importance which have a bearing upon the future expansion of agricultural education. I may say that this question of the publication of schemes has come up within the last three or four years and has, at every time, been negatived by your Excellency's Government. On one occasion the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick said that, so far as he was concerned, speaking on behalf of the Government, he was the first to agree that any serious measure of public importance should be discussed and opportunity should be given to the public to discuss it before the Government arrived at a decision, but that the Government must have discretion in their hands. He said: 'There are certain things which 'we would not consider should be discussed but there are certain other things which 'we consider might be discussed.' I feel, my Lord, that this is a matter in which all of us are in agreement—that we are entirely anxious to promote agricultural education on sound lines. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson mentioned that the school at Poona, which was opened by Dr. Harold Mann, was an entire success and that this was due to the personality of the principal. The personality of the teacher is a great asset; and if I say that that school is a vernacular school, perhaps Honourable Members would realize that there is some difference of opinion as to the medium of instruction and the extent to which it should be utilized in agricultural matters.

"I think, my Lord, from all that has been said by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson that there are several matters which could be usefully thrashed out by public criticism with reference to the scheme which is now pending before the Government. I do not wish to discuss the various knotty points mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, one of those being how far in primary schools it is possible to impart agricultural education. It is perfectly true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has pointed out, that our object is to have well-equipped agricultural schools, whether it be at the exact stage when primary education is afforded, or later, is a point

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for consideration. Under these circumstances, I appeal to your Excellency's Government that this scheme might be published under such restrictions as might be found advisable to the Government and that public opinion may be invited on all the main issues which are involved in the question of agricultural instruction now under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"My Lord, no one has ever doubted for a moment that the Government are extremely anxious to do all that lies in their power to promote the agricultural prosperity of the province; and I am sure the Government will take into consideration, at a very early date, every possible scheme that may be sent up to them for the purpose of starting schools and embarking upon an expansion of agricultural education throughout the Presidency. But the subject on hand is a very small one and a very practical one. The resolution asks the Government to start three schools in different centres of this Presidency. It does not ask for any large scheme of agricultural education throughout the Presidency; it does not ask for a school in every district or taluk; but it only asks for three schools; and the question therefore before the Government and the Council is whether the Government are not in a position to find the staff throughout India or in this Presidency for the purpose of manning these three schools in the very near future—this year or the next. That is the question at issue between the Government and the non-official members. I should have expected to hear Sir John Atkinson on this point as to whether the Government consider that the proposal which has been put forward to start three schools in the very near future is a proposal which could be accepted by the Government and whether it is within the region of practical politics. I believe the course would not extend to more than three years. It is not an education of a very high order which is to be taught there. The question, therefore, is whether half a dozen or a dozen teachers could not be found to impart instruction to landholders and other agriculturists within the next two or three years. I hope, therefore, that before this resolution is put to the vote the Government may be able to inform the Council as to whether they would be in a position to accept the resolution and start these three schools in the near future."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, resolutions II and III speak of the establishment of agricultural schools. The Hon'ble Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar said that schools should not exist without farms and farms should not exist without schools. If that principle is to hold good, I think the Government should necessarily open a school at Samalkot in the north and another in the west coast where there is already a farm. It would not be difficult, as said by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma, to find out some agriculture diploma students that emerge out of the Agricultural college. When I had the pleasure of maintaining a farm in my place, the children that were taught in primary schools were taken there and were given practical lessons which they took with great avidity; and I greatly sympathize with the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao who says that facilities should be afforded for imparting practical instruction in improved methods of agriculture to teachers of elementary schools. I think it would not be very difficult to issue small books on agriculture just as has been done by Mr. Ranga Acharyar who has issued a book on botany. I think the object of these three resolutions can be achieved if the Government would extend their sympathy and view this with consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, when I sent in this resolution for the opening of schools, I thought that these schools, if at all the Government approved of them, would be started in places where there were already farms in existence and therefore it was not my idea that the schools should be started in places where there were no farms; and throughout I have, in my speech, been pressing that practical instruction should be given and practical instruction is only possible in places where there are farms. The criticism of the Hon'ble Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar is, I think, out of place taking the whole thing into consideration. Now as far as the statement of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is concerned, it is in a way satisfactory; but no definite statement was made, as pointed out by the

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Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma, as to whether the Government would now or in the near future be in a position to start these three schools. In the course of my speech I said that vernacular instruction was to be given and also in a way agricultural instruction of an intermediate nature should also be given. As far as the question of vernacular instruction is concerned, the statement of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is also satisfactory. He says that, according to the scheme now in hand, there is a proposal that, during the hours that could be spared, the persons that man the farms should be asked to give instruction in agriculture in vernaculars; but as far as the second question, namely, the imparting of instruction of an intermediate nature in agriculture is concerned, that I think remains unanswered; and it is not satisfactory to see that the Government do not make a full statement regarding that question also."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I regret to say, your Excellency, that I cannot accept the resolution as it stands, because thereby the Government would be binding themselves down to start these three agricultural schools before they know where they are. We have not yet got the staff to start any school, much less can we say that we will start these three schools either now or in the immediate future. With all the good will in the world—we hope to be able to start one or more schools—it would be impossible to accept this resolution as it stands.

"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao misunderstood my remarks. I said that the Director of Agriculture has sent in certain proposals for increasing the staff. This, the Honourable Member, as I understand him, thought, referred to proposals for some scheme of expansion of agricultural education. I made no remarks of that sort; I only spoke of the increase of staff that was to deal with the necessary growth of the operations of the Agricultural department. There is no occasion to lay any thing before the public nor would there be any advantage in so doing. The proposal is that a larger staff should be employed and that the Government should utilize that staff to the best purpose they can put it to—it may be for the expansion of farms and it may be for the expansion of education or any other ways. I adhere to what I said before; we are deeply interested in this subject of the expansion of agriculture in the aggregate and not, I regret to say, in primary schools. That remark will answer the question addressed to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma. We cannot pledge ourselves to open any of these schools. We cannot do that. I can only say that the Government hope to be able to open schools when they have increased the staff. He has asked whether we have not got the staff to do so now. I may say emphatically 'no'. The Government have not got the staff to do the work. The department is already overburdened with work in all directions and we cannot do anything more at present. The general purport of the resolution has my sympathy. But I cannot accept the resolution as it stands."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know whether the Honourable Member wishes to press this resolution or any of these resolutions to a division. I should just like to make one remark which may indirectly influence the matter. As Honourable Members are well aware, all over the world there is a great opening up of natural resources at the present time. There is no continent or country in the civilized globe where there have not been, during recent years, extended efforts to open up, develop and master physical resources. The great interest is to develop agriculture and there is a real difficulty in obtaining the staff for that purpose either here or in any other country. In my recent experience in Scotland I had under me several agricultural colleges. Every man, as he was trained in these agricultural colleges, obtained an appointment for such work as this in other parts of the globe and there is really, as the experience of this Government goes to confirm, a real difficulty in obtaining trained men to carry on the work of agricultural instruction and development. Very rightly, one of these resolutions points out that, before you can develop the teaching of agriculture, you should get your teachers. So it is in regard to agricultural farms and agricultural schools. There is no necessity for me to do so, but I can assure the Council that this Government are entirely desirous, as the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has said, of going ahead in this matter, so far as funds permit and so far as trained men can be

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obtained. We have as yet a real difficulty in obtaining the necessary well-instructed and well-informed additions to the staff of the Agricultural College, but as time goes on that difficulty will no doubt diminish and more trained men will be attracted to this employment and it will be more possible to obtain help of this kind. I think I might without disadvantage add one observation to this discussion which has proceeded, I think, with great unanimity. There is no difference of opinion in this Council, and it is only a matter as to how far we can obtain the means necessary to help us. I think that everybody who has seen anything of the work of the present Agricultural department must acknowledge that it is doing its utmost, and with great credit, in the work that it has in hand. There is an enormous future, in my judgment, for the development of the agricultural resources of this country, and I do not think the Council can spend its time better than by drawing public attention to the great disabilities under which the country lies in that direction. I do not know if Honourable Members wish to press their resolutions in view of the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"In view of the remarks of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson and your Excellency, I do not wish to press this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"III. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an agricultural school be started at Samalkota, attached to the Government agricultural farm in that place, for teaching improved methods of agriculture and manuring."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao withdrew the latter part of the resolution of which he had given notice:—

"IV. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council

(b) that facilities be afforded for imparting practical instruction in improved methods of agriculture to teachers of elementary schools."

OPENING OF ADDITIONAL AGRICULTURAL FARMS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, resolution IV (a) has not been considered. It was suggested that I was at liberty to move it later. I do not wish to detain the Council for any length of time. That is a different subject and does not relate to the opening of more agricultural schools. It deals with the question of agricultural farms regarding which something has been done, but much has yet to be done."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable gentleman presses it, he is within his rights. Whether anything practical will be gained by the discussion is open to question."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"If the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is at least in a position to state what is proposed to be done with regard to the opening of agricultural farms, if at least we are assured that something more practical will be done in the near future, I am not anxious to press this resolution to a division. The question of agricultural farms stands on a different footing from that of schools. As regards the opening of agricultural schools there are some difficulties as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. There must elapse some time before we can get teachers to give improved instruction. Two agricultural farms have already been started in different centres; and there is a very large scope for extending the usefulness of these farms throughout the Presidency. I hope the time will come when we will have agricultural farms in almost every district, when it will be possible for

Opening of additional agricultural farms ; Committee on survey and settlement operations.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao ; Sir John Atkinson ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

ryots and all persons interested to obtain practical instruction in agricultural matters. I am aware that this is a matter in which the Government have been taking interest and I find that no provision has been made for the opening in the very near future of additional agricultural farms. It is that which prompted me to move this resolution. If the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is pleased to tell us that in the matter of opening agricultural farms early steps will be taken and if he is in a position to say how many agricultural farms are going to be opened and in what places they are to be started—there is no reason why this information should be kept secret or should not be disclosed—I am not anxious to press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—" I think the Council is aware of the places in which there are agricultural farms There are at present ten farms and one or two more are proposed—probably one temporary farm in the Kistna district for the express purpose of raising paddy seedlings. These are farms for the immediate future. Then, subject to the provision of adequate staff, it is proposed to open another ten farms. I hope that will be in the early future. Obviously we cannot open ten farms as rapidly as one could wish, but we intend, propose or contemplate opening ten more farms. In order to give the Council such information as I can, I may mention the places in which these farms are proposed to be opened. According to my present information it is proposed to open one in Ganjam, one in the Kistna delta or Nellore, one in Anantapur, one in North Arcot, one in Madura, one in Malabar additional to the farm that is already there, one in Guntur, one in South Canara, one in Salem and one in the southern districts for the express purpose of developing the cultivation of Cambodia cotton These are the proposals before the Government and I am sure that they will be sanctioned and effect will be given to them as rapidly as we can get the staff "

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—" In view of the information given, I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, clause (*a*) of resolution IV which was as follows was withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao :—

" This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that additional agricultural farms be opened in the Presidency."

COMMITTEE ON SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" Resolutions V and VI, the Council will see, cover practically the same grounds. The one asks for a committee on survey and settlement operations and the other asks for a committee on the working of the Survey, Land Records and Settlement departments. The reply of the Government will therefore of necessity cover the same grounds in the case of both these resolutions. If the Council agree, I propose that these two resolutions should be taken together."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—" Your Excellency, the resolution that I have the honour to move is as follows :—

' V. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee be formed to settle a scheme for survey and settlement and to decide the necessary recurring expenditure under that sub-head and land records for the whole Presidency so that the survey may be made once for all accurately and settlement once in thirty years in the Presidency.'

" This is a subject, my Lord, that concerns the expenditure under the following sub-heads in the civil budget estimate. At page 27 we find a provision made for temporary establishment for survey and settlement work at a cost of Rs. 1,67,424. Again we have got at page 41 an establishment relating to the revenue survey and revenue settlement and we have also the land records establishment referred to in page 46. Of this is the portion referred to as establishment for preparing revenue and agricultural statistics at a cost of Rs. 25,63,300. I do not bring that in the

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scope of the inquiry that I want, but the rest of the expenditure under this head which comes to about four lakhs and the expenditure under the head of land survey and settlement and Rs. 1,62,000 of the expenditure under the head land revenue are the expenses that I think will have to be determined upon after a proper investigation My Lord, at the last sitting of this Council, the various sides of this matter were discussed at length and I do not propose to detain this Council with a repetition of those arguments. It was then pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar that this establishment costing Rs. 1,62,000 was an establishment that might be dispensed with. It was also pointed out that the demarcation work and the sub-division work of the survey fields were being done by costly establishments, which might well be spared and might be got done by the regular establishment, and for my part I propose that these survey and settlement parties might be reduced with advantage and without any real prejudice to the work now going on.

"My Lord, as regards the first, the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth admitted that of this sum of Rs. 1,62,000 there would be some saving; and since they had given up the demarcation business and since also they were taking steps to get the things surveyed as early as possible, an attempt would be made to consider this question; and it was suggested that this saving would be effected only in course of time and that nothing could be done at present to reduce the establishment. I submit that it does not appear to me to be so. The establishment of special tahsildars and revenue inspectors, before a survey party goes and commences its business in a place, must not be encouraged at all. The ordinary revenue staff must be doing the business, as far as possible, accurately; and if all the transfers of registry are not recorded, our attempting to do it on a particular date is not going to exhaust the work. There may be further sub-divisions. There may be further partitions; and every moment this question must arise and must be left more to the regular establishment than that the Government ought to be prepared to add to the establishment for a purpose of this kind. This Rs. 1,62,000 expenditure, therefore, I submit would only be expenditure which will give a premium for incomplete work to the existing establishment. The establishment entertained in the regular course at a cost of 25 lakhs and odd must be whipped to do the duty cast on them, and the deputy tahsildars and tahsildars, especially after they have been relieved of their magisterial work, must now be able to see to this as well as possible.

"I will now take up the last portion relating to land records. That establishment, my Lord, has increased considerably without any corresponding advantage. Besides the 25 lakhs we find land records superintending tahsildars and inspectors and their establishment costing Rs. 2,69,900. This establishment must be capable of reduction after scrutiny. The cost of the survey and settlement party that we incur must enable us to reduce this when the work is so distributed that the party itself will attend to all that has to be done by this establishment. The regular staff except during the jamabandi time will be able to do this work also, and so it must be possible to scrutinize this expenditure and take it to the lowest level.

"Then again the other question that I raise is the one relating to the expenses under the head, cost of survey and settlement. That it is a thing that deserves very great attention just now is my submission. For the last 35 years, except between the years 1897–1898 and 1903–1904, we find we have been spending on survey sums ranging from five to seven and odd lakhs; and we find that in settlement also after the years 1884–1885 we have been spending large amounts and more recently after 1908–1909 we have nearly re-doubled our expenses. There must be some explanation forthcoming as to why this has been growing indefinitely like that. Any amount of explanation I heard at the last sitting has not convinced me that the matter has been probed properly. I have carefully studied the review of the report of the operations of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records department for 1912–1913. I find that the six survey parties that have been working have been able, after deducting the work done for Native States, to turn out work of survey and resurvey amounting to 2,100 odd square miles; and the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth was telling us last time in his speech

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what other districts were proposed to be re-surveyed; and I find that the total occupied area in those districts, viz., Malabar, South Arcot, Ganjam, Salem, Anantapur, Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Bellary, South Canara, the Nilgiris and Wynaad, comes only to 19,311 square miles. Now making allowance for survey of waste lands also at 5 per cent., the total area to be surveyed or re-surveyed could not be above 22,000 square miles and we find that the present staff is able to turn out 2,000 and odd square miles in the course of the year. Of course it was a little less than the forecast; but what has been actually turned out may be taken to be the average work done by those six parties; and working on that basis, we find that the rest of the survey business must be capable of being finished within nine years.

"Of course the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth told us last time that in the case of some of these districts only portions remained to be surveyed; but I have taken the full extent of the districts into consideration. I have asked for information on this subject, and since I could not get it I have taken the full extent in order to prevent my position being assailed. The Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth also said that this thing could be done in the course of fifteen years. I suggested that 25 years might be adopted to be the period during which the whole re-survey might be done. Even taking it at 15 years, we should be able to decrease the expenditure considerably; but it would be well to allow it to range over a period of 25 years, because it will enable us to spend more for useful purposes without really sacrificing the work that has to be done in connection with this matter.

"Again relating to the settlement work it was said last time, in the course of a speech in the Council, that I had not understood this settlement business at all, that I was at sea and that three districts and four districts and five districts might come up for re-settlement and that the work was taken up like that and therefore the expenditure incurred was only necessary. I submit that that remark is rather in my favour. If three districts and four districts come up—the total number of districts is only 25—we cannot have an ever-increasing settlement expenditure ranging over nearly 30 years. When the total number of districts is 25 and three and four districts come up, they must be exhausted within eight or nine years, and it is only after the thirtieth year the thing must commence. What do we find? For the last 40 years, in the settlement branch, we have had the same increase of expenditure. Going more particularly into it, I find, on page 51 of the review that I referred to, that the Settlement department have done out of 25,881 square miles an area of 12,889 square miles; and it was also found that the average work turned out in the course of the year 191:-1913 was 1,516 square miles. Taking that average we must have an establishment which should be able to finish this work, I mean with much less cost, if it is to range over a period of 30 years. If it is said that all the districts come up only in the course of six or seven years, then there ought to be a lull for another 23 or 24 years so that the expenditure cannot be growing like this, so it requires scrutiny.

"Taking every aspect of the question I submit that this is a matter in which a scrutiny, even if it be by the Government only, would be quite necessary and will enable us to meet the demands from various other quarters and for which we have been saying we cannot command funds. I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the resolution of which I have given notice differs in several particulars from the one spoken to by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. I admit there are very many points in common and the answers to the resolutions and the discussion thereon would cover the same points to a large extent. With your Lordship's permission I shall deal with my resolution taking that the two resolutions are being discussed together. Resolution No. VI which is substantially the same as resolution No. V, but differs from it in several respects, asks for the appointment of a committee consisting of officials and non-officials for the purpose of inquiring into the present organization of the three allied departments, Survey, Settlement and Land Records, for the purpose of

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inquiring into the scope of their work with a view to see whether in any particular or particulars the scope of the work can be modified so as to reduce the cost of the departments and so as to improve the efficiency of those departments. I think I owe a word of explanation to the Government and to Honourable Members in bringing this subject before them, because to a large extent the ground which we shall have to take up to-day has been covered in the discussion which took place over the survey and settlement departments last year and the early part of this year. The reasons which I shall give by way of supporting the resolution will be my explanation for bringing this subject again before this Council and I shall not tread over the same grounds as I mentioned in the discussion of the allied subjects last year and the beginning of this year.

"The reason why I had felt that this Council should have before it a comprehensive programme with regard to the working of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records departments, is that the Government themselves have expressed their doubts with regard to the efficacy of the Land Records department, as it exists at the present moment, to cope with the work for which it was designed, that the Government themselves have expressed no hope of reducing the cost of the Survey and Settlement departments within the next 15 or 20 years, and therefore it is imperative that a committee of officials and non-officials should inquire into the whole scheme to see whether anything can be done to relieve the tax-payer from the burden of these departments, making the department at the same time more efficient. It is acknowledged, on behalf of the Government, that the expenditure on the Land Revenue department in this Presidency bears a very much greater proportion to the revenue raised than in any other province. I think that remark would be perfectly in point for the purpose of my argument when I shall also be able to point out to the Council that the area which is dealt with by these departments is not much greater than the area which is dealt with by similar departments in other parts of India. Honourable Members will see that the expenditure in Bombay on the Survey and Settlement departments for the year 1912–13 was 1·56 lakhs, in the United Provinces 2·45 lakhs, in the Central Provinces 3·72 lakhs, in the Punjab 11·14 lakhs, in Bihar and Orissa 1·70 lakhs, in Bengal 1·82 lakhs, whereas in Madras it is or rather was 13·89 lakhs. And when we take the whole expenditure the figures are equally glaring. In Bombay it is 86 lakhs, in the United Provinces it is 88 lakhs, in the Central Provinces it is 39 lakhs, in the Punjab it is 50 lakhs, in Bihar and Orissa it is 6 lakhs, in Bengal it is 58 lakhs, whereas in Madras it was 145 lakhs. Honourable Members will see that the area dealt with in these provinces does not account for this great difference. Bombay which deals with practically ryotwari areas has 41 million acres, the United Provinces has 38 million acres, the Central Provinces has 23 million acres, the Punjab has 28 million acres, Bihar and Orissa has 31 million acres, Bengal has 29·6 million acres, Madras has 41·9 million acres. The area dealt with by these departments is, I think, only 26 million acres.

"Let us look at it from another standpoint. The total revenue we raise is seven crores. We get half of it, *i.e.*, 350 lakhs and there is a total expenditure provided of 11 lakhs towards the village servants in proprietary estates. That makes 361 lakhs. We spend 149 lakhs; so we have about 211 or 212 lakhs left for expenditure on other departments. What was the position in 1903 when this Land Records department was organized in this Presidency, probably under the direction of the Government of India? The revenue was 606 lakhs in 1903–1904, of which 580 lakhs were Provincial and Imperial and 26 lakhs local. If we had got half on them, as we are getting, our share would have been 290 lakhs *plus* 26 lakhs, *i.e.*, 316 lakhs, and the expenditure was then 106 lakhs. So the revenue which remained in the province for expenditure on other departments was exactly 210 lakhs. We now raise a revenue of 120 lakhs more in this province and we have exactly the same sum now as we had in 1903–1904 when the Land Records establishment was organized. Half the remainder goes to the Imperial

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exchequer and the remaining half is swallowed up by the land revenue establishment. It is therefore necessary that we should scrutinize, year after year, very carefully the work of this department, because the expenditure under this head is ever on the increase and non-official members cannot be too careful in trying to see this expenditure curtailed if they are to have any money left for other departments.

"Honourable Members will see that we have spent on the original survey and settlement 364 lakhs, 229 lakhs for survey and 135 lakhs for settlement; and almost every district which has been resettled has been resurveyed or revision surveyed, as the figures printed in the report for 1912–1913 would show. The total expenditure by way of revision and resurvey and settlement has come to 124 lakhs. I shall take Honourable Members a little into detail for the purpose of showing that, in my mind at any rate, there does not seem to be any very imperative necessity for incurring this huge expenditure at the same time on the Survey department and the Land Records department. I quite appreciate the position of the Government when they say that the ultimate aim is to abolish, as far as possible, the Survey department and to get the work of that department done by the regular establishment which would be incorporated in the Land Revenue department, *i.e.*, the Land Records department. For that purpose certain additional expenditure will have to be incurred at the present moment or in the near future in order to bring up the work to a position which could be tackled by the land records staff.

"That I believe is the argument which has been used for the purpose of justifying increased expenditure. Let us take the facts. Take the Telugu districts. I find that the Ganjām district need not be resettled for 25 years, Godāvari for 15 years, Kistna for 15 years, Guntūr 20 years, North Arcot 21 years, Kurnool 21 years, Cuddapah 23 years, Chittoor 25 years (except one taluk) and Bellary has to be resettled within the next five to nine years. A portion of Anantapur is being resettled and the rest will have to be resettled within the next six to 12 years and Vizagapatam within the next five years. The Land Records department has been in existence for the the last ten years. The Land Records department will have been in existence for about 25 or 30 years before the settlement of these districts again comes up for consideration and there seems absolutely no reason whatever why any money should be expended on the survey of these districts. In the case of Bellary and Vizagapatam there are yet five to nine years before us and that means that the Lands Records department will have been in existence for 15 to 19 years. Surely if that department is not able to cope with the work in that period, we may take it for granted that the Land Records department will never be able to do away with the necessity of having the regular Survey department. Taking the West Coast districts, Malabar and South Canara, they need not be resettled for 16 or 18 years. I do not know whether there is any need for the resurvey of these districts. Then taking the Tamil districts, Chingleput need not be surveyed for 25 years, Coimbatore for 26 years, Salem for 23 years, Tinnevelly for 23 years, Tanjore for 10 to 25 years, Trichinopoly for 25 years, Ramnad for 27 years (except one taluk which will come up for resettlement in four years), Madura for 3 years, and South Arcot for four to eight years. North Arcot has been re-settled just now and the rest will come up for re-settlement in 24 years. Therefore the only districts that we need deal with are Madura, South Arcot and one taluk of Rāmnād. I quite realize that the Land Records department has not been at work for the full period in these districts but there seems to be no reason, ordinarily speaking, why such huge sums should be spent when the Land Records department has been in existence so long and the re-settlement of these districts would not come up for such a long period to come.

"There is another point that requires to be carefully noted. The substratum, in the case of the Land Records department, to which we shall have to look, is the karnam. The karnam, we have been told, is not a full-time officer, and the reports of the various years show that there are several karnams who are not able to do the sub-division work which it is their legitimate duty to do. Survey schools have to

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be held year after year for training these karnams, and if this low-paid staff of karnams is under constant training, I think it would be hopeless for us to expect the Land Records department to keep the records in such an efficient state as to render it absolutely unnecessary for the Survey department to step in to revise the whole in order that they may be ready for re-settlement proceedings. We shall have to enormously increase the pay of the Land Records department staff including the karnams, if we are to expect them to do their duty properly. That would mean an additional expenditure on one head when you reduce the expenditure under another. I do not see what good there will be in trying to improve the land records staff, which might possibly never be able to cope with their work, and to increase that department continuously while at the same time we will be continually increasing the cost of the Survey department. That is a point that should be taken into consideration by the Committee, should it ever be appointed.

"Then with regard to the Settlement department the question has been threshed out to a certain extent last year. I said then briefly that the various sub-heads of the Settlement report show that the work which is being done by settlement parties can very well be done by the Collectors and that there is absolutely no need for the appointment of a settlement officer to deal with the settlement work. The various heads of the settlement report are—description; early revenue history; economic condition; population and occupation; communication—roads and railways; markets; rainfall; seasons and famines; crops; agricultural statistics; holdings and assessment; incidence of taxation; coercive processes, leases and tenures; prices of land; outturns; classification and grouping; revisions; prices of grain and commutation rates; and settlement calculations. I think the figures that are necessary for the compilation of these statistics are available in the various record offices and the Board of Revenue. It is a question of compilation. Of course I do admit that in certain cases where the land has been out of repair you may have to re-survey, and where new irrigation works have improved the quality of the soil and if the Government determine upon re-classification of soils, it will have to be done. Barring these two exceptions, there is no reason whatever for the Settlement department to do this if the regular establishment is able to cope with the work.

"The answer which has been given to that was that at the settlement of these districts the registers are brought into accord with the actual facts; the various changes which take place between one settlement and another are brought into accord at settlement and therefore they serve a useful purpose and cannot be dispensed with. I submit that there is ample provision in the standing orders, if only they are carried out, for this work being carried on systematically year after year, and it seems to me only an assumption or rather a confession that the Collectorate establishments, as they do stand at present, are not able to cope with that work and Settlement departments are only additional establishments devised for the purpose of doing the work which ought to be done by the Collector's establishment and which they are not able to do because they are undermanned. It does not seem to be so. The Collector's establishment does not seem to be undermanned. When we take the expenditure under general administration in this Presidency we find that it is much greater than in the other provinces of India. If that be so it is time for the Government to ask for the revision of the general administration and not incur expenditure on the Settlement departments when there is really no excuse for the creation of a separate department dealing with that branch of land revenue. If Honourable Members will only see the settlement reports, they will find that substantially the same work is done by the Collector and the Collector will have to report upon the settlement officers' work and we find invariably commutation rates, apart from the reclassification of soils, adjusting to 40 or 50 per cent.; but the Government in their moderation and wisdom accept 12½ per cent or 13 per cent. They find it impossible to take more. Why not say straight-away, instead of spending so much more money, that our policy is to have 12½ per cent.?

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"One instance will show the incongruity of the position. The Cuddapah district, I think, was recently resurveyed. The cost of the original survey was 16 lakhs and the cost of the resurvey 6·27 lakhs. The settlement of that district cost nearly as much; and in the result after an expenditure of ten lakhs they found that the land revenue could not be raised or increased. That was a famine stricken district which had just recovered and therefore it was impossible to raise the revenue. This expenditure of ten lakhs had to be incurred in order to discover what the Collector might have said in the first instance, that the district did not admit of any increase of revenue.

"Generally, therefore, I think there is a very good case for asking for the appointment of a committee. I know that the increase in this expenditure has aroused the attention of the Government of India also. Sometime ago they sent an officer here and it is possible that he, being an expert himself, found himself absolutely unable to find whether the fault was with the expert work that was being done in this Presidency. I think you will also see that if a judicial officer is asked to revise a Judicial department, he finds it impossible to recommend any reduction of expenditure, but he would invariably recommend the extension of Law Courts. Similarly, without meaning any disparagement, I fear that the executive Government are completely in the hands of the Revenue department. They are born and bred revenue officers; their sympathies are with the Revenue department; they see only with the eyes of revenue officers and notwithstanding the tendency to reduce the expenditure as much as possible, their impulses and their instincts get the better of them; and the net result is, we see, a growing expenditure year after year. That is the reason why I have recommended a combination of officials and non-officials on this committee in order to be able to put the other view before the officials and to see if they can make themselves heard. I do admit that this is a technical department on which we cannot expect to possess very much knowledge. At the same time the general principles upon which the land revenue administration is carried on and the general results which have been achieved, I think, are within the knowledge, the competent knowledge, of everybody; and I take it that he who reads the report will see clearly that there is an enormous increase of expenditure, and perhaps unnecessary expenditure. I hope the Government will see their way to accept the recommendation made here, viz., the appointment of a committee. We do not ask for a reduction now. We do not ask that the scope of the work should be of a particular character. All that we ask for is that the Government should once for all inquire into the matter with the aid of non-official members so as to inspire confidence in the general public that what is being spent is being spent necessarily on the administration of the country and that not one pie thereof can be cut down. I hope, therefore, that the Government will be able to see their way to accept this proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"My Lord, in making a few observations on these two resolutions taking them together, I beg to confine myself to the land records establishment. In the Civil Budget Estimates under 3-C. 'Land Revenue—Land Records' the amount entered is 29·45 lakhs. That is the budgeted amount, out of which Rs. 63,207 is for superintendence and 25·05 lakhs for district charges. It may be seen that, besides the sum of 25·05 lakhs budgeted under district charges, an amount of 2·60 lakhs is for the maintenance of land records.

"The land record establishment is an offshoot of the re-survey. This re-survey is said to be an advance over old survey inasmuch as the latter was carried on on what is called khasra method, while the principles of re-survey are said to have a scientific basis. But in adopting the scientific method and thus aiming at perfection, Government, though unconsciously, brought in a state of things which required the organization and maintenance of a separate establishment called the land record establishment. This was due to gross irregularities committed by the survey establishment in executing the work of re-survey. My personal knowledge of the way in which this work was done in the Gōdāvari district leads me to say that the

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re-survey records, such as village plans, block-sheets and field maps bristle with irreconcilable discrepancies. Innumerable are the cases in which the measurements given of the boundaries of fields do not tally with the common measurements of the adjoining fields. In the case of blocks, the measurements of the boundaries of one block do not tally with the measurements of the same sides of the adjoining blocks. Again the measurements of the boundaries of one village do not correspond with the measurements of the same boundaries of the adjoining village. How under these circumstances the re-survey records were passed by the costly supervising establishment as correct is incomprehensible. These discrepancies formed the subject of loud complaints by the non-English knowing cultivating ryots on the platforms of several district conferences year after year. With all respect to the scientific principles involved in the re-survey, it is difficult to understand how the requirements of justice are met when the ryots' taxes are regulated with reference to the areas ascertained on the basis of these unreconciled measurements. Already 12 years have elapsed since this special establishment has been organized to set these matters right. How long are the ryots to suffer if the existing state of things should be allowed to drift as at present? In cases in which the existing re-survey areas are reduced as the result of reconcilement of discrepancies, it is a question if the excess tax collected on account of irregularities in re-survey is refunded to the ryot from the date of re-survey. Cases of this nature if ascertained on mere comparison of re-survey records will be found many. This was due to want of careful supervision at the execution of the work and to men of no experience having been employed as surveyors and also to the anxiety of the responsible officers to exhibit at least on paper that the so-called re-survey was done with minimum cost. The result was that the records when completed were found untrustworthy. Though the main object of the organization of the land record establishment was the maintenance of land records, its primary function at the time of its organization was taken to be the reconcilement of the discrepancies found in the records themselves. This establishment seems to have been organized in the years 1902 and 1903. Though this establishment has been in working order for the last 12 years, the number of the discrepancies reconciled does not seem to be commensurate with the amount of expenditure incurred, and from the number of cases still outstanding there does not seem to be any hope of their disappearance in the near future. The volume of work that remains to be done in this direction seems to be so great as to merit the entertainment of a separate establishment for executing it as early as possible. Even after the so-called discrepancies are reconciled, the question arises whether the annual recurring expenditure of 29·45 lakhs can be justified by the maintenance work to be done by this establishment. This so-called maintenance work consists of the annual inspection and discovery of stones missing and replacement of the same. All this work is to be originally done by karnams. Their work is to be supervised by the land record inspectors and land record tahsildars and other highly paid agency. My Honourable friend has already remarked what amount of work the karnam has to do in this matter. The whole responsibility is ultimately thrown on the karnam. He does the work most unwillingly because he does not form an integral part of the service. The question is whether it is necessary to continue this separate establishment chiefly for this maintenance work. It merits serious consideration whether this work cannot be added to the regular revenue establishment, thus doing away with the costly supervising agency. This work is not done satisfactorily by karnams, because it is looked upon as outside the legitimate duties of karnams, who are however forced to attend to it with no adequate increase in their remuneration. Hence this is done in a slipshod manner. As most of these karnams are not well trained in the new scientific methods of survey, they are often sent for training, time after time, and they come back to duty with the same imperfect knowledge to carry on the work in the same imperfect style as before. Further, no supervision exercised by a separate establishment can be as effective as that exercisable by the revenue establishment proper. All these evils would not have cropped up if experienced ryots and non-officials were taken into the Government's confidence and their views ascertained

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before starting re-survey. The root of all this evil was that the survey department, while starting re-survey, blundered in not taking the old survey numbers as the basis and verifying the same by means of the scientific method consisting of diagonal and off-set measurements. On the other hand, they went out of their way and disturbed the old order of things and adopted for their work new fields differing from the old ones. This resulted in utter confusion. In these days when karnams are required to undergo annual training and when no persons are declared eligible for appointment as revenue inspectors unless they are qualified by survey training, it is not easy to understand the necessity for the continuance of this special staff. No number of orders issued by the executive authorities can induce karnams to look upon the Land Record work as a part and parcel of their legitimate duties. They can be practically made to understand that this work forms part of the revenue work proper by amalgamating the two functions in the Revenue department. This may require some adjustment by way of increasing the number of revenue inspectors and curtailing their firkas. This is of course an administrative detail into which I need not enter. All that I want to impress upon the Council is that it is high time to do away with this costly supervising agency under the head of Land Record staff and entrust this work to the revenue establishment. The large saving thus effected may be utilized for increasing the remuneration of the karnams, increasing the number of revenue inspectors and adding some personal allowance to the tahsildars concerned if necessary. Such a procedure if adopted will not only ensure the proper execution of the land record work but will also assuredly result in a substantial saving which can be utilised for better purposes. I may be permitted to take advantage of this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Council that the object of this establishment, *i.e.*, that the re-survey records if kept up-to-date will do away with the necessity for another survey in the future, cannot be attained as the original survey records themselves are defective in more ways than one. It seems therefore necessary to order a revision survey being made of the present re-survey. This is a voluminous task and can never be expected to be done properly by the karnams and the Land Record staff as at present maintained. In bringing this matter to the notice of the Council my object is not to condemn re-survey work outright. When the disease has been there, it must be first exposed with a view of a proper remedy being thought of and applied. It seems to me that the best way of ascertaining the amount of work that has to be done in this direction is to appoint a committee to make a careful investigation and suggest remedial methods to be adopted. From my experience of the re-survey work done in the Gōdāvari district, I may be permitted to suggest that in future the Survey department may be directed not to undertake a new survey anywhere but make a revision survey of the existing survey. The resurvey, if started on a new basis, will, as has been the case in the Gōdāvari district, bring in innumerable anomalies. As a rule, ten acres were, it is said, taken to be the unit for recognition as a survey field in re-survey. In adhering to this rule, small plots of land belonging to persons unconnected with each other were thrown together to form a single resurvey field with the result that the owners of these plots finding no recognised boundary marks of their holdings were trespassing on one another's limits. The resurvey records afford in such cases no data to settle their disputes. This has led to an increase of civil litigation. Again, the holders of these small holdings were left to seek redress by applying for sub-division of their holdings. Though the work of sub-division was avoided by the survey establishment at the beginning, it has had to be done eventually. Again, the rule of ten acres being taken as a unit for purposes of resurvey was allowed to be exceeded in the cases of large holdings belonging to a single individual under a single patta. This has again led to a great hardship. For purposes of remission, etc., this large holding is required to be split up into sub-divisions. This is another way in which the sub-division work has been increased to the great hardship of the ryots. All these anomalies can be easily avoided if the Survey department be directed not to undertake a resurvey on a new basis but to revise the existing survey. The cost of survey stones is to be borne by the ryots whether at the re-survey or on account of subsequent sub-divisions. But the

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revision survey will have the advantage of relieving the ryot from the harassment referred to above, not to speak of securing reliable records which can be verified by the ryots themselves owing to the new fields being conterminous with the old ones. This revision survey will not take so much time as the re-survey and will therefore assuredly effect a substantial saving in the cost of the establishment. To sum up, my proposals are as follows :—

"(1) Wherever resurvey has been done and the re-survey records are found to bristle with discrepancies, a special establishment should be sanctioned for revising the so-called re-survey and reconciling all existing discrepancies in the re-survey records

"(2) After this has been done, the land record staff may be abolished and land record work be amalgamated with the revenue work, making necessary adjustments already referred to.

"(3) In future no re-survey on a new basis should be ordered to be undertaken. What should be done is verification of the existing survey.

"These proposals may be submitted to a committee for investigation and report.

"The amount of work that has to be done is to be gauged not by the number of cases outstanding but also with reference to the large area over which those cases lie scattered. For instance, if in a taluk of 400 square miles the number of cases outstanding happens to be 50 scattered all over the taluk, it takes considerable amount of time for one man to attend to them, while if they are to be attended to by local men, they can be completed in much shorter time and very small expense.

"The suggestion made in this resolution is as to how these discrepancies may be reconciled and how at the same time the expenditure on the land records department could be curtailed. If in future any resurvey is made, I suggest that it should be done on a new basis only for the purposes of verifying the existing survey. I propose, as is mentioned in the resolution, that a committee to inquire into all these details and to report on the methods of achieving the end suggested in this resolution may be appointed. The amount of work, as I have already remarked, which is involved in reconciling discrepancies in resurvey, increases by the area over which they are spread, not to speak of the number of discrepancies themselves; I beg to support this resolution."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH :—"For a reason which will be apparent at the close of my remarks I do not propose to discuss the resolution in detail; indeed to do so would occupy more time than I have at my disposal. In particular I shall not attempt to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma in his discussion as to the relative cost of the collection of the land revenue in the various provinces of India; nor am I prepared to express any opinion as to why in certain provinces the cost of survey appears to be so much smaller than it is in Madras. I may, however, point out to him that the fact of the existence in this Presidency of the ryotwari system entails an amount of detail and an amount of care and accuracy in the survey which is probably not required in other provinces. As a mere instance of this, I may mention that, in the Punjab, the unit of measurement, which in our case, is something like eight inches, is there nine feet. I may also mention that it is not only in this Presidency that the difficulties with which we are now faced have been felt, for I understand that in other provinces also it is being found that the survey which they have at their disposal is not adequate for the structure which they propose to build upon it.

"I am glad to see that all the Honourable Members who have spoken seem to recognise that it is essential for the maintenance of our system that we should have at the basis a thorough and complete survey. If that is so, I cannot understand how any advantage would accrue from the adoption of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's

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proposal that the cost of survey should be spread over a longer period, which he mentions as 25 years. It is probable that the survey work before us will take about 15 years; and not only because it does not secure any economy to extend that period, but also because it is essential that we should get our basis correctly laid as soon as possible, it is not likely that the Government would accept any proposal to extend the period in the manner which he suggests

"If it be admitted that a correct survey is essential the question then arises as to how that survey is to be maintained The present idea is that it should be maintained by means of the Land Records department. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma says that he does not believe that the Land Records department will be able to maintain the survey. I am not prepared to say that the Honourable Member is incorrect. It is quite possible that it will not be able to maintain it. On the other hand, Government hope that it will be able to do so. If the Land Records department cannot maintain the survey, what is the alternative? The only alternative is that we must continue the system which has been in force hitherto and have perpetual re-surveys antecedent to each re-settlement Not only is this course opposed to the policy which has been enunciated by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, but it has this disadvantage, namely, that in the intermediate periods changes occur which are not brought to book and the registry falls into disorder I think it will be admitted generally by all the members of the Council that it is the duty of the Government as far as possible to maintain an accurate and up-to-date register of the holding of every ryot in the Presidency, and that is what the Government are labouring to do. Whether you call the land records establishment "the Land Records department" or whether you merge it with the Revenue department and call it the ordinary Land Revenue department, is a matter of mere terms. The present proposal is—it is a proposal which has not yet received the seal of Government—that a certain portion of the work which is now done by the Land Records department should be handed over to the ordinary land revenue establishment and that the rest of the work should be done by special officers whom you may call land records officers or whom you may merge in the ordinary establishment. But there is one thing clear and that is that there is no possibility of doing the work by means of the present land records staff, and still less is there any possibility of reducing the staff as has been suggested. No saving is in the least probable in the case of the Land Records department.

"This reference to the Land Records department leads naturally on to the consideration of the work of the special staff. As the Council are aware, that work consists in ascertaining the ownership of each plot of land and in bringing it under registration. The subject, as I have already said, of the future disposal of this work of registration is under the consideration of the Government. It is probable that it will continue to be done by the establishment which we call at present the land records establishment. But until the land records establishment has been brought into proper working order in each district, it is essential that we should have a special staff to do the work which has fallen into arrears and which has in fact not been attended to from, I may say, almost the beginning. It is true that the land records department has been in existence in its present form since 1905, but mainly because that department was put on to do work which it has since been found more advantageous to do by means of the Survey department, the actual Land Records department has not yet got into real working order in all districts. As a consequence the *adangals* by no means represent the existing state of ownership, and the number of fields in which change of ownership has taken place and in regard to which change of ownership involves sub-division is extremely large When Hon'ble Members suggest that that work should be done by the ordinary establishment of the tahsildar and his revenue inspectors they can have no idea of the enormous nature of the work. Petitions on the subject, that is, claims to separate registration of sub-divisions, run to tens of thousands and they take a very long time to dispose of. In fact it is quite common for revenue inspectors, special revenue inspectors, to take

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two or three months to dispose of the cases in a single village. It is hardly necessary for me to observe that if that is the case it is quite impossible for the ordinary fa ka revenue inspector to do such work in addition to his ordinary duty.

"I now come to the question of the Settlement department. One of the principal duties of a settlement officer is to supervise the special staff. In future if our Land Records department (I will continue to call it so for convenience, whether it is merged in the revenue establishment or not) is found to work effectively, at the end of each period of 30 years it will be found that most of the sub-divisions, the great mass of the sub-divisions, have been plotted and that the great mass of changes of ownership have been registered in the *adangals*. If that is so, the necessity for the special staff or rather the necessity for a special staff on anything like the present scale disappears. But there are other functions pertaining to the settlement officer other than that of supervision of the special staff work. He has a great many questions to deal with, which commonly involve local inspection by himself or his subordinates, questions in relation to transfer of land from wet to dry owing to changes in the irrigation sources and transfers of dry land to wet and transfers of waste to cultivated and *paramboke* to *ayan*. In addition to that, he has the extremely important subject of re-grouping tanks. Changes in the capacities of the tanks are very likely to occur in the course of 30 years and re-settlement is taken as the opportunity for sweeping up all miscellaneous work of that description. Besides this, a settlement officer has to report on the general economic condition of the tracts affected. It is quite possible, although I do not say it is very probable, that the work will have been so far simplified in the future that there will be no re-classification work of any description to be done. At present in the course of a settlement there is always a certain amount of re-classification to be done. It is possible that there will be none of this in future, that all the tanks will have been grouped skilfully and successfully and that, if there are any changes required beyond this, they can be carried out by the Collector in the course of his ordinary duties—the other miscellaneous matters which I mentioned being of such small dimensions that a Collector can dispose of them himself. When that happy period has been reached, it is quite possible that the settlement department as such will disappear and the future settlement operations will take the form of office proceedings directed to ascertain the percentage of increase which the Government may fairly demand from the ryots. But at present, it is quite impossible to dispense with the settlement officer, if only for the reason that we must have some one to supervise the special staff, and the special staff work cannot be dispensed with until we have had the Land Records department for some years in proper working order in each district.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has raised a question the answer to which is extremely simple. He said: 'You say that three or even more districts may come 'under settlement each year and there are only 25 districts. How then is it possible 'for the re-settlement operations to go on continuously?' The answer to that of course is that you do not settle a district in a year or anything like a year. The settlement of a district extends over two or three years, if it is a big district, at the shortest, under our present system.

"I now approach, your Excellency, the main point of the resolution which is that a special committee should be appointed to consider the present condition of the departments referred to therein. I am authorized to say that it is quite possible, and indeed it is quite likely, that the Government may consider it desirable to appoint a committee for the purpose of considering whether our present system of survey could be simplified or rendered more expeditious. Incidentally, that committee will almost inevitably have to take into consideration some branches of land records work and possibly also some special staff work. Possibly in view of this statement, the Honourable Members will not desire to press their resolutions upon the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I think that although the subject of survey and settlement has been coming frequently

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before this Council during the last one year, we have not hitherto been able to hear a complete and satisfactory statement such as that which has been just made by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth on the whole question. I think that on the whole a great deal of useful work has been done in pressing this matter on the attention of the Government time after time. Our object has been to elicit an assurance from the Government that what we regard as expenditure which might be usefully cut down would be avoided. As regards the statement that a committee is likely to be appointed, I think this announcement will be received by my Honourable friend with satisfaction and that when the committee comes to be appointed, all the points which have been mentioned by my Honourable friend will be gone into.

"So far as municipal surveys are concerned, an order was recently issued that a simpler form of survey would be adopted in the registration and demarcation of holdings in municipalities. That is a point which has been approached by the Government in the right direction, because expenses of municipal surveys have been hitherto mostly thrown upon municipalities and individual demarcation of survey holdings in municipalities was altogether unnecessary. I may give the instance of the town of Ellore, where a large amount of money was spent on surveys of individual holdings which were altogether unnecessary for the purpose of the municipality. I believe, Sir, that under these circumstances when the question of the simplification of survey is taken up, some system—a more simplified system than the existing one—will be adopted by which the cost of survey not only to Government but also to the parties concerned would be greatly reduced. I think under these circumstances my Honourable friend will consider what has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth and may not press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I will detain the Council only for two minutes with reference to a remark that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma. He referred to the relatively high cost of administration of land revenue in this Presidency. It is quite true that the cost is relatively higher here than in other provinces. But one reason is that we have an arbitrary division of the cost of district establishments between Land Revenue and Law and Justice. We have been examining that in the course of last year and we have just now addressed the Government of India, proposing a redistribution of charges which will increase the debit to Law and Justice and reduce that to Land Revenue. Another item in which our accounts do not strictly represent the actual facts is in respect of salaries paid to the village police, talaiyaris. Those, I believe, amount to a sum of nearly ten lakhs of rupees per annum. We propose to transfer that from Land Revenue to Police. The accounts will then more accurately represent the real facts and will reduce the charges which are now shown under Land Revenue, thus reducing the cost of collecting land revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am thankful to the Government for the last statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth that it is probable there will be a committee. I do want to suggest that in any event the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth ought not to be the sole guide to the Government in this matter. He thinks it will be impossible to reduce the expenditure at present under the head of survey or settlement or land records. That is starting the thing, I think, in the wrong direction. I cannot see that we should necessarily be expending at the rate of 43 lakhs of rupees per annum for this work. District charges of land revenue we leave aside. That we should be continuing to spend 43 lakhs under these heads and could not reduce this expenditure now is a point that deserves consideration. As far as possible, a slight extension of time for either survey work or for other ordinary work to be done by the land records department ought not to weigh with the Government when we can possibly reduce a large expenditure. If we can save three lakhs from this year by getting this work done in 15 years instead of 10, I say it is worth saving. The Government will only be voicing the views of non-official members if that attitude is taken. It is not meant to benefit any particular item of expenditure. It is for the general advancement about which we heard so much at the last sitting of the Council.

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"Again, as regards the land records it was said that tens of thousands of petitions were received from one district, but it ought not to be forgotten that we have amongst karnams alone about seventeen thousand including assistant karnams and we keep an establishment for this work of 25 lakhs and odd. If the work is done regularly and then and there, it must be capable of being disposed of. Probably the supervision in this direction is not sufficient. The matter might well be gone into and a conclusion arrived at which will without detriment to the work done enable us to do away with this large special establishment. The subject must be approached with a free and open mind. I only request that that will be so done in this matter when the committee which is proposed to be entertained is formed. With these few words, I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma withdrew the following resolution:—

"VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into the organization and working of the Survey, Land Records and Settlement departments and the scope of their work, with a view to ascertain whether any changes therein are necessary or desirable and any economies can be effected in the cost and to report on the measures they would recommend for the purpose."

TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"I beg to withdraw the following resolution with liberty to bring it at a later meeting, as I wish to consult my non-official colleagues. I do not move it now:—

'VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the panchayats of rural co-operative societies and village bench courts be authorized to receive applications for transfer of registry under the Board's Standing Order No. 31 when they are signed before them by both the transferor and transferee and to sanction the transfer without reference to a higher authority.'

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

DEPUTATION OF SPECIAL OFFICER TO REPORT ON CAUVERY IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to move the following resolution:—

'VIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a special officer be deputed to investigate and report on the present condition of the Cauvery and its main distributaries with reference to their capacity for irrigation, the supply of water normally required for the entire area under them, at present, in British territory, and the supply actually received in every month during each of the last thirty years by them, with the respective areas under each, in each of those years.'

"The main object with which I gave notice of this resolution was to draw the special attention of the Government just at this stage to the unsatisfactory condition of the delta so far as its irrigation facilities were concerned and the impending fear under which people under its irrigation suffered at the prospect of its being worse off than hitherto. It needs no telling that, of recent years more especially, the floods

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in the Cauvery have not been as steady and as full as they used to be in years gone by. The years in which we have more frequent failures of the usual floods, come more often than they used to and the security against the evils done by such frequent failures is getting less and less than ever. So far as the Cauvery delta is concerned, about a generation ago in almost every village there were special areas reserved for storing water at least for the period which intervened between the close of the south-west monsoon and the setting in of the north-east monsoon. Gradually these small reservoirs peculiar to each village have been assigned and have come under cultivation and practically that system has disappeared. They have been assigned and very often those tank-beds are attempted to be cultivated with even double crops. In that way the security against the period between one flood and another, and particularly about this season, that is, the season which intervenes between the coming in of the north-east monsoon and the close of the south-west monsoon, is practically coming to nothing. Under these circumstances, the landholders feel very great difficulty in carrying on their cultivation and making it as productive as possible. With reference to this matter, I should like to make a quotation from the report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, page 101, which shows that even much earlier than 1901 the fact was recognized by Government that it was necessary to provide against such failure of water just during the cultivation season."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"I might assist the Honourable Member by rising to a point of order. The whole matter which he is discussing is irrelevant to the resolution, because the reservoirs at the distributaries have nothing to do with the silting up of channels."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR (*continuing*):—"I referred to it to make out the necessity for inquiring into the present state of things, which I say is not satisfactory at all. It was a sort of security against shortage of supply in the river which often happens and that is how I thought it relevant with reference to my resolution. I wish to point out that the Government themselves have felt the necessity for providing reservoirs somewhere in the Cauvery mainly to supplement the water-supply to the lands under the Cauvery in seasons of such short supply. Incidentally such reservoirs were expected to bring in some more area under irrigation. So I say all these years we have not seen anything done in the way of securing these areas against that shortage of supply which often occurs."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"I think the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is right. If I may suggest to the Honourable gentleman the point is that the supply of water normally required for the entire area under the present channel is not satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR (*continuing*):—"There has been little or no change in the area. It is as it was ten years back. It was ten million acres then and it is ten million acres now or about that. As regards the rivers and distributaries the people believe—I do not know how far experts will agree with me—that there has been a very considerable silting up of the river. It is in the opinion of people due to want of the floods which they had in former years. There has not been such extra quantity of floods as we used to have—which was not due to any artificial thing—the extra floods which we used to have in years gone by. That difficulty is likely to get much worse, if there should happen a clear taking away of a larger quantity of water than now, owing to artificial causes as well. I understand that as regards changes in the bed level of the river there has not been any material difference so far as the vicinity of those dams are concerned—I mean the main dams in the Cauvery. The levels of the main distributaries, as a whole, I have reasons to think, are not available in the Public Works Department.

"That, I believe, makes out a very strong case in favour of a special inquiry, particularly in view of the difficulties that landholders feel during this season of shortage of supply and in view of the general idea that rivers have got considerably silted up. Inasmuch as no information is available, I believe it is the serious duty of the Government to see if that is the state of things which really exists and,

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if it exists, to take measures to remedy it. There ought to be fresh levels taken of the river and of its main distributaries and we must compare them with the general existing levels of the areas of irrigation and give every information to the people as to what exactly is the result of such inquiries. No doubt the information that I obtained with regard to the discharges at the Cauvery dam over the Cauvery and Veonar regulators has not been of use to me to the extent to which I thought they might be, because even lower down, the Cauvery dam there is a large area for irrigation which makes it impossible for us to draw any useful inference with regard to the actual supply necessary and what is actually passed down. It is absolutely essential that the actual requirements during the different seasons in cultivation—during the cultivation period—for the adequate supply of water for the whole area under each distributary should be ascertained and given for the information of the people so that they might regulate in future years the cultivation according to such supply as they may expect from the experience of a series of years. I find now that there are some double crops which have gradually to be given up, simply because they are not getting that supply which they used to get some years back. There has been considerable interference in the distribution which diverts the supply which one distributary gets in a few years.

"There is one fact which cannot be mistaken and which is the only thing that lay people like landholders can put forward. They experience great difficulty in tiding over these seasons of short supply and they are afraid that year after year they are getting only worse in that direction. Under these circumstances, I think it is highly desirable and certainly highly necessary to make an investigation, particularly in view of the impending substantial decrease even in the supply which we are having now, into the whole position of the irrigation of the Cauvery and its requirements and suggest to the people as well as the authorities such measures as are needed to put it on a sound and secure basis."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"I beg to second this resolution. I think there is need for inquiry. There are numerous complaints in the Tanjore delta that the water-supply is insufficient at times. When there are floods in the Cauvery efforts are being made to keep them within the embankment. There are vast expanses of the country in which no water is available, and apparently the extent of cultivation has gone beyond the irrigation capacity of the Cauvery and its distributaries. Even in the matter of drainage works much has not been done during the last 20 years. At the time of the revenue settlement of 1898 the Board of Revenue called attention."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"I have to rise to a point of order. I am sorry to intervene again. The resolution has nothing to do with drainage works. It has only to do with the supplies in the irrigation sources."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must draw the attention of the Honourable gentleman that it is really the question of the present condition of the Cauvery and its main distributaries that he has to consider. Perhaps he will be good enough to endeavour to confine his remarks to that subject."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS:—"Your Excellency, the mover of this resolution first begs to draw attention to the unsatisfactory state of cultivation in the Cauvery delta and suggests that the floods are getting steadily smaller. There is no doubt that within the last ten years we have had three bad years, viz., 1904–05, 1905–06, 1908–09. But I submit that this Government are in no way responsible for the amount of water coming down in the Cauvery river. It is only for the distribution of water that is coming down that this Government can be held in any way responsible. I would say that the alterations which have been made at the upper anicut during 1899 to 1902 have certainly enabled the Government to make better use of the water passing into the Cauvery delta, which water under the previous circumstances would have passed into the Coleroon and some portion of which would have discharged itself into the sea. I think there can be no doubt to any one

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who knows anything about the works that have been done in the last ten years in the Cauvery that it is not a fact that the distribution of water has not been so efficient. In fact there is no doubt that the distribution of water has been much more efficient owing to the construction of these large works.

"With regard to what has been suggested as to the silting up of the delta, we have got very definite information with regard to the state of the delta and the state of the river at the head, that is, at the Cauvery dam, and also at the head of the two main delta rivers, the Cauvery and the Vennar. We have got surveys for many years, annual surveys of the Cauvery dam and occasional surveys of other areas. These surveys tend to show that at the Cauvery dam between 1885 and the present date there has been practically no alteration in the mean bed levels. This shows that according to the gauge readings, which have been considered, the standard gauge readings for many years, the amount of water that is passed into the deltas is the same for the same gauge readings as it has been for many years.

"With regard to any changes which may have taken place in the branch rivers in the deltas below the head, I am sorry to say we have not got the same accurate information that we have with regard to the head. I am afraid that no special establishment which we can put on would be in a position to furnish us with that information. Unless we have already got surveys of the levels of many years no establishment which is at present appointed can produce those surveys. We can only start now taking annual surveys. I think the annual surveys with regard to the very important places are no doubt good things to have, but the cost of having annual surveys of rivers and channels of the delta would, I think, necessitate another such survey establishment as that to which so much objection has just been taken by many Honourable Members.

"The Honourable mover of the resolution has suggested that the information afforded with regard to the amount of water passing the Cauvery dam and the Vennar regulators giving supply to the delta is not as useful as he would like. All I can say with regard to this is that it shows the amount of water that is passed into the delta which becomes available for irrigation. So long as that amount of water is not diminished, it does not appear to me that a certain amount of deposit of silt, which may or may not have taken place in the channels below, will affect the amount of water which can be placed on the fields for the purpose of irrigation. As a matter of fact the higher the bed levels of the main distributaries and river branches, i.e., the bed levels with reference to the lands which have to be commanded, the easier it is to command the land.

"I think the Honourable mover of the resolution has not quite understood that all this water which has been passed in at the head is all available for the irrigation of the land, and that there has been no reason for reducing these quantities of water. It has been suggested that floods which have been passed into the deltas are less now than they used to be. There is no doubt that is quite true. Prior to 1886–1888, before the Cauvery and Vennar head regulators were built, the great troubles with which the delta had to contend were disastrous floods. Those regulators were built at the Cauvery and the Vennar with the main object of excluding those floods. There were tremendous complaints at those times of the devastation by the floods and there is no doubt that there is a great deal of loss accruing from floods. Now the ryots have forgotten all about the floods. I do not know whether the Honourable Member who moves the resolution remembers anything about them. But the complaint is that we do not get so much flood water in the delta as we used to do. That is quite true. But it is considered that the exclusion of floods is not only not harmful, but has been of very great benefit to the delta.

"It has also been stated that the interference with the distribution gives less supply to the channels, than it used to be. There have been a good many works made during the last ten or twelve years with a view to improving the distribution. At the head of most branch river channels, regulators have been constructed with a view to enable us to divide the water which actually comes down in a proportion which is fair for the area under the different branches. Before these regulators were built, it was impossible to do so. It may have been in the old days that some

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branches got more than a proper share and latterly they got a proper share, and naturally those branches do not like it. There is no doubt that a distribution in proportion to the areas is a proper course to take. It has been stated that one fact stands forth to an unprofessional man, that is that the supply year by year gets worse. I can only say that the supplies which are available are sent down. If year by year supplies are getting worse, I do not think this Government can help it.

"With regard to the investigation it has been stated that it is highly desirable to make an investigation, but it is not quite clear what the nature of the investigation is going to be. With regard to the matter of silting I hope I have made it clear that no investigation which can now take place can give us the information which we would like to have about the heads and the state of the river beds all the way down the delta. Supposing we did have this information and supposing we knew all about these channels for many years, I think it would probably prove that the information would be of no value whatsoever. What should we do? Water is passed down, and water is distributed; we could not make more water, and we could not make the distribution more easy. Under these circumstances, I would state that it does not appear to me that the appointment of any special establishment is likely to lead to any useful purpose. Further if any special establishment is required for the purpose of taking the survey, which it is suggested ought to be taken, one officer would be of no use and we should want 20 officers, because the channels in the deltas of the Cauvery extend to many hundreds of miles and the labour of these surveys is very great indeed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I should like to make one or two observations with reference to the remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis. He says that it is quite true that much less water passes into the delta at the present time than before. He seems to think that it is a matter which ryots can contemplate without some concern. That one statement of Colonel Ellis is quite enough."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Will the Honourable gentleman repeat what he said? Colonel Ellis has not heard it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis stated that much less water passes into the delta."

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS :—"Excuse me. You must have misunderstood me. What I said was that prior to 1888 large floods used to devastate the country and much less flood now passes than prior to 1888, when the Cauvery and Vennar regulators were built for the purpose of excluding that water."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"I accept the correction. Colonel Ellis went on to say that the Government are not at all responsible for the state of the season and for more water not passing into the delta during the last ten years. He says that there were three bad years and that the Government were in no way responsible for them. That may be so. I expected Colonel Ellis would have taken this opportunity of making a statement about a matter which excited considerable attention in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. I believe Colonel Ellis was on special duty in connection with what is known as the Kannambadi reservoir scheme in Mysore. If the Government were pleased to make a statement as regards the scope of that scheme, because it has a bearing on the Cauvery delta, I think my Honourable friends from Tanjore would have been much more satisfied with this discussion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think that would have been in order."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Yes, your Excellency. Then Colonel Ellis stated that complaints about silt clearance had no bearing on the question of distribution of water. I believe, in other deltas we are always troubled with this question of silt clearance and the demand of the Tanjore ryots made many years ago on this question of silt clearance should be approached by the Government in a satisfactory manner and this still remains unattended to. It is a very serious problem and whether this has been attended to successfully has not at all been stated by Colonel Ellis. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar says

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that a considerable amount of water is passed down the deltas for want of silt clearance, and it must therefore be ascertained whether silt clearance has been undertaken at all either by communal labour by the villagers themselves or by the department. The result is there is this constant trouble ; and that is one of the complaints, as I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, which requires attention but nothing has been said about this.

"My Honourable friend was proceeding to state that there were certain supplementary reservoirs for storage of water which enabled the ryots to supplement the supplies from the canals for irrigation purposes. My Lord, in the Godāvari and Kistna deltas we have been much inconvenienced by the breaking up of the old tanks for the reason that there are no existing facilities for the growing of seedlings. With reference to the Kistna delta, I believe, inquiries are going on by the Agricultural and the Revenue departments as to whether facilities such as those which existed for storage of water for seedlings can again be revived. That is, I believe, what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar intended to explain by referring to the old sources of irrigation that were broken up. His suggestion is that these old sources of storage of water should be revived and it certainly is a matter worthy of consideration by the Government. On the whole this feeling that much less water is being let into the delta and much less water is being retained in the canals and much less is being distributed to the ryots during the proper season is a feeling with which I very much sympathize, and if the Honourable Member in charge of the Public Works portfolio and Colonel Ellis can see their way to go into the complaint and see what can be done, the ryots in the Tanjore delta will be immensely thankful."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"The speech of the Honourable gentlemen who moved this resolution was based on the hoary text of 'the good old times.' The Honourable Member who just sat down has, I am afraid, implied, if he has not asserted, that the alleged fact that the present time as compared with ancient days is not good, is largely the fault of Government. Well, I have little sympathy with people who think that the past time is much better than the present time. I believe that quite the contrary is the case generally and also in regard to the particular subject which the Council is now discussing. The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis has explained that by the works which have been constructed upon the Cauvery, the Cauvery delta is now saved from devastations by floods under which the predecessors of the present-day ryots were suffering. But the resolution, to come back to its exact terms, asks the Council to recommend the appointment of a special officer to investigate and report upon certain matters connected with the delta. Well, Sir, special officers cost money and they are also difficult to find. I thought the Honourable Member would bring forward some facts other than general surmises and vague opinions of the villagers to justify action of this kind on the part of the Government. There is nothing he has said and there is nothing which has fallen from other Honourable Members which justifies in any way a demand for inquiry. We have a large staff of officers, very skilled officers, in the Cauvery delta and that irrigation work has been largely before the higher officers of the department in recent years. We possess almost unrivalled information about that particular irrigation project, and I cannot imagine any good being obtained by the appointment of a special officer to investigate the existing conditions. If any villager, who has this feeling that the old time was so much better than now, will come forward and show that a particular channel has silted up, I am quite sure that the local executive engineer and the sub-divisional officer would at once pay attention to his complaint and see whether the channel has been silted up or whether it was merely a feeling that past times, because they were past times, were much better than the present.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to silt clearance and said that the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis declared that the silt clearance had no bearing on the distribution of water. The Honourable gentleman misunderstood Colonel Ellis in regard to that matter. What Colonel Ellis said was that we could not determine whether there had been a large increase of silt deposit in the last twenty years, because we had no data of twenty years ago, and that therefore, if we were to make a survey of

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these channels now, we should not have anything to compare this survey with and we could not, therefore, tell whether there had been a large deposit of silt in recent years or not. The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis never said that silt clearance had no bearing on irrigation, because we all know that it has a most important bearing and it is a matter which is constantly before the Government and is engaging the attention of officers who are serving in the Tanjore delta. I am sorry, your Excellency, that this resolution cannot be accepted as it will lead to no useful purpose and as the information which a special officer will collect is already on record."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I am rather amused at the strain of the reply of both the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. Nobody on earth could ever expect any deputation of a special officer to investigate something about the past merely for curiosity's sake or to bring back water that had flowed through the Cauvery years and decades ago. Certainly one could not possibly have been misunderstood to the extent to which I am afraid I have been. What I wanted really was to make out from our available records of the past an idea of what the requirements of the present and future may be apart from the scientific calculation and returns and we may also be able to get useful information as to what we have had in previous years. It is clear from the replies on behalf of the Government that these rivers have not been surveyed at all in spite of the constant and ever vigilant care that has been bestowed upon managing this department and doing its work properly. We heard clearly that river surveys were only occasional surveys as admitted by the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis. There is a general and very strong impression that these distributaries have silted up to a considerable degree. That statement Colonel Ellis has not been able to refute either by argument or figures. If we have these figures we will certainly be in a position to judge the present situation and compare it with the past. Inasmuch as we have not got those figures, we should seize the earliest opportunity of starting these regular surveys and this is the last thing that one would object to, and the comparison with the last resolution with regard to another kind of survey is, I believe, rather quite unhappy because this is a survey which people would most heartily welcome.

"There is another point which I prominently place before the attention of this Council and that is this: if it is a fact that these distributaries have really silted up, as the general opinion is, they should draw much less water than they should if those distributaries were not so silted up. That is the main point which I wish to bring to the attention of the Government and of this Council. If these rivers have silted up, which the Government are not in a position to deny, it clearly makes out a strong case for an inquiry. The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis was not able to see how these river surveys alone would help them. I made it clear in my speech that there were regular levels of the land which the rivers irrigate. We must have levels of these rivers and see whether the quantity that is passed down these distributaries will be enough to irrigate these areas. That is the question which should be looked into inasmuch as there is a general and persistent complaint that these lands do not get enough water in seasons of short supply. I think to understand me in any other direction was altogether curious or strange to me.

"It is quite true and I like to point it out with gratitude that the work of the irrigation department during the past many years has succeeded in diminishing devastation to the country by floods in the Cauvery. But I am sorry to say that we are on the verge of suffering from another extreme, and that is want of sufficient supply of water particularly in seasons of short supply. It is just that point that I wish to draw the special attention of the Government to. We are very often suffering during short intervals which we are not able to tide over, because we get much less water from distributaries than we used to get in former days. No doubt there are less floods. We do not, however, get sufficient water in seasons of short supplies and this system works greater havoc.

"With reference to paddy cultivation just in the valuable season if you miss water and if scarcity of water comes in for a few days, the whole crop becomes a half or a quarter of the normal crop. That is a very serious situation

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that a whole area under river irrigation suffers from, if this shortage of supply is not provided against in an effective manner. That is what I meant when I compared the present conditions with the ancient days I did not want to compare the ancient days because ancient days loomed large in one's imagination. I wanted it for practical purposes. I said that in almost every village we had small reservoirs which helped us to a considerable extent to tide over whenever we had shortages of supply and to get the supply which was absolutely needed for the crops under irrigation. It was for that purpose I dragged in the ancient days and for no other purpose. I believe from every point of view—looking at it from the point of view of silting up, which is the lay man's point of view, from the point of view of the difficulties he is now having more than ever at a very valuable portion of the cultivation year—there is very great necessity for the appointment of a special officer or it may be a number of such officers to go into the whole question thoroughly and to give once for all an opinion as to what exactly the state of things is and whether it requires a remedy and, if so, what exactly the remedy required is. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart thinks that there is a large staff which might well be expected to take care of things as they are. But here is a difficulty—a most serious difficulty—which is pointed out and the Government, so far as I have been able to gather from the replies of both the Honourable Members, have not been able to clear us of the difficulty. They have not been able to give us a definite idea as to whether the distributaries have not silted up. They have not been able to say that supplies have not diminished. We the landholders from experience feel that there has been less supply and we find it more and more difficult to tide over seasons of short supply. That is a state of things which requires to be looked into. It is a subject which must appeal certainly to the heart of the Government. I believe, so far as I am able to see, there is a sufficient case for an inquiry into the matter for looking into the present state of things as well as into the immediate future. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated that he expected me to put forward facts and figures. I am sorry that in spite of my endeavours I was not able to get at facts and figures, not because of any fault of mine but because of the fault of the departments which have not been keeping up records and figures which would really help to make out a case on facts and figures

"I would say finally one word, namely, that this problem should rather be looked into at the earliest possible moment, because once the evil assumes more serious proportions the remedy also might become more difficult and the suffering that it may entail may get worse. Prevention is, I believe, better than cure and the present is the most opportune moment for doing it. I know that the Government are ever anxious to do all that lies in their power to safeguard the interests of the people, but I believe this is a question which is sufficiently serious at present to call for investigation and which, if allowed to go on uninvestigated, may assume such serious proportions that we would only be left to regret later on that we did not do it earlier."

The resolution was put and lost.

DRINKING WATER-SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I will not move the ninth resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao withdrew the following resolution:—

"IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, in view to the improvement of water-supply and providing pure water for drinking purposes in rural areas, water-supply maps and registers be ordered to be prepared in the districts of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur."

Drinking water-supply for cattle

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

DRINKING WATER-SUPPLY FOR CATTLE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs thus:—

"X. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that investigation be made and schemes prepared for providing drinking-water tanks for cattle in the upland taluks of Godavari, Kistna and Guntur."

"It may be mentioned at the outset that at the meeting of the Council held in March last year the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar moved a resolution for an allotment of two lakhs for providing drinking and bathing tanks for cattle in villages throughout the Presidency. In reply to that resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar stated on behalf of the Government that they had received no petitions from local bodies for assistance towards this purpose and that if any applications were received they were prepared to take the matter into their favourable consideration. My chief excuse in giving notice of this resolution is that I am tempted to ask the Government to have an investigation made with regard to this most urgent matter by the promise or rather statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar at the meeting held last year in March. Want of a second tank for cattle in most of the villages has been affecting the water-supply for men and it has been a fruitful source of diseases in many places, especially in the upland portions; and cattle have been dying in large numbers for want of drinking water and sometimes people are obliged to drive cattle for miles for water. I do not want any great scheme to be undertaken in this behalf by the Government, but I only propose that an investigation in this behalf be made so that not only the existing tanks which are now being used commonly both by man and beast may be reserved for men and that other tanks be provided for the supply of water for cattle so that the existing tanks may not be spoiled and also cattle may be provided with water-supply.

"I confine myself to the upland taluks of these three districts, because I feel that it is in those areas that drinking-water tanks for cattle are mostly needed. Out of an area of 6,200 squares miles in the Godavari district as much as 4,500 square miles are upland portions. In Kistna out of a total extent of 5,907 square miles 3,600 square miles are estimated to be in the dry zone, and in the Guntur district out of a total extent of 6,735 square miles as much as 4,000 is dry. Coming to the live stock of these districts, out of a total of 1,009,723 excluding sheep and goats nearly three-fifths belongs to the uplands of Godavari. In Kistna, out of a total of 1,451,800 nearly the same proportion may be assumed. In Guntur out of a total of 1,048,600 I will not be far wrong in presuming that as much as seven lakhs do belong to the dry taluks. These totals are adopted from the agricultural statistics of India up to 1912 published by the Government of India during last year. When such a large live-stock is entirely depending upon a precarious supply of drinking water during summer, the prospects of the agricultural population of those portions of the districts cannot be said to be enviable. The Government are fully aware what the loss of a single plough-bull or a buffalo means to a ryot in these days when the price of live-stock has enormously increased for obvious reasons. The veterinary hospitals which the Government have established and propose to establish will not serve their purpose unless there are means of preserving life for a major portion of the year and that especially in summer. Ambitious schemes and large schemes may be proposed which it may not be possible for the Government to undertake.

"I would first of all propose that a survey be made of the tract of country where the need is great and where the requirements may be met by repairing existing tanks and water-courses and storing water in them, if convenient, or by sinking wells provided with cattle troughs where water can be had at a reasonable depth, instead of wasting money as is now done by local boards in sinking deep wells the water of which was found in several places to be either brackish or unfit for drinking. I should like the Government to move in this direction with a sympathetic spirit. The reason

Drinking water-supply for cattle.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

why I select these three districts is because it is these three districts, except Tanjore, that pay the highest amount of land revenue to Government, and it is therefore necessary that the Government should give their careful attention to the prosperity of the agricultural population and afford facilities for preserving their cattle and help them in supplying drinking-water tanks for their cattle. In 1905-1906 an unusually very large number of cattle died suddenly in the month of June. A special report was called for and it was found out that a large herd of cattle as many as 17,000 had become almost parched up in summer for want of water and could not withstand the first shower and died in large numbers. Now the district boards have been making roads to the outskirts of forests and these are offering temptation to people to drive their cattle to forests for grazing purposes. In those portions there are absolutely no means of obtaining water and what these people gain by way of fodder to their animals they lose in shape of starving them for want of water. It is therefore necessary that for such portions supply of water for cattle should be provided. If the Government would only view this with a sympathetic spirit and ask the forest department and the district boards to provide facilities for drinking water to cattle, it is quite enough for my purpose.

"I am not going to anticipate the terms of the resolution which will follow. It refers to the matter of fodder and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao spoke at length at the last meeting regarding the improvement of the supply of milk. It is impossible to expect any improvement in the supply of milk without fodder and drinking water. I submit, my Lord, that good drinking water for cattle is as much a necessity as fodder as to which there is a resolution that will be taken up hereafter. I, therefore, request that the Government will show their earnestness by calling for and making an investigation about water-supply for cattle in the upland portions. They have been doing a great deal in providing good drinking water for men and it is also necessary that some attempt towards the supply of water and providing facilities of drinking water for cattle should be undertaken by the Government. With these observations, I commend this resolution to the sympathetic consideration of the Government."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"I heartily second the proposition put forward by my Honourable friend. If the lives of cattle which are the mainstay of the country are to be preserved, I think the Government should come forward and provide at least tanks for drinking purposes, though on account of the strict rules of the forest department for preserving forests they could not give sufficient fodder to cattle."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, much as I am disposed to sympathize with the Honourable mover of this proposition, I am afraid that the liability which he wants the Government to undertake is one which it is not possible to accept just now. The Honourable Member knows that both the Government and local bodies are doing everything they can to provide supplies of good drinking water for men and he will admit, I am sure, that the wants of human beings must have preference over the wants of cattle. After we have provided good drinking water wells for all the villages in the Presidency and after we have served the wants of human beings, it will be time enough to attend to the wants of cattle. It is a large liability which the Honourable Member wants Government to undertake and it is impossible to do so just now, until we have provided good supplies of drinking water for human beings. I may, however, say that the question of providing supply of water in grazing grounds is now engaging the attention of the Government. It will be possible, I hope, to take some steps in that direction, but beyond the provision of drinking water supplies in grazing grounds, whether situated in forests or elsewhere, it may not be possible to undertake any such large schemes as the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao desires the Council to recommend to Government. I am sorry it is not possible to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"There is one matter with reference to which I should like to make a few observations in regard to what fell from the Hon'ble Mr P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar. I should like to state that, so far as water-supply is concerned, the matter engaged the serious attention of the Indian

Drinking water-supply for cattle.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

Famine Commission. One source which has been pointed out by the Indian Famine Commission has never been utilized in this Presidency up to date in regard to providing water-supplies in grazing grounds to which reference has been made just now. It is now fifteen years since that recommendation was made and it is to this effect: 'It has been brought to our notice that in some districts where there 'are State forests and grazing grounds, these tracts became practically waterless in 'the dry season, and their utility as grazing grounds in famine time is thereby 'greatly diminished. During the late famine the loss of cattle in some provinces 'was very great, and there is reason to believe that owing to the absence of water 'the grazing grounds in the State forests could not be utilized to the extent they 'otherwise might have been. The preservation of cattle in time of famine is a matter 'of no small importance to the agricultural community, and the question arises 'whether the sufferings of both men and cattle due to want of drinking water in 'seasons of drought might not be greatly alleviated by the construction beforehand 'of wells or reservoirs in tracts where it can be shown with tolerable certainty that 'their presence will be serviceable. The question is a wide one and would require 'very careful consideration before definite action could be taken. But, having 'regard to the magnitude of the interests at stake and the fact that the value of Gov-'ernment forests would be greatly enhanced if a reliable water-supply could be 'ensured, we think the subject is one deserving of full and careful enquiry. We 'are disposed to suggest that wherever there are considerable tracts of country where 'in seasons of drought the supply of fodder is liable to fail and a great mortality 'among cattle may be anticipated, and when within a reasonable distance there are 'Government forests of grazing grounds to which the cattle might be driven for 'protection, steps should be taken to ascertain whether there is possibility of supply-'ing those grazing grounds with tanks, reservoirs, or wells capable of affording a 'sufficient and reliable supply of drinking water for man and beast. If after careful 'investigation by the Forest and Public Works Officers it could be shown in any 'case that adequate protection could be afforded at a reasonable cost to a large 'number of valuable cattle that would otherwise be lost, we think it might then be 'worth while to provide that protection. The necessary funds, if not available from 'other sources, might legitimately be provided from the Famine Insurance grant 'under the head "Protective Works".'

"I lay particular stress on the last sentence in this extract from the Indian Famine Commission's report. My Lord, no expense under the head of protective works has ever been incurred in this Presidency in providing water-supplies in grazing grounds. I made inquiries some time ago from the Government and I am told that the famine insurance grant has not at all been utilized for the construction of protective works for the benefit of cattle, and if a source were now to be indicated, I would point out this particular source for incurring expenditure on wells and tanks to serve as sources of water-supply for cattle usually driven to these localities. So far as this resolution is concerned, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Krishna Rao might have stated that the uplands in the three districts which are mentioned in the resolution are the localities where large numbers of cattle from the deltas of both the Kistna and Gōdāvari systems are taken after the cultivation season is over and the scarcity of water and mortality among cattle are something appalling.

"Reference was made this morning to Mr. McKenna. I was reading yesterday an article by him on fodder supply and he gives therein statistics of mortality of cattle in this Presidency. The number of cattle that die year after year has been gradually increasing. Under these circumstances, I trust that this particular source, namely, spending a portion of the famine insurance grant which has not at all been utilized in this Presidency, would be thought of for this purpose. The Hon'ble Mr. Horne informed me that the expenditure on grazing grounds has been incurred under the head of forests. When there is such an available source and when we have 20 lakhs under the famine insurance grant in this Presidency, I do not see why this source should not be utilized for the purposes of providing water-supplies for cattle."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I propose to move an amendment to this proposition, and that is; to add at the end of the proposition 'and the other districts of this Presidency wherever possible.' I beg to suggest that the

Drinking water-supply for cattle.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Kesava Pillai ; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

answer given by the Honourable Member in charge rather gives the slip completely to the position. That cattle have to be attended to as far as possible will be conceded. The present conditions may to some extent be utilized with a very small investment if only a scheme of the kind proposed is taken on hand. For example, the Government proposed to sell certain tank-beds in some of the districts, and in other districts there are small ponds which may be improved to afford such conveniences. The scheme proposed will help these dumb creatures without much additional expenditure. We are providing fresh-water wells in the rural areas. These must also to some extent help cattle; for there is no doubt, when there are these wells and they are not used by men, they could also pump out water for cattle as well. If the Government move in this direction and call for or invite suggestions from several officers to let Government know in what cases the provision for drinking and bathing water for cattle could be improved, it would be of considerable use.

"I do not think that the question ought to be confined to the three districts referred to in the proposition. It is common to all the districts and wherever the Government can help to the extent that their finance will permit, it will be good. It is only when the question is of expenditure repeated every year that the matter will be out of the question. There is no doubt that by a small expenditure considerable relief and help can be given to cattle especially in villages which are near forests; and even in forest areas, as was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, it was meant that drinking-water will be made available by extending the beds of tanks near the forests. If that is so, this attempt might be made to call for suggestions wherever conditions could be easily adjusted to help cattle. With these few words, I beg to propose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I rise to second the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. I come from a district which is mostly dry. I know the difficulties that cattle-owners feel for watering their cattle. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has said on behalf of the Government that they are considering how to improve grazing grounds. If the Government will devote most of the grazing revenues, now added to the general revenues, for the purpose of improving grazing grounds, that is for making water ponds, tanks and other water sources in and near the grazing grounds, cattle will have been better provided. I believe my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the subject already and the assurance is encouraging to us that the Government are considering as to how to utilize grazing revenues for the purpose of improving the water-supply for cattle near the forests at any rate. I would strongly recommend that this amendment of my Honourable friend may be accepted so that if the Government were ever to undertake to improve water sources they will not confine themselves to these three districts but make improvements wherever possible to the extent they can, because the present conditions are rather deplorable, particularly in dry districts."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I can hardly resist saying a few words in support of this amendment. Last year I had to move a resolution with regard to this matter. The Honourable Member on behalf of the Government informed us that the matter would be carefully considered and every sympathy shown with reference to this object. But I have not been able to gather from the reply at least to what extent that sympathy has taken practical shape with regard to the districts that are referred to in the resolution itself. Anyhow I am glad to learn that, so far as grazing ground in forests is concerned, some attempt is likely to be made to provide drinking-water for cattle in those grazing grounds. I hope that the matter will not stop with that nor with the dry areas of certain districts, but that all over the Presidency, wherever possible, schemes will be prepared to provide drinking-water for cattle as much in dry as in wet portions and that everything will be done as early as possible; for the want of it is so keenly felt that it is likely to assume very serious proportions, more serious proportions in the near future than it has already assumed now."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I accept the amendment."

Drinking water-supply for cattle.

(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I congratulate the Honourable Member on his determination to accept the amendment, because it was obvious to everybody that the resolution first proposed was likely to create a considerable amount of opposition in the Council. It was a very obvious move that the Honourable Mr. Krishna Rao should bring all the non-official members into line by accepting the amendment. His proposition originally stood forth in naked selfishness. It applies to three of the richest districts in the Presidency. It applies to a portion of the country which is entirely, or almost entirely, or at any rate very largely, in the hands of landed proprietors of whom three members sit opposite to me. It proposes that the Government should devote public funds to enable these landholders to water their cattle. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao gave us statistics as to the extent of the uplands of those three districts and as to the amount of the cattle therein. He was not good enough to tell us what was the extent covered by zamindari areas or inam areas or other proprietary areas. If those figures were given to the Council, they would show that at least half the upland area in Gōdāvari and half in Kistna is zamindari or proprietary land, and that a considerable proportion of Guntūr is inam, that is proprietary. The owners of these lands are amongst the wealthiest in the Presidency, and with what face these gentlemen can come forward and ask for provincial funds to enable them to keep cattle alive on their estates, their own cattle or the cattle of their own tenants, I cannot conceive. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao will pardon me if I say that he endeavoured to draw a red herring across the resolution. The remark quoted by him does not use the words "grazing ground." The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao quoted from some remarks of the Famine Commission which had to do with grazing in Government reserves. The Famine Commission said that it was desirable that in order to protect cattle from drought where there were Government grazing grounds—*i.e.*, where there were reserves—the Government should as far as possible provide water supply for cattle, that went there to graze. The Famine Commission did not say a word about relieving private cattle owners and private zamindars and private proprietors of their duty to their own stock or the stock of their ryots. There is not one word about that.

"Then there is another point. We are told that large numbers of cattle are driven to the uplands in these three favoured and richest districts in the Presidency. No doubt there are grazing grounds in the Ceded districts and several in the Hon'ble Mr. Roma Ayyangar's district. We are not told what are the rates of fees that are taken by the owners of grazing grounds. I happen to know that not only in the uplands of Kistna, Gōdāvari and Guntūr districts, but in other places also the owners of grazing grounds take two or three rupees per head of cattle that are grazed in their lands even for a month at a time. Is there any reason why the Government should come forward and provide water-supply for the cattle of private owners whose duty it is to provide their cattle with such water-supply? I can see no reason whatever. This is a proposition that Government could not possibly entertain. Where there are landed proprietors, zamindars, inamdars or large stockowners with grazing grounds for cattle, it is their duty to supply water. It would be no more reasonable to call upon the Government to supply drinking water for the cattle of private owners than it would be to ask the Government to provide them with straw or any other fodder. There is not the slightest reason why the Government should accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson's reply seems to me to imply that the Government would only be too glad to follow the example of landholders if the landholders were to supply drinking water tanks for cattle. Whether the Government should set the example and the landholders should be allowed to follow or the landholders should set the example and Government should follow it, I think the cattle of these parts should not be allowed to suffer in this rivalry between the Government and the landholders as to who should set the example. The amendment suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar put some inconvenient questions out of the controversy. I think a plea can be entered for Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntur districts on the grounds on which the financial policy of the Government in respect of local boards was sought to be justified on a previous occasion. The Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr districts, I

Drinking water-supply for cattle.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

think, supply the Government with the largest revenue in the Presidency; and I believe if you take the expenditure on those three districts, the expenditure would not bear any appropriate proportion to the revenue raised in those districts. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, I think inasmuch as these districts are said to be rich, out of the famine grant they are not likely to utilize much. Therefore, I suppose the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao thought that inasmuch as they are specially paying a large proportion of revenue to the Government exchequer, inasmuch as they are not likely to utilise the famine grant and inasmuch as they are entitled to some benefit out of the surplus revenue, he could ask that these up-lands are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government. Whether we ought to allow any apportionment of the surplus provincial revenues at this convenient opportunity or not, I think something must be done for dumb cattle in these as well as other districts in the Presidency. I quite appreciate the position of the Government when Hon'ble Members publicly ask them to devote their surplus to this and other useful objects. Whether men should come first or cattle should come first would be a serious position with the Government. But I think the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao has found a convenient way out of the difficulty to a certain extent, and I think the famine grant can be utilized for the purpose in view."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Really these considerations were not strictly in order. I was on the point of calling the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao to order when he made his remarks. I hope the Honourable gentleman will be brief in alluding to that subject."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I shall not ear-mark any portion of the Provincial revenue for this purpose. I shall have a larger field to roam over. Whatever may be the source out of which the Government should meet this expenditure, there is not the slightest doubt that some sort of investigation will have to be undertaken in the near future as to whether cattle mortality is largely due to the sufferings of the poor cattle for want of drinking water facilities during summer. I was surprised as to what immense value cultivators set upon the excavation of a new tank somewhere close to the Agency by a landholder in that part of the country. Their gratitude was immense to the landholder who did not himself contemplate any use for the tank in question. The landholder was told that thousands of cattle in the neighbourhood were utilising that particular tank and that cattle had previously been suffering enormously on account of want of drinking facilities in the neighbourhood. That set me a thinking. I was not aware previously of the amount of sufferings to the poor cattle for want of water-supply, chiefly because I did not understand the conditions. But from the various speeches of the various Honourable Members I can realise that the position is very acute in various parts of the Presidency. What attention we shall have to bestow upon the subject and what attention we can possibly bestow upon the subject is a matter of opinion; but that some attention should be bestowed in the near future goes without saying. A portion of the mortality is due to insufficient grazing and a portion is due to insufficient drinking water-supply. These poor cattle, lean and thin at the end of the season, are not able to stand the monsoon current as soon as monsoon sets in. I hope therefore that the Government would not altogether postpone the wants of the dumb cattle and the wants of the dumb creation and that they will take them on hand and see something done in the near future."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, with reference to this resolution the statement that proceeded from the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar appeared to me to be a really satisfactory solution. Only I was astonished to see that at the end, he pleaded inability on the part of the Government to accept it. So far as I could understand his utterance, he seemed to be practically accepting the resolution. What fell from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson looked more like a thunderbolt. He would not possibly entertain any such idea of providing water for cattle. That is not to be thought of at all. He asks: 'Are we here to give out of Provincial revenues water for the cattle which the proprietors themselves are bound to find?' That was his question. Now that question has become irrelevant because we are no longer dealing with the Godāvari, Kistna and Guntūr uplands, but we are dealing with the whole Presidency and we shall have to eschew

Drinking water-supply for cattle.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

the question whether the proprietors, inamdars and zamindars or any others are not bound to find water for their cattle. The only question now is 'Is there or is there not necessity for providing water for cattle?' I believe that every one who has been into the interior knows that cattle do suffer very much from want of water, especially in a dry season and more especially when grazing in reserves. Complaint has frequently been uttered that cattle go out into one portion of a reserve where they find no water and they naturally want to go to another. They are charged, thereupon, for the simple use of water and the owner naturally has to pay a fine. This complaint is frequently repeated. I was glad to hear the assurance that in grazing grounds in forests and elsewhere the Government find the necessity for providing water. When the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar said so much I thought he said all that the mover of the resolution wanted. We do not want water to be provided close to our patta land. Though the proposition is too general and recommends a scheme for drinking water, it does mean that where cattle largely collect in village grazing grounds or Government reserves there should be provision of water. That is practically what the mover wants. I believe the mover will be satisfied if the Government do undertake to supply water in all their grazing grounds. As for the other proposition, which appeared to be slightly inconsistent, which fell from the Hon'ble Mr Sivaswami Ayyar that all men should be provided before beasts could be provided for, it is not quite accurate because in point of fact cattle are being provided for in certain grazing grounds and it cannot be said that all men have been provided for. I presume cattle are going to be provided for before the last man is provided for. I believe that the question of cost raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar cannot be gainsaid. It is largely a question of cost. The Government must cut their coat according to the cloth. If out of the resources now available the Government can give us water-supply in a large number of grazing grounds, that will satisfy a very large number of people in the Presidency."

The amendment was put to the vote.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The amendment has been accepted by the mover."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That cannot be accepted without leave of the Council. The mover may be willing to accept but leave of the Council must be obtained."

The amendment was put and lost.

The resolution was next put to vote.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to make a reply."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I have already put the question to the Council. You ought to have risen earlier. I am sorry that my action has shut out the Honourable Member."

The resolution was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We shall now take up resolution No. XI."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, this might with advantage be taken up tomorrow."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if the Council would sit any longer or prefer to adjourn. We have got a very heavy agenda paper before us and we have got the budget to discuss."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Friday the 3rd April.

W. FRANCIS,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to rule 29 (1) of the Rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, the Honourable Members of Council are informed that it has not been found necessary to make any alterations in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement which was supplied to them on 11th March last. The Revised Financial Statement may accordingly be taken as the final Financial Statement for 1914–1915.

2nd April 1914. H. A. STUART.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 3rd day of April 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. COBBE (*Advocate-General*)
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. J. CAVMICHAEL.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVAGE.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SIMHA DEVU Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUTHIRAD, C.I.E.

Distribution of grants for education and other purposes.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The discussion on resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS FOR EDUCATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"May it please your Excellency, the proposition that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the lump grants budgeted for education, medical purposes, sanitation and roads for 1914–1915 may be expended after the detailed distribution is considered and passed by the Finance Committee and that the allotments under these heads and that for bridges be distributed as far as possible on principles to be decided by that Committee.'

"My Lord, this is a question that deserves consideration, in fact full consideration, just now. I have stated in my resolution that the distribution and the principles might be decided by the Finance Committee. I only mentioned the Finance Committee as a body which could go into this question thoroughly and completely so as to arrive at definite conclusions. I won't be very particular whether it is this committee or any other committee consisting of officials and non-officials that is to go through this question to arrive at a conclusion. My main point is that the Finance Committee, which has to consider the whole of the finances and the necessary expenditure as also the distribution of the unallotted expenditure, is the committee that will be competent to go into the details of this question and to come to a satisfactory conclusion, rather than any other committee that is started for the time being for this purpose. That was the object which induced me to word the resolution in the form in which I have placed it before the Council.

"It is unnecessary for me now to go back and refer to the circumstances which have enabled us of late to increase our grants to local bodies. Within the last four years we have been able to distribute from 47 lakhs to 114 lakhs and our budget for 1914–1915 puts it at nearly 114 lakhs. It is unnecessary also to consider what is the amount we will be able to devote to this purpose in subsequent years. The Hon'ble the Finance Member's statement clearly indicates that there is no need for being over-cautious, but there is need for not unduly expanding our recurring expenditure. These words will go much to guide us for our purposes in this matter. The Imperial Government have not been able to give us considerable sums this year; but we have had a few non-recurring grants and one or two recurring grants. But the conditions of this year are well known, and cannot be taken to be normal in the matter of the contributions we might get in the shape of grants from the Imperial Government. Our finances have grown also, and we find that within the last four years we have got a revenue to the extent of 89 lakhs which is available for distribution. I include the grants from the Imperial Government in this matter which have now gone up to 40 lakhs; and deducting the 18 and odd lakhs payable by our Government, we have 22 lakhs from that Government.

"Therefore it is well to know where we stand in the matter of this distribution and how we should proceed in it. I asked the Government sometime back to let me know if we had a definite programme of improvements that we have to do in the rural as well as municipal areas in respect of sanitation, major and minor works, education, medical relief, roads, etc. But of course there was no such programme available and I was told so. That was one handicap in deciding the distribution. We can very well see that without such a programme for the Provincial Government it will be very difficult to decide upon the way of distributing these grants under the several heads. However, it will not be difficult to find out some principles to guide us in this matter. Except the 14 lakhs grant which we call the Imperial grant and which only in this year's Finance Member's Statement is said hereafter to be

Distribution of grants for education and other purposes.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

distributed rateably according to the land-cess collected from the various areas, the rest of the grants have not been distributed on any definite lines. That is the point that will have to be considered, and the consideration of it requires a thorough discussion. I know what the district authorities seem to think in this matter, as far as I have been able to ascertain the opinions of the Collectors who have been written to in the out-stations. They more or less think that it is necessary to distribute these grants as far as possible in proportion to the requirements of the several areas, and the requirements are not to be arrived at by the proposals submitted to the Government by means of applications for grants but by understanding the requirements of the locality taking the state of education and similar other circumstances, such as population, into consideration.

"In the matter of such distribution it will not be in my opinion out of place to refer to the views of the Decentralization Commission, which has gone into the question thoroughly. Of course we have often heard it said that that authority is not the final authority to determine the course of the Government. But, however, there cannot be two opinions in the matter that that body has gone into the question completely and has put forward suggestions which have been as far as possible adopted both by the Imperial Government and this Government. In paragraph 773 of their report they refer to the resources of rural boards and there they say that certain items should be added to their resources. They mention four such items. Item 1 relates to the entire proceeds of the land cess being given to them, item 2 to the relief of their functions like veterinary work, famine and plague relief, item 3 relates to contributions to Government of which the boards ought to be relieved so as to enable these boards to save that money for their own expenditure, and item 4 relates to the expected further grant from the Provincial Government. In fact even this year we have had a pronouncement made by the Government of India that they would make us a certain recurring contribution to relieve the local boards of the contributions they make to this Government for certain detail work carried out by this Government. That will indicate that the Government of India have been as far as possible trying to give effect to several clauses of this report and it is our function to expand the resources of these bodies as laid down in clause 4 of paragraph 773. In paragraph 775, the Commission remark: 'Having regard to the restrictions we 'propose in the case of the land-cess and to the constantly increasing demands on 'rural boards, we think it desirable that the Government contribution of 25 per cent. 'should be increased as circumstances permit.' We find in paragraph 778, sub-paragraph (2), referring to restrictions in the methods of the grant they say: 'Such 'restrictions should be done away with and rural boards should have full discretion 'as to the spending of their resources. We provide, later on, for intervention in 'case any service is found to be seriously neglected.' These are the views that have been recommended by that body after full consideration of the then circumstances of these local boards, and the Madras Government have been referred to as taking steps towards encouraging these local self-governing bodies much better than even the other Governments. Therefore, it is only very proper that we now, in deciding upon the distribution of further grants, should consider the question completely and arrive at an understanding which will not give room for any comment and which will show to the satisfaction of Government and the public that we have taken all steps to see the amount is as evenly distributed as possible to the benefit of the 41 millions of this Presidency."

"I premise my statement with all these remarks, because I find that when we go into the details of this distribution we are not able to come to any principle of distribution at all. I have tried to work out these figures and I find that they come under no system. I have taken some districts to discover the lines on which this distribution has been adopted and I find that it could not be brought under any principle. I have taken, for example, Bellary, Gōdavari, Kurnool, Madura, Malabar, Nellore, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. I will first refer to

Distribution of grants for education and other purposes.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

education and then I will go to the other grants. The following are the figures that I have collected :—

District boards.	Area in square miles.	Number of institutions.	Percentage of boys attending school to the school-going population.
Bellary	6,375	856	17·6
Gödavari	8,497	1,170	20·5
Kurnool	7,678	833	18·9
Madura	8,701	8,031	29·8
Malabar	5,795	1,845	27·5
Tanjore	3,710	2,161	24·8
Tinnevelly	5,389	2,188	32·4
Trichinopoly	2,852	1,101	14·6
Vizagapatam	17,922	1,338	11·0

"Under institutions I include elementary, secondary and collegiate institutions; and I am going to deal separately with elementary institutions alone. We find that the subsidies proposed for elementary school buildings are like these—

	RS.
Bellary	55,000
Gödavari	28,200
Kurnool	6,400
Madura	45,800
Malabar	55,000
Tanjore	18,300
Tinnevelly	13,500
Trichinopoly	25,000
Vizagapatam	42,100

"Taking elementary schools alone in these places—I have taken the figures from the report for 1910–11 and I think the subsequent additional number of schools may not weigh with us in the matter—I find that the figures are as follow :—

	Number of elementary schools.	Number of villages with a population of over 500.
Bellary	841	597
Gödavari	1,133	633
Kurnool	928	617
Madura	1,985	785
Malabar	1,674	1,621

"Similarly for the other districts. You will find that the grants that I have referred to are too small in some cases, and too large in other cases, and cannot be brought under any rule. We have only got to go into the details and discuss each of these figures to find that it does not comply with any principle of distribution. Similarly in the municipalities the distribution is not according to the population or the number of boys or girls attending schools or any other principle I find that five municipalities did not get any grant at all while other municipalities got grants disproportionate to the population at school. This is for non-recurring grants for buildings.

"I find that in regard to recurring subsidies for the improvement of the schools also there is the same difficulty in finding out the principle—

Bellary	gets	Rs. 33,992.	Nellore	gets	Rs. 56,655.
Gödavari	"	" 29,598.	Tanjore	"	" 54,783.
Kurnool	"	" 40,890.	Tinnevelly	"	" 25,992.
Madura	"	" 21,375.	Trichinopoly	"	" 27,569.
Malabar	"	" 73,835.	Vizagapatam	"	" 27,915.

"I find in the course of 1913–14 some of these have been given supplemental subsidies to open new schools. In Bellary I find that there is a supplemental distribution of Rs. 12,200, in Gödavari Rs. 19,100, Nellore Rs. 5,200 and Vizagapatam

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Rs. 17,100. If we take these figures and work them out, we find that the distribution is not on the principle of population or the land-cess or the number of schools existing, or to the percentage of boys attending school to the school-going population. I have tried my level best to ascertain the principle, but I have not been able to come to any definite understanding as regards that point.

"This is for education. You will see the same thing with regard to other grants also. I find that in the case of roads five districts did not get any contribution at all, and in the case of other districts that did get contributions they were not proportionate to the land-cess paid or to the population or to any other principle which might be deduced. In the case of rural water-supply I find that Rs. 10,000 out of the three lakhs distribution already made is taken as the standard; but in the case of ten districts the grant has been increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, the total amount being from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000. I find that in such grants dry districts like Rāmnād and portions of Trichinopoly do not get the grant that should ordinarily be expected. In fact I cannot see how in the case of the money for wells there can be much distinction made at this stage.

"Again in the case of minor sanitary works the difficulty is immense. I have been trying to find out some principle of distribution and I find that some municipalities do not get grants at all and in the case of district boards the distribution is very uneven.

"On no principle could it be contended that in the case of these minor sanitary grants we can give disproportionately like that. In distributing the provincial funds I think we are bound to see that almost every area benefits as well as possible. If that is to be so, the fact that in some cases applications have not arrived in time or similar considerations ought not to prevent the Government from distributing proportionately to the various needs of the several municipalities and district boards. It may be suggested that generally applications have been invited and, if the district boards and municipalities do not come in with their applications, it is not for the Government to go into the whole question. That will be the answer given by the Government—but if the Government had taken steps to tell each district what is the amount available for distribution in that district and if after so saying they have not submitted plans and estimates within the required time, that may be a reason for not giving them grants. But a general call for applications should not be given as an answer to the several local bodies and it cannot be taken as a standard to condemn these bodies, if they have not applied for more than what they thought they could get from the Government. It has not been said till now that the amount available for the several districts will be decided upon some standard and given to the districts concerned and that it would be diverted in case applications do not reach the Government within a given time. No such notice has been given to these bodies and it is not proper, therefore, to blame these bodies themselves. The Government should give ample opportunity to each of the local bodies to know what sum will be available and how much work could be taken up so that they may, if necessary, entertain extra establishment to find out the different localities which deserve improvements in various directions.

"I think the same thing could be said of the distribution of minor grants also. There, my Lord, I could not see that any distinction could be made in the distribution except that we are concerned with a certain number of souls in each area. It was our duty to distribute the funds available among the areas to the advantage of all; but what we find is that a number of districts and municipalities practically get nothing and in the case of others the grants given have been disproportionate and could not be brought under any principle of action.

"These are the various points that I want to bring to the notice of this Council in urging the claims of the various local bodies in connection with the distribution of grants.

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"There is also the other point, i.e., the principle of distribution. That is a larger question in my view; and, if that is solved after a thorough discussion, I think much of the difficulty will vanish and probably repeated meetings for considering each item may not be necessary and the Finance Committee's January meeting may become quite sufficient if those principles are decided. It is in that connection, my Lord, I would beg to put forth that it is high time that we should try to distribute to these bodies recurring grants without getting any contribution from them at all in return.

"The idea of expecting contributions for the grants that we make ought to be restricted as much as possible. It is in my opinion a bad policy; it is in my opinion a policy which is rather likely to mislead local boards than to lead them properly. Some ratio might be kept up for such purposes. I am not disputing that. What that ratio will be, it will be for this committee to go into and decide. The ratio will vary according to the objects of the grants. In the case of education the ratio will have to be definitely fixed according to the population, area and the number of schools in various places and the ratio will have to vary, for example, for roads, for rural water-supplies and for minor sanitary works. In respect of each one of these we shall have to define what portion will have to be evenly distributed and what portion may not be so evenly distributed. It is this latter portion that ought to be kept under the control of the Government for distribution to meet any extraordinary contingencies that might arise in the different localities. The funds to be distributed having gone up from 47 lakhs in 1911–1912 to 114 lakhs in 1913–1914 we ought not any more to distribute them in the haphazard way it has been done. A certain fixed proportion will have to be distributed evenly and the local authorities must be informed that they will have that definite grant. Here again there is a further ratio to be determined—what amount is to be given to the district boards and what amount to the municipalities. This will have to be determined in the case of minor sanitary grants, medical grants and also grants for education. Rural areas deserve considerable attention at the hands of the Government just now. We have got major sanitary works which are entirely at the disposal of the Government and the Government have framed a programme expected to cost 200 lakhs to be done in the course of five years. I dare say that it may run up to 400 lakhs if all the available schemes are investigated and the whole thing may have to be done in the course of 20 years. A grant of 20 lakhs for such major schemes per annum may be easily set apart as a fixed amount for such schemes. In my opinion 60 per cent. of the grants available should be distributed rateably in several areas and 40 per cent. may be left with the Government to meet emergent contingencies to help local bodies that might need it. Some such principle must be adopted. It is quite necessary that a full discussion of this matter must be had, and probably in the council itself it will be difficult to go into the minutiæ of this question. It would be well to have perhaps a committee and the Finance Committee would be, in my opinion, the best to go into these questions. This is a very important matter and I beg that the Government may take a very sympathetic view of it and I hope in the interests of both the Government and the people the Government will decide to have a committee to discuss the principles of distribution and to see that the distribution is made on definite principles so far as possible. I understand that applications for minor sanitary works costing about 60 lakhs have been received by the Government for the year 1914–1915. The amount that we have allotted is only 25 lakhs. Again for the purpose of deciding which applications should be allowed and which not, a committee like the one I suggest will be needed.

"When I say all this I do not mean to cast any aspersion at all against any officer. I particularly submit that every attempt might be made by the hard-worked officers to make these grants subject to such limitations as they think will be needed. It is an examination of one year's grant alone like the one I have made that will enable us to know where we are. My submission is that this matter deserves careful scrutiny and my proposal may be accepted."

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(Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar ; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR :—"I beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar desires that both the principles and the details of the distribution of the various grants-in-aid should be settled by the Finance Committee. He first said that he was not very particular as to whether it was the Finance Committee or some other committee composed of officials and non-officials that should deal with this question; but he thought that the Finance Committee was preferable for this purpose to any other committee which he might suggest. If any other committee is intended to be suggested, all that I need say is that it is not the resolution of which notice has been given. I will, therefore, deal with the resolution as it stands on paper, viz., that the principles and the details of the distribution of these grants should be settled by the Finance Committee. The Honourable Member has not explained which is the Finance Committee to which he intends to refer this question—whether it is the Finance Committee of 1913–1914 or the Finance Committee of 1914–1915. If it is the Finance Committee of 1913–1914, it has ceased to exist. If it is the Finance Committee of 1914–1915, it has not yet come into existence, and when it comes into existence it can only deal with the Draft Financial Statement for the year following, *i.e.*, 1915–1916.

"Now, Sir, the whole resolution seems to be based upon a misconception of the position of the Finance Committee and is an attempt to extend the functions of that committee in a manner that is not warranted by the statutory rules to which the committee owes its existence. To explain the position I think it is necessary to refer to the statutory rules upon the subject. On page 153 of the Council rules you will find that rule No. 2 says 'On a day not later than the fifth day of January in every financial year, the Governor shall appoint a Finance Committee for the purpose of discussing the Draft Financial Statement and making proposals with reference thereto for the consideration of the Local Government.' The Draft Financial Statement is defined as 'the preliminary financial proposals of the Governor in Council for the financial year next following.' As the Finance Committee of 1913–1914 has ceased to exist, I will confine my remarks to the Finance Committee of 1914–1915, which is the only body which the Honourable Member is probably thinking of. In rule 5 you will find :—

'On a day not later than the 18th day of January in every year the 'Local 'Government shall refer to the Finance Committee the Draft Financial Statement.

'(2) The draft shall comprise tabular statements showing

'(*a*) the opening balance of the Provincial account,

'(*b*) the estimated Provincial revenues under the various major heads of 'account,

'(*c*) the estimated Provincial expenditure under specific major heads,' '(I would ask you to note the words 'major heads,') on existing establishments 'and schemes and on new schemes the cost of which is not considerable or which 'the Local Government consider to be of an absolutely obligatory character,

'(*d*) the amounts available for maximum recurring expenditure and for total 'expenditure upon other new schemes, the latter being provisionally included under 'head "Unallotted Expenditure," and

'(*e*) the estimated closing balance.

'(3) There shall be appended to the Draft Financial Statement a memorandum 'indicating as fully as possible the manner in which a Local Government provision-'ally proposes to allot the sum available for total expenditure or new schemes 'referred to in clause (*d*) of sub-rule (2) and also indicating, if thought desirable, 'alternative methods of distributing this expenditure. In respect of each sugges-'tion thus made the maximum recurring expenditure, and the total expenditure, (*a*)

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'recurring, and (*b*) non-recurring, which it is proposed to incur in the next financial 'year, should be separately stated.'

"Rule 6 lays down that the Finance Committee shall consider the unallotted expenditure. Rule 7 relates to the duration of the operations of the Finance Committee. It says, sub-clause (2), 'They shall begin not later than the 20th day 'of January and be completed not later than the 27th day of the same month,' so that it is clear that the Finance Committee of 1913–1914 is *functus officio*.

"As to the powers of the Finance Committee you will find that rule 6 lays down that they have to consider 'how the provision made under the head "Unallotted "expenditure" referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (2) of rule 5 shall be distributed 'among the *specific major heads*, and to what purposes the sums thus allotted should 'be applied.' The Finance Committee is not authorized to go into the details of expenditure, as the Honourable Member would like the Finance Committee to do. Now let us take some of the major heads in the budget. Take for instance, the budget estimates of this year, take any one of the major heads. Let us take the 'Police' on page 108 of the Civil Budget Estimates; No. 20 is the major head of expenditure; and these heads which you find on page 108 of the Civil Budget Estimates—Summary, Superintendence, Town and Suburban Police, Hackney Carriage establishment, etc.,—these are sub-heads under each head and there are details then furnished under each sub-head. Surely the rules do not authorize the Finance Committee to settle the various items of detail which are entered under each of these sub-heads which you find in the budget.

"Additional Members of Council, however, are often seeking to extend the functions of the Finance Committee and this desire has been expressed on various occasions. It would be of some interest to Honourable Members to know what the English practice is with regard to the budget. According to the practice in England grants on account are made in advance from time to time. When all the supply grants necessary for the service of the year have been voted, an Appropriation Bill is brought in, which consolidates all the previous grants during the year which have been made out of the consolidated funds and sums up in a Schedule all the purposes to which the various grants can be applied. If you examine any one of these Appropriation Acts you will find that the schedules to these Acts do not go into anything like the details which the Honourable Members wish that our budget should go into or the Finance Committee should scrutinize. By way of illustration I will refer to the Appropriation Act of 1912 and I will first refer to section 3 of the Statute. It says: 'All sums granted by this Act and the other Act mentioned in schedule '(A) annexed to this Act out of the said consolidated fund towards making good the 'supply granted to His Majesty, amounting, as appears by the said schedule, in the 'aggregate, to the sum of one hundred and fifty two million one hundred and sixty 'thousand five hundred and sixty pounds are appropriated, and shall be deemed 'to have been appropriated as from the date of the passing of the Acts mentioned in 'the said schedule (A), for the services and purposes expressed in schedule (B) 'annexed hereto.'

"The schedule sums up all the grants and states the purposes for which they may be applied. Take one of the schedules of the Act, I take schedule B which refers to the Civil Service. I find under class II—

	£
'11. For the salaries and expenses of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, including certain grants-in-aid	253,539
'17. For the salaries and expenses of the Local Government Board	283,374

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	£
'36. For the salaries and expenses of the Department of Agriculture and other industries, and technical instruction for Ireland, and of the services administered by that department including sundry grants-in-aid ..	136,314
'38. For the congested District Boards for Ireland (Grants-in-aid)	168,750
'39. For the salaries and expenses of the Local Government Board in Ireland, including sundry grants-in-aid ..	111,628'

"Then coming to Civil Service class IV, I find

	£
'1. For the salaries and expenses of the Board of Education and of the various establishments connected therewith, including sundry grants-in-aid (including a supplementary sum of £15,000)	14,519,765
'8. For public education in Scotland, and for Science and Art in Scotland, including a grant-in-aid	2,489,425'

and so on.

"You will find that thousands and millions of pounds are voted and are entered in the schedule without any particulars of the details of distribution.

"It is obvious that even the House of Commons does not attempt any such detailed consideration as the Additional Members of this Council desire. It is practically impossible at any rate for the Finance Committee, constituted as ours is, to devote that amount of time and consideration which are absolutely necessary to the determination of the proportion in which the grants are to be distributed and the objects to which the grants are to be distributed. These are matters of detail upon which it is not possible to lay down any very satisfactory hard and fast rules. These are matters in regard to which the merits of individual applications will have to be gone into and must necessarily over-ride any abstract considerations or the general principles which might be laid down.

"I consider that this proposal is one which is hardly practicable. Now look at the time at the disposal of the Finance Committee. It is all within a space of seven days that it has to finish its labours. The applications which come to us for grants-in-aid for various purposes, whether they are for sanitary works, whether they are for bridges and other objects or medical buildings—they come to us in all degrees of preparedness or unpreparedness and they have to be sent back in order that the plans and estimates may be properly prepared and submitted to the scrutiny of the officials who are our expert advisers on the subject in order that they may come to us in a state fit for sanction. All this necessarily occupies a considerable amount of time and they come up to the Government throughout the year. But if we are to put off the distribution of grants from the time when the applications come up matured to the next year, it will necessarily involve a considerable amount of delay. Would you consider it desirable that applications for medical or sanitary works or for bridges or roads which are ready in July or August should not be sanctioned at once but should be put off to the next financial year? Obviously such a course is undesirable. On the other hand if you require that plans, in whatever stage of preparedness they may come up, should be entered in the statement beforehand, in the Financial Statement, and that they should be placed before the Finance Committee, that again would not be worth the trouble and it would not be desirable to do it. It is no good to sanction a certain sum of money for all the specific items in respect of which applications have come up; for some of them may not get ready during the year while others may get ready during the year. The better course there is is to leave the discretion in the hands of the administrative departments concerned to make the distribution, as the applications come in, with due regard to the claims of different localities and due regard to the state of maturity which the proposals have assumed.

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"Now I will take a few instances and show how difficult it is for the Finance Committee to deal with these things. Take the question of the grant for education. There is a lump provision for grants-in-aid to secondary schools of a certain amount. Is it possible for the Finance Committee to say which school in each locality deserves a grant or does not deserve a grant? Possibly it may be said that the amount of detailed scrutiny that is desired is not to go into the needs of individual schools but only into the needs of individual districts or municipalities. But is even that possible? The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar dealt with the question of the grant for education. He gave us some figures with the object of showing what he considers to be an inequality in the distribution of the grants. He dwelt upon the areas of the different districts and referred to the number of schools in the districts. The question is whether these should necessarily decide the amount of grant which a district is to get. It may be that Bellary has a large area; but if a large area is sparsely peopled or if the people in it are not sufficiently forward so as to be able to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, can we say that a district like that deserves the same amount of grant as a district which is more populous or in which the people are more anxious to avail themselves of the facilities that may be offered? I do not think that it is possible to lay down any such rough and ready test as the area of the district or even necessarily the population test, though it is a better test than the area test. As I said, there are differences between the population of one district and the population of another district. Let us assume hypothetically that some district, say one of the Ceded districts, is equal in population to Ganjam. I am putting a purely hypothetical case. Can we say that, because in Ganjam you have the same population as in Anantapur or some other district, therefore Ganjam ought to get the same grant, even though we may not be able to induce the people there to come to the schools? It may be said on the one hand that the more backward the people are, the more strenuous should be the endeavour made to induce them to take to education. On the other hand the backwardness of the people is not a factor which can be ignored in the distribution of the grants.

"Then again in regard to roads, it is not possible to decide this question merely with regard to the area of the district or with regard to any of the tests which have been suggested.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar referred to the grants which have been made for sanitary works and said that, if applications have not been made to the Government in time for grants being made for sanitary works, it ought not to deter the Government from making the grants and that the Government should make these grants even to those bodies which have not made applications just as to bodies which have made applications. There is very considerable virtue in saying that to him that asks much shall be given. The fact that a person asks is some proof of his ability to utilize the grant to some advantage; but if a local body will not trouble itself to think over its requirements or to make an application, I cannot understand why that body should be taken into account.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar asked, how can you distribute without any programme of sanitary improvements? We thought that programmes were necessary for the purpose, not necessarily of distributing the grants, but for the purpose of systematic efforts and we impressed upon local bodies the necessity for drawing up a comprehensive programme for a period of five years. Some of the local bodies have drawn up such a programme. I believe Coimbatore has drawn up a five years' programme. I believe that there are other bodies which have been sufficiently watchful and energetic, and they have drawn up programmes; but other bodies have failed to do so. The bodies which are best fitted to draw up these programmes are the local bodies and if they draw up their programmes and submit applications to us in accordance with that programme and in accordance with their notions of priority, the Government are prepared to consider their applications.

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"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar laid down a somewhat curious proposition that we should make the grants, not with reference to applications for help already received, not with reference to our judgment as to their relative merits, but with reference to some general principles or standards, and that the local bodies should be permitted to send in applications afterwards. Is it not a much more sensible principle to adopt to distribute the grant according to the applications for help which have been received and the state of the preparation of the plans and estimates connected with those applications? I think the principle that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has suggested is by no means to be preferred to the one which we are now following. I may, however, mention for the information of the Council that we have noticed that the chairmen of some municipal councils and the presidents of some district boards have not sent in their applications for help like the presidents or chairmen of other local bodies and that in consequence they have received less. We have noticed the fact and to remedy that state of affairs we have sent circulars to all these bodies which have been slack to lose no time in considering their wants and requirements and framing proposals and applying to us. What more is it possible to do? We have been urging these local bodies to draw up programmes and prepare schemes and submit them with the necessary plans and estimates. We have desired to remove any possible inequality by drawing the attention of local bodies to the urgent need for preparing schemes. We have also sent the Sanitary Commissioner to 21 municipalities which we thought had not received as large grants as other municipalities. We have asked him to help the chairmen of these councils and to suggest to them what minor sanitary improvements they are in need of, apart from the major sanitary works of water-supply and drainage; and we have asked him to help the chairmen of these councils to prepare schemes in respect of those measures which he considers necessary.

"I do not think, therefore, that local bodies can be really absolved from responsibility in this matter. It may be perhaps asked, what is the good of preparing a programme when we are not sure to find the money for all the schemes that we may prepare? If the local bodies draw up a programme of improvements which they require, then it will be our endeavour to help them as far as we can in carrying out as many works as possible which are included in the programme, subject to the usual conditions on which grants-in-aid are given.

"Then, Sir, it has been remarked that some district boards get nothing and others get disproportionate amounts and so on. We have examined this question and I do not think there is a single board which has got nothing. I think every board has got a share of the grant. For instance with reference to the minor sanitary works, we find that every district board has got a grant."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR (*interrupting*):—"Chingleput got nothing."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR (*continuing*):—"Chingleput did not get a grant in 1913–1914, because in 1912–1913, that is, the previous year, it got a grant of Rs. 1,33,207, which is a much larger sum than what other district boards get. Then turning to municipal councils, I find that most of them have received grants. Of course, the amounts have not been all equally distributed. But what is equality in a case like this? What is the principle upon which you are going to determine the equality of distribution? The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar observed that an examination of the figures of a single year's distribution was sufficient to support his proposition and it disclosed very great inequalities. What are the principles? I should very much like to know how he would have distributed these grants and what principles he would suggest for the purpose. One consideration which will have been forced upon the minds of the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's argument is the extreme difficulty of laying down any *one* principle and the necessity for having regard to a number of considerations in the distribution of these grants. It is quite open to the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar or to any other additional Member of Council to suggest any principles which they think should be adopted in the distribution of these grants. If any of these principles are capable of being adopted with advantage, we shall be prepared to consider them. But I do not think

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that the difficulty is solved by merely asking for the entrusting of functions which really belong to the administrative departments concerned to the Finance Committee, to which these functions do not belong by statute.

"I submit, Sir, that there is really no case made out for the proposal and that, even if any such case can be made out, it will be impossible for the Government to accept it for the reason that the resolution would assign to the Finance Committee functions which do not belong to it under the rules framed under the statute."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has proposed an amendment, but I think it is desirable that the general discussion should proceed for some time before we limit the discussion—which will be the result if this amendment is moved."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I am glad that this discussion has been brought about, not so much for what the result of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution might be, as to settle once for all the exact province and the functions of the Finance Committee. That is a controversy which we have had for a long time and the Honourable non-official Members who belong to the Finance Committee have gone about with an important feeling that they have got a great deal of financial control over the actions of the Government. But the Honourable Members of the Government who are in the Finance Committee have been equally emphatic in thinking that the non-official members have practically very little to do with it, as the Finance Committee itself is merely a seven days' wonder lasting from the 20th to the 27th January; I thought that the controversy entered into a different aspect when last year the Government announced that they were anxious to improve the scope and the functions of the Finance Committee and with the idea of getting better work out of it it was made to be an annual committee instead of a committee which came into existence on the 20th January and continued till the end of March. I believe it was announced here that the election of the Finance Committee would that year take place, or was intended to take place, in April, but as there was no time it would take place in May and the Finance Committee would exist for the whole year. But it seems to me from the explanation given just now by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that the Finance Committee has no right to do any work before the 20th January or after the 27th January and that the Finance Committee's work should be confined to that period. If that be so, I fail to understand why the Government did make an alteration in the date of election of the Finance Committee. They gave us to understand that we as members of the Finance Committee existed for the whole official year. As one of the members of the Finance Committee died three days ago I myself was under the impression that I was an active member of the Committee since last May. But according to the construction and interpretation of the rules which I heard today, I had no business to assume any such thing and I could only take an active part as a member of the Finance Committee from the 20th to the 27th January, that is exactly seven days.

"Well, my Lord, assuming that our existence is confined only to seven days, then comes the question: what are the functions with which we are entrusted? There is no question of not having confidence in the members of the Government in distributing and spending the money. If that was the question there was no necessity for the Government to have the Committee. We have absolute confidence that the members of Government would spend the money in the most correct and approved manner. I thought that the members of the Finance Committee were there in order that they might be freely consulted in all matters connected with finance. Here is a question of the distribution of sanitary grants to all the district boards. I am quite sure that the Honourable non-official members can be of some use in giving advice as to the proportion in which the grant is to be given, not for each item, but for each district at all events. So far as the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar is concerned it does not go even so far. It only says 'distribute 60 per cent. of the grants on the advice of the Finance Committee and let the Government retain the 40

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per cent. for any emergency or for correcting any inequality.' If it is pointed out that the Finance Committee is not competent to do that—not that the Government do not require any advice but that the Finance Committee is not competent to do that—and that is not one of the functions according to the rule, I am rather puzzled to know what is the exact function of the Finance Committee. If it is the position that the Finance Committee members ought simply to give replies to questions confined within very narrow limits, the Finance Committee may cease to exist, as there is no practical advantage in having it. I thought that the intention of the Government was to extend the usefulness of the Finance Committee and that they would be consulted on a good many financial questions. But if there is no such intention and if, as is evident from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, we are not competent to say what districts should have a fixed grant, I really do not believe that there is absolutely any use in the existence of the Finance Committee.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar referred to the way in which the Appropriation Bill is passed in the House of Commons. If the Government will give us only the power to go into financial questions in the same detail as the House of Commons is allowed to do, I am quite sure it will keep the Council for four months here. There are very many ways for the House of Commons to go into the details of financial questions, such as the Committee of supply, estimates and various other ways, and I think there is a very thorough and sound discussion on financial questions. I do not think that there is any comparison between our control over the finances of the Government and the control exercised by the House of Commons. We are not asking for such powers as the House of Commons possess, and therefore that comparison is not needed. To say that we cannot go into details and that we must deal with lump sums is to deny any usefulness the Finance Committee may possess.

"We have been told that the Government ought to decide as to how to distribute to the district boards and municipalities. I believe that the practice is that the district boards and municipalities send in their requisitions with all practical details by the 31st of October, so that all their applications for one year ought to be in the hands of the Government at least two months before the Finance Committee meets. There is no difficulty that I can conceive of which prevents the Government from placing before the Finance Committee what applications there are and having an informal discussion at all events in that Committee. I do not say that you are necessarily bound by anything that the non-official members may say. I only suggest a mere consultation. Consult them and put before them what applications there are. They who know the locality will also be able to give some practical suggestion as to the urgency of the important schemes. But no such thing is done. You say, let 30 lakhs be given for minor sanitary works, and do not go any further. I think it is an exceedingly unsatisfactory state of affairs and, if this state of affairs should continue, I say that the Finance Committee is absolutely useless and it may just as well cease to exist."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Though I may not move the amendment, may I speak on the original proposition?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable Member moves his amendment, it necessarily restricts the discussion on the original motion. It is necessary that the general question should be discussed in the first instance and that the limited discussion should take place later on."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I speak on the original motion?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, but I will first call on the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao to make his remarks."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am somewhat surprised at the exact ground taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar in support of the position of the Government. This is certainly not the first time that the question

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of the Finance Committee and its functions has come under consideration in the Council. This is one of those outstanding disputes between the non-official members and the Members of Government which will be continued to be discussed in this Council till it is satisfactorily settled. I am sure that it is certain to crop up in the discussion of various resolutions that may be brought up in this Council and I trust that the matter will be approached with some sympathy with a view to a solution of the problem.

"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has stated that the non-official members of this Council have been trying to extend the functions of the Finance Committee. My Lord, on the other hand, most of us will confess to a feeling that the Government have unduly restricted the functions of the Finance Committee and that limitations have been placed which are not justified by the rules not only on the functions of the Finance Committee but also on the functions of this Council. Under these circumstances it seems to me that it is necessary to examine the rules carefully. They have been discussed over and over again but there is one statement of the Honourable Member to which I should like to allude. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar stated that it was not the function of the Finance Committee to say to what purposes the money should be allotted nor could it go into the details of the allotment of the year, but should only confine itself to a discussion of the purposes for which the sums are allotted in the Draft Financial Statement. My Lord, I think that is a position which is altogether untenable on a consideration of the rules. I may draw your Excellency's attention to the terms of the resolution of the Government of India on the subject, of which I believe the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was the author. Your Excellency and Honourable Members will be able to see that there is one sentence in it which conclusively shows that this Council is expected to take an active part in shaping the financial proposals of the year. I would invite your Excellency's attention to the following sentence: 'Members will in 'future take a real and active part in shaping the financial proposals for the year; 'and as regards not only financial matters but all questions of administration they 'will have liberal opportunities of criticism and discussion and of initiating advice 'and suggestions in the form of definite resolutions.' That is at page 176 of the Council rules. Your Excellency, that is the spirit with which that resolution was drawn up and these regulations were framed. I should like to know whether the interpretation that has been now placed on the rules is the correct one and is consistent with the spirit of this resolution.

"Without unduly taking up the time of Honourable Members I may say that, so far as the recurring expenditure is concerned, there is a great element of uncertainty in finding out the recurring expenditure to which this Government may be committed by pending schemes which this Council does not hear of until they are finally sanctioned. The position has been stated over and over again and the Honourable the Finance Member has assured us that the true constitutional position with reference to the recurring expenditure involved in large schemes under consideration by the Government from time to time but which are not placed on the estimates at the time of the Draft Financial Statement—the true constitutional position was to object to them when the schemes had been actually put into operation. I think that is really reducing the position and the functions of this Council to an absurdity. Whether that was intended by the regulations or not is quite a different matter. The Finance Member assures us that that is the correct position. If that is so, the sooner it is modified the better it is for this Council and for the administration of this province.

"Apart from recurring expenditure, it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that, under rule 6, clause (2), what the Finance Committee has to do is merely to intimate whether it would approve of the purposes for which any particular allotment is made and not to say on what basis that particular sum proposed to be allotted has been arrived at by the Government. Take for instance the sanitary grants for this year. It is suggested that the function of the Finance Committee is merely to say yes or no. The Government have simply to ask, 'Very well,

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do you agree to 25 lakhs being devoted to minor sanitary works?' Yes or no must be the only answer according to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. We cannot ask, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, how the Government have arrived at 25 lakhs as the amount which they will set apart for this purpose. We certainly have no right to say, let us see all the applications for help which have been received; let us see what the details proposed are, either to find more money or to cut down the money provided on the ground that it may not be required. But all that we have to be told is, 'Very well, do you agree to 25 lakhs? do not ask for details.' That is certainly not at all the intention of rule 6, clause (2). I suggest, your Excellency, that, if we are to assent to the purposes and also to give our assent to the exact amounts that have been allotted for any of these purposes, it is equally our duty to find out how these sums have been arrived at and to what specific purposes it is proposed to allot these sums. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has said that there is absolutely no difficulty in finding out the exact applications for help and also in placing them before the Finance Committee. I entirely agree with that statement. I have been on three Finance Committees and I may say that in previous years when the Draft Financial Statement was sent to Honourable Members details were given to some extent, as far as it was possible, and mention was also made of the particular applications in respect of which sums were provided. It was only this year that no such details were furnished. I say that subject to correction, because I was not in the Finance Committee this year. Therefore, I ask your Excellency, when all these applications reach the Government before the 31st October—that is the day mentioned in the order issued by the Government to the district boards and municipalities—what difficulties could there be in furnishing these details to the Finance Committee? Apart from it I believe the rules framed by the Government say that the departmental budgets must reach the Government not later than November. If these departmental budgets are before the Government before November, if the proposals of each department are before the Government so early as November and they are under consideration for a month or two, I do not see any reason why, when the Finance Committee meets, these details should not be furnished. As has been pointed out by my Honourable friend, it was the deliberate intention of the Government to make the Finance Committee as useful as possible; and it was with that view that the date was changed last year. Under these circumstances I do not see how it can be said that the Finance Committee's function is merely to meet and consider the Draft Financial Statement for two or three days and then disperse. As I said, the Government have not been good enough to see the exact position of the Finance Committee and the Council with regard to financial matters, and instead of our trying to extend the functions of the Finance Committee the Government have tried to cut them down and place limitations not warranted by the regulations.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar made a reference to the English practice and he referred to the Appropriation Act. I believe, your Excellency—though I cannot say for certain— that the Appropriation Act is the final Act giving the sanction of Parliament for the appropriation of money by the ministry. Before the Appropriation Act is actually passed, my belief is that the budget estimates, such as those that are furnished to Honourable Members here are furnished to Parliament though not in this elaborate detail. I did see one of these books a few days ago. The budget estimates there are drawn up much in the same way as our budget estimates are, and give the figures for each department, establishments and so on. Therefore the fact that the Appropriation Act, which is the final Act passed by the Parliament, does not contain all these details does not at all show that these details of the budget estimates are not furnished to Members of Parliament. However, Sir, as my Honourable friend Dr. Nayar said, we have absolutely no objection to the English practice being adopted, provided it is adopted in full and you allow us to vote supplies as they do in Parliament; but instead of that the Finance Committee as well as this Council are merely an advisory body. We have no objection to develop on English lines as early as possible.

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"Then, your Excellency, various observations have been made with reference to the actual allotments made all these years. As my Honourable friend has pointed out, it is not our intention to question the appropriations that have been made; but when there is a large sum of money available, it is only natural that there should be a scramble and the thing should be settled by some well-defined principles. The difficulty of reducing the distribution of grants to some principle has been somewhat overstated. I believe if some attempt were made, it would be possible to reduce the matter to some principle which will satisfy the non-official members as well as the Government in the distribution of these various grants."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has exhausted his time, I am sorry to say."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I sincerely trust that some attempt will be made to give some satisfaction to us in this respect."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid that any discussion which might deal with the powers and functions of the Finance Committee can only be in the nature of *obiter dicta*; for the Finance Committee of 1913–1914 has approved of the proposals of the Government in making lump allotments under these various heads and they have been accepted by the Government and will, I believe, be passed when the budget will be finally approved to-morrow. The Finance Committee of 1914–1915 has not yet come into existence; and, if the Government so wish, it need not be called into existence until the 20th day of January 1915. So the expenditure which has been approved of the lump sums by the Finance Committee and the Government must be disposed of before the 20th January without the aid of the Finance Committee, if the Government should choose not to appoint a Finance Committee until the 20th January 1915. Therefore, I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, when he proposed this resolution, said that the sums which have been approved and passed by the Finance Committee of 1913–1914 and approved by the Government may be allowed to be scrutinized and examined by the Finance Committee of 1914–1915 before the Government pass their final orders on the appropriation of those sums under detailed heads. Instead of asking for the appointment of another committee he has asked the matter to be referred to the Finance Committee which, in the ordinary course of things, is likely to be appointed at a very early date, if the precedent of last year is to be followed, as the most appropriate body that could deal with that particular function. Therefore, if the Government do not choose to appoint a Finance Committee till the 20th January 1915, this proposition is of absolutely no use whether it is agreed to or not to-day; and I know perfectly well that it will be within the legal competence of the Government not to appoint the Finance Committee until the 20th January 1915, because the wording is 'on a day not later than the fifth day of January in every financial year the Gov-'ernor shall appoint a Finance Committee for the purpose of discussing the Draft 'Financial Statement and making proposals with reference thereto for the considera-'tion of the local Government.' There is nothing to prevent the Government from appointing the Finance Committee to-morrow and the Finance Committee may deal with these questions to-morrow if the Government be so pleased.

"In an indirect manner the question as to whether it is competent for the Finance Committee to go into the details before it approves of the lump allotments has been brought under discussion. I wish to make a few observations on that point. Most certainly, with regard to the recurring expenditure on old schemes the Finance Committee has no power; but the rules themselves are sufficiently elastic to make provision for the Finance Committee taking into consideration details of new schemes if it is asked to approve of grants under those heads. If Honourable Members will turn to rule 5 on page 153 of the Council Rules it says:

'There shall be appended to the Draft Financial Statement a memorandum 'indicating as fully as possible the manner in which the Local Government provi-'sionally proposes to allot the sum available for total expenditure on new schemes

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'referred to in clause (d) of sub-rule (2), and also indicating, if thought desirable, 'alternative methods of distributing this expenditure.'

"So if the Government wish to include new schemes for the future year, then it is obligatory on their part to indicate as fully as possible the details of these new schemes, and it is perfectly competent to the Finance Committee to insist on these details of the new schemes, as far as they are available, being placed before it before it approves of the Draft Financial Statement. With regard to the recurring expenditure on establishments, I quite appreciate that it is of an obligatory character which the Government cannot avoid; and on schemes already approved by the Council the Finance Committee has absolutely no control. If this Council should approve of a scheme of 50 lakhs and vote upon it and the Government should appropriate the money next year, it would not be open to the Finance Committee to say 'we won't approve of the budget allotment in a lump sum unless we know the details of the new schemes.' Whether the Committee of 1913–1914 should have done that before it approved of the lump allotments is a matter which need not be discussed now. Rightly or wrongly it has approved of the allotment and there is an end of the matter. The question, therefore, now before the Council really is whether the resolution which asks the Government to consult the Finance Committee for assistance in the final disposal of lump allotments ought to be accepted by the Government.

"I quite appreciate the position of the Government when they say that after all there are so many conflicting principles at work that it will be impossible for anybody, however skilled and expert he may be, to point to any particular principle which should guide the administrative heads in making these allotments to the various bodies under education or minor sanitary works or other heads. There are so many conflicting principles that it is absolutely impossible to point to one principle as the guiding factor; nor does the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar contend for the position that one or two principles, however correct they may be in theory, subject to certain limitations, can possibly go towards the practical distribution of these grants. All that he meant, and all that he contends for, is that there can be no possible objection to the Government seeking the assistance—I won't say seeking but allowing the assistance—of non-official members in this matter, because after all the final control is in the hands of the Government. Even the majority of the members of the Finance Committee are officials and even if the Finance Committee should pass a resolution, it is not binding upon the Government and the Government may allot the expenditure in any way they choose. The final arbiters are the Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar merely asks,—why not allow the Finance Committee to have its say? If there is wisdom in the suggestions of the Finance Committee, the Government will accept them; otherwise not. There can be absolutely no objection either on the ground of principle or expediency to such assistance being given or rendered or being asked for. I know perfectly well that there will be conflicting claims between various groups of districts. It may be that certain districts will ask for an allotment of expenditure on the ground of their backwardness. Although other districts are perfectly competent to avail themselves of every pie that the Government may give, still that money, it may be felt, ought not to be given to them but ought to be given to districts which are backward in order that they may be brought into line with the advanced districts. On the other hand, the more advanced districts will contend that, inasmuch as they are in a position to utilize the money that is available, the other backward districts must be allowed to wait. These are matters which will be pressed upon the attention of the Council and the various districts will have the satisfaction that they are fully heard by the Government. It is only when everybody has had his say that the Government can come to a particular resolution. As it is, it is absolutely impossible for persons who represent these various districts to know exactly how much has been allotted for these districts and how much is available and how much is going to be allotted.

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I dare say that the Government will adopt the right course. Whether they adopt the right course or not, there should be no objection to these district or group representatives pressing upon the attention of the Government the claims of their districts.

"The question has been dragged in that the Finance Committee is trying to usurp the functions which even in England the Parliament does not possess. I believe in the committee stage in the House of Commons various details are taken into consideration and there are means by which Members of Parliament can make themselves felt; and consequently the House of Commons, whether sitting in committee or as a whole body, cannot in any way be compared with this Council in regard to the powers which they possess in the matter of financial control. Nor does this resolution ask for it, because the legislature and the Secretary of State have denied to the Council the final control in financial matters. We do recognize that there is this limitation and we cannot hope to contend against this limitation until the law is set right. I think this jealousy between the Executive Government and Honourable Members is entirely out of place. I can understand different parties of equal power contending for supremacy if there is cause for one party to consider that the other party has trenched upon its powers. But where one party is supreme and can dictate its policy, the other is absolutely at its mercy; and I do not think that there can be, in the present instance, anything like non-official members on the Finance Committee seeking to encroach upon the sacred privileges of the Government. There can be no such thing for a long day to come; but I hope that that day will dawn. But still I do not think that the Government need be jealous of the non-official members in the natural course of things. I hope that the Government will accept this resolution which, after all, simply says that we will force upon the attention of the Government our advice whether they listen to it or no."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"All that I wanted to say, or most of it, has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma. So I will say only one word with reference to the rules, the statutory rules relating to the Finance Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has put forward these statutory rules as an objection to the consideration of the present resolution. But the present resolution does not restrict the manner in which the Government should seek the aid of the non-official public.

"I believe with reference to the existing rules much was made of the fact that the proceedings of the Finance Committee last only for seven days, that at that time some plans are not mature and that in the English practice there is not the corresponding arrangement. I do not wish to tread upon the question of the English practice because it has been so clearly pointed out by the previous speakers that there is nothing here to compare with the English practice. We have not got all those rights which the Members of the House of Commons in England possess.

"I wish only to state one or two points more. It is not as though the non-official members wish to dictate the entire policy and to say perforce that such and such sum should be handed over finally. The object of the Finance Committee is to take the non-official members into some degree of confidence, to consult their wishes and find out how exactly the money is to be appropriated in the budget. In furtherance of the same policy the mover has moved the present resolution. So far as his criticism as to the previous disbursements is concerned, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar no doubt mentioned many other points which should be taken into consideration, so that the criticism may not be taken as completely correct. There is above all one important fact, the extent of the grants which some bodies previously received. It has not been mentioned, but it is an important fact to be taken into consideration, as in the case pointed out, that of Chingleput. I am not disposed to base this request upon this criticism. I only request that the Finance Committee may be given extended

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powers, if possible, under the existing rules or that the rules be amended so as to give greater power to that committee or any other committee for considering the various ways in which money can be distributed to those who ask for aid or require aid.

"There is one point which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar mentioned in regard to this matter and which requires consideration. He said that if Honourable non-official Members have got any principles, which they think have not hitherto been considered by the Government, he was quite willing to consider how far they could be adopted. These principles are *a priori* principles and we are not come here to present set doctrines to the Government. It is a question of pressing particular facts and drawing the attention of the Government to one or two features which may be overlooked. It is to that aspect that this resolution is directed. I, therefore, believe that in pursuance of the policy which dictated the framing of these rules your Excellency may be pleased to grant the modest request made in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone :—"Your Excellency, the Honourable mover of this resolution has, I think, said that these grants, educational lump grants among others, have been distributed in a haphazard manner. I do not think that this expression of opinion should be allowed to pass unchallenged. I am quite sure that, as regards the grant for education, the subsidies, for instance, for building village schools, the manner of distribution has been far from haphazard. We have had to rely on the recommendation of the local bodies concerned and the local bodies concerned have of course availed themselves of the best advice of the inspecting officers. If the money available is not sufficient to satisfy all the demands, of course, we have to consider which of the demands are most pressing. We have also to consider in which cases money is more likely to be spent than in other cases. Practically we always have to take into account, as has been indicated to the Council, the demands on the part of the local authorities—whether these demands are effective in the sense that the objects for which money is required to be given are good objects and whether the money could be spent within the time available. I cannot think that the Finance Committee or any other body would be able to draw up any principle on which this allotment should be made. I am quite unable to imagine myself any principle on which the allotment of money for school buildings should be made. The case for each board has to be decided on its merits. Of course one may say in the event of the available money not being sufficient to meet all needs, one does try to meet the needs somewhat in proportion. If the money is only half the amount that is necessary to satisfy the needs, one would try, roughly speaking, to meet the need of each board up to half the demand."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"I think that the discussion that has taken place today is a very good illustration of the old proverb that appetite comes from eating. We know that, until the reforms of 1910, this Council had no opportunity of discussing the financial proposals of the executive Government. But with these reforms the Finance Committee was set up and opportunities were given to move resolutions regarding every head of expenditure which appeared in the budget. Honourable Members, however, are not content. As soon as they grasped the power that was given to them by the rules and regulations, they at once began to fight for more. My Honourable friend from Ellore has always been a most determined—I won't say assailant—but an upholder of the principle that the Finance Committee should discuss not finance but policy ; and he wishes, as also do Honourable Members who followed him, to see the Finance Committee become not merely a cabinet but, as far as I can make out, a super-cabinet which is to control the executive actions of the Government. That, my Lord, was never the intention of the Secretary of State and the Government of India when they framed the rules under which the Finance Committee exists. These rules are quite clear, and their restrictions are equally clear. The Finance Committee has certain powers of discussion regarding the estimates for the ensuing year which are put before it. Honourable Members complain of want of details. I dare say that they are not aware that Madras is the only province in the whole of India where the Finance Committee sees the budget. In no other province does the Finance Committee see the budget. It gets only the Financial Statement, that is, the large aggregates of expenditure and receipts which appear in the Financial

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Statement. We, here, have given it the budget with all its mass of detail. This is again an illustration of how appetite grows from eating. Not only do we give details in the budget but we do even more. One would think from the discussion that has taken place that none of these grants are laid before the Finance Committee. If Honourable Members will turn to pages 13 to 15 of the Financial Statement they will see that I have given the recommendations of the Finance Committee in those pages Every one of these grants to which the Honourable Member's resolution relates appears in that statement These grants were placed before that Committee and voted upon—grants for the construction of medical buildings, minor sanitary works, roads, bridges, elementary school buildings—all these were placed before the Finance Committee and it recommended the executive Government to insert these grants in the budget.

"The practice in the House of Commons has been referred to. Some Honourable Members hinted vaguely that they would be very glad to have the powers of the House of Commons which, they think, are much greater than what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has stated. I believe, Sir, I am quite right in saying that the House of Commons exercises no detailed control over the expenditure of the Government It discusses only large heads, and if not satisfied with the policy it can move a nominal reduction in the vote. That is all. It does not attempt to go into detail in the way which the Honourable Members here desire.

"One of the grants made—I mention it only as an instance—is a grant for the purchase of books for the law courts. If we are to go on as we are now going on, we shall next year be asked to place a detailed list of books before the Finance Committee to see whether one particular author might not be preferred to another.

"What is at the back of the resolution is not only the desire to seize more power for the Finance Committee than the regulations give it, but also the desire to take some part in grasping money for particular institutions or local bodies or districts to which Honourable Members belong. I can appreciate that sentiment, and I think it is very natural. But we have to consider the claims of other districts and other local bodies who are not represented on the Finance Committee. I have already spoken on this subject, and I think I have one or two Honourable Members with me in holding that the Finance Committee is not at all a good body for the distribution of grants.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to principles and was, I think, very anxious that we should lay down definite principles to guide us in the distribution of these grants. Well, my Lord, we had for a long time one definite principle regarding grants for water-works and drainage works. It was this; we gave any municipality that wished to construct water-works or drainage works a free grant of half the cost and a loan for the other half. My Lord, if we had adhered to that principle in the case of Ellore, from which my Honourable friend comes, where would the Ellore water-works have been? There are other cases in which the Honourable Member with his persuasive influence has obtained additional grants for the town of Ellore. It will be the same with the other members of the Finance Committee if they deal with these grants But we have to see that the interests of other districts do not suffer. I am confident that the executive Government are much the most impartial body to be entrusted with the distribution of grants. They have not been shown in the past to have been guilty of any want of impartiality, and nothing that has been said today justifies any departure from the present practice. There has been no definite complaint brought forward, although we have had a few isolated and uncorrelated statistics mentioned by the Honourable Member who moved the resolution. If we were to distribute grants on the principle that he seems to suggest, then it is not a committee that is wanted but a body of accountants who would take into consideration the statistics as to population or the state of education, etc., and, by multiplying these factors together, give a co-efficient which we could apply in each case. We could get to that sum by means of a body of accountants, or even by a calculating machine. What we want is something better than that. We contend that we have got it in the executive Government and we shall not have it in the Finance Committee or any other committee.

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"There is one word more and I shall have done. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar referred to the fact that we now elect the Finance Committee at an earlier stage in the year than formerly and he wanted to know what the object of that was. It was to give us an opportunity to ask the Honourable Members of the Finance Committee to favour the executive Government with any suggestions they might have for new expenditure which they wished to see incorporated in the Financial Statement which would be prepared at the end of the year and laid before them in the following January. I am sorry to say that that invitation has met with very little response."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M NAYAR :—"There was no invitation last year."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I had one."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I sent a reply."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART :—"Whether invitation met with response or not is irrelevant. That was the object with which the date of the appointment of the Finance Committee was changed."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"I am afraid that the discussion of the scope of the powers of the Finance Committee that has taken place in this Council has been a digression from the limited scope of the resolution moved by my Honourable friend Mr Rama Ayyangar. I understand that it is feared that underneath this resolution it is sought to ask for larger powers and that fear prompted the members of Government to seize this opportunity to discuss the general scope of the powers of the Finance Committee I should have been glad of a specific occasion when larger powers are asked for the Finance Committee when this question might be considered in great detail. It has been pointed out that, though in Madras we have been receiving specially favoured treatment, though in this alone of all the provinces the members of the Finance Committee have been furnished with the Budget statement and not merely the Draft Financial Statement, the members are not satisfied and are asking for more. I venture to suggest that if they are asking for more, they are doing so because of the hopes realized and the promise held out in the despatch regarding the reforms and the resolution of the Government of India to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred. He pointed out that the object of the new reforms was to give Honourable Members an active and real part in framing the financial proposals of this Government. I believe words to the same effect are found in the despatch of Lord Morley on the reforms. It has been asked whether the limited powers, that have now been given to the Finance Committee—whether the restrictions that have now been placed in the way of obtaining information about schemes under consideration are powers that will make these bodies real and useful, or powers that will enable them to give practical and useful advice to Government. I agree with the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar in thinking that if the interpretation that is sought to be placed on the rules is the correct interpretation no useful purpose is served by the Finance Committee. I would suggest that even under the rules, as they are at present framed, a careful consideration of rule 5, sub-rule (2) and rule 6, sub-rule (2), will show that far greater powers and far more information can be given to the Members of the Finance Committee than at present.

"A comparison has been drawn with the procedure in Parliament. It has been stated that Honourable Members' appetite has been growing keener and keener. It is perfectly natural. Their appetite has been growing, because they have been given something and they ask for more. I think it is not proper that we should take the analogy of Parliamentary institutions when we have not got all the privileges and the powers that have been conferred upon them. It is not satisfactory that we should consider only one particular aspect of the procedure that applies there and apply it here in considering the powers of the Finance Committee. We have to take all the powers given to the members there and then view them in a general manner. I venture to suggest that even if it is found that according to the rules the information that is tried to be obtained from the Government cannot be given, the Government can even

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modify the rule and give the information to us and satisfy us. It is not with the object of obstructing the machinery of the Government that the members of the Finance Committee want this power. It is not with the object of throwing in obstacles in the way of proposals of the Government being considered. It is with the honest object of co-operating with the members of the Government and assisting and helping them in all the ways possible. If that is the intention of the Honourable Members that prompts them to ask for information, I fail to understand what objection there could possibly be to this demand being complied with.

"I felt somewhat disappointed at the aspersions of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart about the members of the Finance Committee. It is unfortunate that it was suggested that possibly some members might favour particular institutions and particular districts that they might represent. I can say on behalf of the non-official members that we have the fullest confidence in the members of the Finance Committee whoever they are. We are not at all actuated by the slightest suspicion that a member who sits there as representing us will particularly favour any institution or district in which he is interested. We feel that if he votes for large sums for any particular district he is satisfied of the necessity of the needs and requirements of that district before he makes up his mind to do so. It is for that reason I must enter my emphatic protest against that aspersion about the members of the Finance Committee.

"Now coming to the question before the Council, the only point that has been raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is about the principles of distribution regarding these grants which have been made during the last few years in a liberal manner. He has asked, what is the principle that underlies the distribution? Is it according to the population, is it according to the area or the needs and requirements of the district, or is it according to the demand by the local boards, or is it according to any other known principle? This is the question that he asked and he referred to various figures and tried to show that no definite principle could be evolved and it was difficult to find out what the principle has been. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that we cannot lay down any hard and fast rules and that we should take into consideration various matters before a principle can be evolved. Is it impossible to evolve any principle? Can it be said that non-official members do not deserve to be taken into confidence in the matter of the details of distribution and can it be said that these gentlemen will throw any obstacles in the way of the Government?

"So far as I have been able to understand, no argument has been advanced against the proposition. The only point suggested is that the Finance Committe cannot do it. My Honourable friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar said at the beginning that it might be the Finance Committee or any other committee. He suggested the Finance Committee because he thought that was the best committee. When there is an official majority even in the Finance Committee I cannot see why there should be any opposition to this proposition. The Finance Committee consists of 12 members and it has an official president. So long as there is the casting vote of the official president, there is no chance of a resolution being carried unless it is a proper one and accepted by the official members of the Committee. I cannot see any reason for the opposition to this proposition which is a very reasonable and proper one and deals with an important question."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I want to say a word. I have been a member of the Finance Committee for four years. A change was introduced last year, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, of appointing the Committee earlier than before. All that I can remember is that one day I received a letter asking if I could formulate any scheme for the expenditure of money. In the absence of the papers which the Government possessed, how can any member of the Finance Committee possibly make suggestions for the information of the Government? Of course, my Lord, we are made to feel that we are not in the Finance Committee by right, but only by sufferance. I know there are six non-official

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(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Richmond; the President.)

members and six official members on the Committee and the Chairman has got a casting vote. Sometimes he snatches one or two other votes from our ranks. He is all powerful, the Finance Member. We always associate with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart liberal sentiments and ideas. But we are made to feel sometimes that even in finance he has a mailed fist with a velvet glove. The suggestions that we make receive considerable attention at the hands of the Finance Member, if they are agreeable. What we urge is that we may be allowed to offer suggestions before the Government determine upon a policy. Moreover the rules state that these proceedings of the Finance Committee are private and informal and they are to be treated as confidential. I do not think it can be charged against any one of us that we have committed a breach of the confidence. Once or twice we had a grievance that the power of the Finance Committee has been used rather against the interests of the public, I may refer to an instance, but I do not think I would be in order—the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart always rises to a point of order—I may refer to the resolution that was rejected, a resolution moved by some of us on the land-cess in the Finance Committee. At any rate we can offer, I believe, some suggestions to the Council though they may not be quite perfect and I have no doubt that it would be of some advantage to the officials who are entrusted with the administration of funds to know what we, from our point of view, may be able to suggest. It may be of some benefit to the general administration. With these few remarks I suggest to the Government the advisability of giving us a little more confidence and treating us with a little less jealousy. As the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimbeswara Sarma put it, let us feel that we are something in the councils of the Government. We want to feel that we are something; we ought not to be ignored and ought not to be treated as a body who are living by sufferance."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"I would vote against the resolution. My non-official friends may consider me somewhat reactionary. I sympathize with them in their natural desire for the expansion of the powers of this Council. Nevertheless we are governed by the Statute law on the subject, and as it stands at present, as contained in section 5 of the Act of 1909, it simply authorizes your Excellency's Government to make rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement. There is nothing in the Act which would justify your Excellency's Government in enacting future rules by which such power might be given to the Finance Committee or in construing the existing rules as giving any such power. The Finance Committee is itself a creature of the rules made under section 5 of the Act, and it is merely to facilitate the annual discussion of the budget that the Finance Committee is allowed certain rights and privileges under the rules to know beforehand what the exact proposals of the Government are, by the exercise of which it may assist the Government in finally shaping the budget. That is a totally different thing from what is now asked for in the present resolution. If this resolution is accepted by your Excellency's Government and what is asked for is allowed, under the present rules or any rules to be framed hereafter, your Excellency will not be justified in spending any money under irrigation medical works, sanitation, or under any other head before the Finance Committee approves of the allotments. That is practically asking the Government to abrogate some of their powers—a thing which the legislature never intended. I am not concerned at present with the expediency or otherwise of granting the privilege asked for by the mover of the resolution, but I think that, as the law now stands, the resolution is absolutely illegal."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar rose to address the Council with a view to move his amendment.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must explain that I have interpreted the rules rather too liberally. If I had interpreted them more strictly, I should not have allowed the Honourable Member to speak on the whole resolution, but if he wishes to speak briefly I have no objection."

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(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I do not wish to detain the Council very long. I will move my amendment straightway. It is that the words 'or other Committee' be added after the words 'Finance Committee.' The reason why I move this amendment I shall briefly explain. It has been thought by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar as well as the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond that the existing rules put an end to the Finance Committee, and, if the resolution which stands on paper is accepted, there will be nobody at all to consider the distribution of these grants. In order to avoid that technical difficulty as it appears to me, I am suggesting that any other committee that the Government may think fit to appoint may do this work. The amendment will also obviate the other difficulty mentioned by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, who said that one or two non-official members of the Council agreed with him. One or two non-official members seem to have told him that in the Finance Committee the interests of the various local boards would not be adequately safeguarded. In that case, if there were another committee, it is quite possible for your Excellency's Government to see that a representation of all interests is adequately provided. I do not wish to say anything more especially as your Excellency has reminded me that time has been taken up already. I place this amendment before the Council for the reasons I have stated."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"In seconding this amendment I have only to say—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"The Honourable gentleman has already spoken. I cannot give him the same liberty as I have given to the Honourable mover of the amendment, as it would be entirely out of order under the rules."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I must state the grounds on which I second the amendment. There will be no Finance Committee in existence till the 20th day of January 1915, and therefore these questions cannot possibly be sent to the Finance Committee until such a body comes into existence; and the powers of the Finance Committee cannot be logically brought into discussion on this resolution because there is no such committee in existence. If it is to be referred to any committee, it must be the Finance Committee that is to be called into existence or some other committee."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I say a word?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I must oppose this amendment. I am afraid that the Finance Committee of this Council does not command the confidence of the Government. If that be so, no other committee appointed by the Government can command the confidence of the public or of the Government. That is a position which my Honourable friend who has proposed this amendment may very well see. Apart from it there is the objection which has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that, if under the rules the Finance Committee of the year is the committee which is to deal with the allotments of the funds, any other committee appointed for that purpose cannot do this work. Apparently what my Honourable friend meant to say was that if the Finance Committee of the year could not do this work the same committee appointed next year might take up that work. If the Finance Committee of this year is *functus officio*, it having sent in its recommendations, it seems to me another committee appointed before or after—it must certainly be after—cannot do this work successfully. The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond has touched upon the legal aspect of the powers of the Finance Committee but I cannot endorse the law which he has enunciated. As regards the powers of the Finance Committee rule 26 clearly says 'every Resolution, if carried, shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor in Council.' It is therefore impossible to suggest that if the Finance Committee does not make any recommendations the Government have no power to incur the expenditure."

Distribution of grants for education and other purposes.

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I should like just to say a word with reference to the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. The amendment which he has proposed is still more inadmissible than the original proposition. There is at present no such committee as he contemplates other than the Finance Committee, and this resolution is for the appointment of a committee and recommends that certain grants be not expended until the distribution is considered and passed. The effect of this amendment is to defer the distribution, until a committee that is to come into existence hereafter is going to decide this question. I think a proposal like that is altogether inadmissible. I may also say it would be altogether unconstitutional to refer to another committee not recognized by the statutory rules the function of distributing these grants or settling the principles upon which these grants might be distributed. We must act within the rules. These rules do not recognize any body other than the Finance Committee.

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has stated that the effect of the proposition will be to make some of us accountants and nothing more. I would submit that the division I made in this resolution has not been borne in mind. I wanted that a portion of the amount should be distributed evenly and that another portion should be reserved by the Government for grants to be paid in addition to the ordinary ones according as the circumstances of each district may require. It was also observed that it indicated that some members were expecting to get more for the constituencies they represented. I think that the whole of my argument and the whole point of my resolution was against any such idea. I wanted that as far as possible the distribution should be according to the needs of the localities and not, as suggested, that it should be at the disposal of only a few. That was the main point I wanted to urge. It was there that I wanted to contend that the duty of the Government was more or less a trust duty in distributing the Provincial funds. So long as they could not make out a case that a certain percentage of this kind is absolutely necessary for their disposing of money as they please, they ought to allow the whole thing to go away as recurring grants to be distributed evenly in the whole area consisting of 41 millions of people. To take a single pie out of that category the Government must make out a case and show that that particular money is allotted to a particular locality because the circumstances of that particular locality required it. That is the position of the executive Government which, as I take it, has a trust duty laid upon them. That is what I have been contending for from the beginning. I do not think it can be said by any one that we who are in charge of the unallotted expenditure from Provincial funds which is sought to be distributed to the several areas—that we shall for the sake of mere indolence on the part of one set of officials or eagerness on the part of another set of officials make a distribution which will really create a large difference. If that position is taken, I do not think that the Finance Member would have made the remark that he has made. I regret that it should have been so made.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone was telling us that he took exception to my statement that the distribution has been haphazard. It is easy to talk like that but I have given figures. I have given facts, I have given particular districts, I have given the actual number of institutions there and also the percentage of boys going to school to the school-going population. I request the Hon'ble Mr. Stone to take down all these points and analyse and find out if he can bring the grants made under any principle.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar was telling us that Bellary was given a smaller grant, because it might not have been a district which deserved more, there were not pupils. It was to meet all such contentions that might be advanced I referred to some districts where the percentage of boys going to school to the school-going population was 82. I took other districts where the percentage was lowest. I took also other places where the number of schools was sufficiently large and also other places where the number was sufficiently small and selected districts like that. It was not a random selection as suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold

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Stuart. I take my stand on the figures I have given. I am sure that in regard to these districts when the grants given are analysed, they could leave only one impression, that the distribution has been made haphazard, has been made simply because some district authorities have been more vigilant than others. It has been suggested that the assistant inspectors advise the district boards and the district boards send only the recommendations approved by the assistant inspectors and no other and, if other local bodies had not recommended as they ought to, it is not the mistake of the local boards themselves or of the executive Government, but the Hon'ble Mr. Stone should call upon his assistant inspectors to be vigilant and take steps to see that as far as possible they advise the boards properly. In most cases it is the rule obtaining in some district boards that they only rely upon the Educational department. The scheme of school-opening of Sir Alfred Bourne was a scheme prepared only on the advice—I won't say only but mainly on the advice—of assistant inspectors. But if that scheme should be regarded as having led to irregular distribution it is not the non-official members or even the 41 millions that ought to be blamed but it is the establishment working under the Executive Government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has said—again that was one point from which I could see that he did not grasp my argument at all—that I enunciated the principle that the grants should come first and that the applications should come afterwards. I do not know where he got that idea from. I did not make that statement at all. But I did make this stat ement, that the district boards and the local authorities ought to be given an idea of the extent to which they could make applications and if the Government were able to give them that information the authorities would be able to take steps to place before the Government as many schemes as would absorb that amount. If the amount is mentioned and applications invited they will do something. But if it is a vague general suggestion, that would not do. It is stated that no complaint was received from the district authorities. Whatever that may be, the amount up to which sanction might be made must be communicated to them and, if they do not apply for it, then it will be time to utilize it in other ways. For all this, I want a percentage to be reserved which should be given to these bodies without caring for the needs of particular localities.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar asked me to suggest my views on this question. My views in a way I have placed before the Government in my opening speech. I said that we must divide the whole thing into two branches, one distributable to all localities in regard to the three main heads, the area, population and also the state of the locality deserving help. It may be that for education, sanitation or other things a particular district board may require more. For such purposes there will be an extra percentage reserved for the Executive Government but the rest of the money should be given on definite principles. This will be acceptable to all and will be for the benefit of all.

"As regards the right of the Finance Committee as to unallotted expenditure, referred to in rule 6 on page 154, it seems to me to be curtailed by the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to the extent referred to in rule 5. That suggestion again, I submit, cannot be correct. If the unallotted expenditure is to be distributed, the Government should give the details of the scheme which they recommend to the Finance Committee. Then again the words "to what purposes the sums thus allotted should be applied" should be given their meaning. The unallotted expenditure with the recommendations of the Government has to be decided by the Finance Committee, to see to what purposes the sums allotted should be applied. It must mean that the Finance Committee should be given an opportunity of going into detail. The first portion "among the specific major heads" does not mean that it is only to the major heads that the total allotment should be made. The Finance Member in his own Financial Statement says that in the case of other matters he makes specific grants for such purposes as for instance, for roads in the Agency tracts one lakh, buildings, another lakh, the forest department, another lakh, but in the case of these lump grants he only says, for

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(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; the President.)

minor sanitary works, 25 lakhs. When making such grants, it was usual, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, to give details also which were probably considered and approved by the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee is quite willing to co-operate with the Executive Government when it is suggested that it would be of advantage to wait for those details at a particular stage. That does not mean that our Finance Committee should not examine these figures. If that is the Committee's business, it would not be wrong in considering the principles of distribution so as to offer help with a view to remedy uneven distributions."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR :—"I just wish to claim the attention of the Council for a few minutes in reply to the observations that fell from some Honourable Members. It has not been explained whether the Finance Committee referred to in the resolution is the Finance Committee that is to be appointed this year, because the other Finance Committee has ceased to exist. I remind the Council that the question which they ought to consider is whether it is competent to the Finance Committee to be appointed this year to consider not the Draft Financial Statement which means the Financial Statement for the next year, that is 1915–16, but the principles and the details of the distribution of the expenditure this year. I have pointed out that under the rules it is incompetent to the Finance Committee to be appointed this year to do that. The Draft Financial Statement refers to the succeeding year and not to the proposals of this year. I believe that difficulty has been recognized by some of my Honourable friends here and that is the reason why the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar put forward an amendment asking that the matter should be referred to some other committee. It is obvious that it cannot possibly be competent to any Finance Committee to be appointed this year to examine this question which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar wishes should be examined.

"Then, Sir, it was said that the Finance Committee would serve no useful purpose if it is to have a week's existence from the 20th to the 27th January and it was asked, what was the object of appointing a Finance Committee, what was the use of our inviting the members of the Finance Committee to make suggestions with regard to the proposals of the next year? It is open to the Committee to make any suggestions; it is open to it to make any criticism it likes on the proposals; and it is open to it to suggest any principles which it wishes to see adopted. I submit these various methods are open to it in passing the financial proposals.

"One suggestion made is that the rule should be amended, but I have only to remind the Council that these rules have been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council and it is not therefore competent to us to alter the rules without the sanction of that authority."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I should like just to say a word on this resolution before I put it to the Council. I have every sympathy with the desire of Honourable Members here to extend the usefulness of the Council; but I do not think that in the debate that has just taken place some of the Honourable Members have realized how very great and complicated and constant the work of administration is. I admire greatly the industry of the Honourable mover of this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar, in getting up the figures which he laid before us. I do not think that even the figures which he has produced justify the inference which he draws from them and has repeated, that the grants made by the Government are distributed in a haphazard way. I do not think that remark would ever come from anybody who realizes the vast machinery of the Government which is at work from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, engaged more in the distribution of money grants than in any other subject of inquiry. I doubt whether in his estimate the Hon'ble Mr Rama Ayyangar has taken into consideration all the factors which have to be taken into consideration when allotting grants, such as those about which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone replied.

Distribution of grants for education and other purposes; Entrance fees for admission into secondary schools.

(The President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

circumstances than in any attempt (in regard to which our hands are after all tied even if we approve of it) to develop the powers of the Finance Committee in the respects suggested. I will now put the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I ask your Excellency's permission to make an explanation?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I read that portion of the resolution which your Excellency has just now read. That is my recollection and my friends support it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If that is so, I accept it."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"After your Excellency's speech I thought we could utilize the opportunity we have and that I need not press the resolution to a division. So I stood up, but your Excellency put the resolution to the Council in the meantime."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I would willingly have allowed withdrawal if I had known that you did not want to press it, but I cannot do so now as I have already declared the resolution lost."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Rama Ayyangar asked for a poll but did not press it.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 2-45 P.M.

ENTRANCE FEES FOR ADMISSION INTO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name:—

'XII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to cancel the last paragraph of rule 99, Chapter VIII, of the Madras Educational Rules, which runs in these terms:—

"In the case of the admission into Form I, II, III or IV of a pupil who does not produce a certificate of attendance at a recognized secondary school, an entrance fee equal in amount to the year's fee of the form or class next below that into which he is admitted shall be levied in addition to the ordinary fees. Provided that, if the headmaster is satisfied that previous to admission a recognized secondary school was inaccessible to the pupil, this entrance fee may be reduced or remitted."'

"Your Excellency, for some years past, since 1906 I think, the Educational department has made an attempt to draw a sharp line of demarcation between elementary education and secondary education. It was conceived that these were two distinct things, that the course of study and organization of schools should be so arranged that it would be impossible for a student who had studied in an elementary school to pass on to a secondary school when he had finished a certain course of education. It was conceived that a young lad who was intended finally for a high school career should from the very beginning be marked out for instruction in a secondary school. Elementary schools, in other words, were not to be considered thereafter as preparatory to secondary education. Elementary instruction was conceived to be a distinct thing in itself and parents were asked to choose, when children were about eight or nine, whether they should keep them in elementary schools in their own villages or send them to adjacent towns to become pupils of an incomplete or complete secondary school as the case may be. In view of this the department set about a re-classification of schools, in consequence of which a large number of what were known as incomplete secondary schools were reduced to the status of elementary schools. The consequence is that at the present moment the class of schools which are called incomplete secondary schools, which numbered 520, in 1906 has come

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down to 339. All the other schools have passed into the ranks of higher elementary schools. The attempt was enforced further by restrictions placed on the transfer of young students from elementary to secondary schools. It was ruled that no student who had been in an elementary school should be admitted into a class higher than the fourth class of a secondary school, and furthermore, in order to be so admitted, he had to produce a leaving certificate of elementary grade marked by the inspector 'good.' This produced a great outcry all over from the parents who could not send their children very early to secondary schools. The Director modified his idea afterwards, and the rule then ran that it was open to the headmaster of a secondary school to put a boy from an elementary school into any class for which he was found fit, subject only to revision by the inspector. Some time afterwards the department discovered that this concession was very largely used by headmasters and that the number of admissions from elementary to secondary schools increased. In other words, elementary schools served their natural function as a preparatory rung in the ladder of education and the department did not like it. So, they introduced another restriction, and that was to this effect, namely, when a boy came to a secondary school to join the first, second or third form, his parents were penalized or, to use the euphemistic language of the rules, they had to pay an entrance fee of ten rupees for the first form and Rs. 72 for admission to higher forms. There are, as I was informed by the Government some time ago, nearly 3,000 pupils admitted into the secondary schools in those forms every year. Of these 3,000 pupils, 1,700 come—I speak roughly—from elementary schools and 1,300 come from private study. I know that the proviso allows the headmaster to reduce or remit fees in certain cases. It is not all these 3,000 that pay. A good many escape for one reason or another. The department enforces the rule strictly. I am aware of many cases in which the headmasters of secondary schools have been told that they should exercise very great discretion in availing themselves of this concession. In my hands there is a copy of a circular letter issued by the Director of Public Instruction last year to all schools in the second circle in which it was distinctly laid down that managers of schools must work this restrictive rule strictly. I am aware also of another instance of an assistant inspector of schools requiring in a municipal town that the headmaster of an elementary school before he admitted a boy into his school should take from the parent a written declaration that he would not thereafter seek the admission of his lad into a secondary school.

"Now, the whole question is, is it equitable that this kind of restriction should be placed upon the passage of elementary scholars into the secondary stage? If the department favoured the policy of opening new secondary schools and allowed schools to spring up in remote areas, I can understand this restriction to some extent; but the departmental conditions as to recognition and other matters are not favourable to the growth of secondary schools. Such schools as we now have as incomplete secondary schools are quite crowded and it is very difficult for parents in remote villages to send their little boys away to any such incomplete secondary school. In reply to an interpellation made in November last the Government informed us that out of 339 secondary schools only 82 had hostel accommodation and 10,500 pupils in these schools were without proper hostel accommodation. Therefore, you see the great hardship that will be caused if boys were driven into these over-crowded schools away from the guardianship of parents in places where there is not sufficient hostel accommodation.

"Besides, there is another evil. We all desire that elementary schools should be favoured as far as possible by the people in the locality. If you tell an influential man in a village that his sons will from a very early age be required to be sent to an incomplete secondary school in a neighbouring town, he will cease to take interest in the elementary school in his own place. That is by no means favourable to the growth of rural schools. My resolution is, your Excellency, by no means financial or one widely affecting the Provincial finance. It is a small measure that may affect the fee-income of certain secondary schools. I am aware that in most secondary schools this penal fee is very sparingly levied, so that only a very few schools will suffer by the foregoing of this penal fee.

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"Besides, I have got a small difficulty. I do not understand why the department should be so anxious to prevent what is known as private study. Some of us are distinctly of opinion that our elementary course of instruction is far too prolonged, that the course of instruction provided in five years in the elementary course may very well be taken by a large percentage of boys in two or three years, and that if a parent is willing to let his son grow up until he is ten at home and give him two or three years' schooling at home and then send him to the first form in a secondary school, I can by no means say that the boy will be worse equipped than other students or that the parent should be penalized for doing so by being made to pay a year's entrance fee. Whether a secondary school was available to him or not does not matter at all So long as he had his boy educated at home according to his own lights, I think it should be open to him to seek admission of his boy to a secondary school. There is absolutely no reason why children should be compelled to go through the whole elementary course. As soon as we reach the matriculation, there is the age limit of fifteen below which it is not open to any one to matriculate, and that provides a sufficient safeguard against education being forced prematurely on children. I think it is far better that a boy loses a year or two in a high school than that he should dawdle through the elementary course for five long years.

"After all, the question is, is there such a sharp difference between elementary education received in an elementary school and that in the lower classes of a secondary school to which it corresponds? I maintain there is no such difference. The cry all over the Presidency is that there is no such difference whatever either in the curriculum or in the methods of instruction It is all in the rules of the department. One class is favoured and another class is disfavoured. Therefore, so long as we make it a rule that a boy is not to be admitted to the first, second, or third form unless he is found quite fit on examination, and so long as we further say that the inspector can revise this admission arrangement, I do not see that there is any necessity at all for this penal provision. I, therefore, ask your Excellency's Government to cancel this particular rule."

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB:—"The present rules of the Educational department draw a sharp distinction between elementary schools and secondary schools and a transfer from the former to the latter is penalized. To keep up this distinction parents are expected to decide, before they send their boys to school, whether they are to receive elementary or secondary education and accordingly send them to an elementary or a secondary school. In practice, parents feel it difficult to adhere to this distinction; for they are unwilling to send their young boys to long distances, and so they send them to an elementary school in the vicinity in preference to a secondary school at some distance Muhammadan parents have also to contend against a difficulty of another kind. The language difficulty may compel parents to send their boys to an elementary school specially intended for Muhammadan boys in preference to a mixed secondary school in the neighbourhood Yet these people are obliged to pay penal fees whenever they seek admission into the lowest form of a secondary school. This penal fee works a great hardship to Mussalman students. Instances are not few in which pupils from sheer inability to pay the penal fee have been obliged to discontinue studies."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable mover has explained to some extent the reasons for the enactment of this rule. It was no doubt intended to secure that sharp distinction of elementary from secondary education which the rules of 1906 had introduced, and I do not see how without this rule that distinction could be maintained. The Honourable Member has given various reasons for its abrogation which for the most part cluster round the word 'hardship.' It is a hardship to parents to pay these fees, which he described as penal. It is hardship to a parent, he says, to oblige him to send his boy to the fourth standard of a secondary school, it may be, away from his village. But I think the Honourable mover has omitted to give due weight to the last sentence of the rule 79 which says 'Provided that if the headmaster is satisfied that previous to admission a recognized 'secondary school was inaccessible to the pupil, this entrance fee may be reduced or

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(Mr. Stone; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh.)

'remitted.' That covers the case. 'It was not intended that boys who were brought up in a village where there is no secondary school should be penalized—I use the Honourable Member's word although I do not altogether like it—in this way. The Honourable seconder has, I think, similarly omitted to give due weight to this last sentence. Assuming that this last sentence is given due weight by managers of schools in whose hands the admission lies, I cannot think that there is real hardship. All we ask in fact is that parents should decide by the fourth standard whether they want their boys to pursue secondary education or not.

"Another point which the Honourable mover raised is private study. I must say that this rule, taken in its literal form, does seem to prevent boys' education pursuing the course that he indicated. I am not quite sure that it was intended for that. I am sure, if such cases came to our notice, we should be quite willing to say that a boy should be admitted to the form for which he is fit. I do not think that such cases are common."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"There are 1,500 cases."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"They have not come under my notice. So much for this particular matter of the hardship inflicted by this rule.

"We now come to the more general question, the question of a sharp distinction between elementary and secondary schools. The Honourable Members have very truly pointed out that this rule exists for the purpose of maintaining this distinction. Before Sir Alfred Bourne went home, he had been considering this very question of distinction between elementary and secondary education, and he even said to me that he always regarded this as something of an experiment, an experiment which has now been watched for some years; and he told me that he had been investigating and considering whether any modification could properly be made in the rules which would involve some extent of departure from this principle of sharp distinction between elementary and secondary education. I may almost say he left it to me as a legacy to carry on that consideration, and it is my intention to do so. What that further consideration and investigation may lead to, I do not pretend to say. I hope no Honourable Member will think that I am promising that this distinction is going to be abandoned; but this much I can say: it is very clear that, if that determination were come to, this particular rule will have to go out; but if on the other hand we decide it is necessary to maintain this distinction, it is perfectly clear that this particular rule will have to stand. Therefore it will be premature, to say the least of it, for the Government to consent to the abolition of this rule and so I am instructed to oppose this motion."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, I feel inclined to give a somewhat hesitating vote in favour of the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. I use the word "hesitating," because it seems to me that the arguments are so equally balanced on this matter. There is no doubt that there is an appearance of hardship in this rule; but I think it is more an appearance of hardship than an actually real one. As a matter of fact, there are not very many such payments, I believe, made in any particular school so far as I am aware. I know that in some districts, at all events in one particular district of which I have particular knowledge, it has not been in force. My Lord, what I wish to say is this: while I think the rule is not causing any serious harm, it is an irritant, and it is not accomplishing a very large amount of good, and it seems to me that legislation that is irritating without accomplishing corresponding good is bad legislation and should, if possible, be removed (hear, hear).

"I do not, however, think that this is the right place or the right time to make a change so important. What I should like to suggest, if I am in order in doing so, is that this matter and also the subsequent proposals of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri referred to in resolution No XVI should be referred to some committee of experts called by the Director of Public Instruction. That seems to me to be the right method to deal with all these perplexing questions connected with the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Madras Educational Rules. It cannot be expected that a body like this Council should be able to give the time necessary for

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such full consideration as would be necessary in those cases. If the Director would undertake to refer all these matters to such a conference composed of officials and non-officials, I would urge upon the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to withdraw these resolutions. Such a conference is in accordance with the desires of the Government of India—a conference composed of representatives of both Government education and aided education. It seems to me that these are matters that should be referred to such a committee and that no great changes should be introduced either into the Grant-in-Aid Code or into the Educational Rules until after such discussion. I think that the representatives of aided education have a right to such a conference, seeing that they bear so large a portion of expenditure on education. Education stands on a different footing altogether from other departments, because in education private bodies contribute a very large amount of money that is necessary to carry on the work. Therefore, if the Director will be prepared—I do not say just at once, but when a number of such questions come together demanding solution—if the Director will be prepared to call for such a conference as that which I suggest, I consider that this and the other motions of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri might very properly be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, so far I merely mentioned consideration and investigation. In order to arrive at any decision, I must obviously consult the officers of the department, so that I think the first stage in this connection will be to consult and take advice from these officers. If I find that I have anything in the nature of a proposal formulated which could be usefully discussed by a conference, I should pursue the practice which is established in such cases of summoning a conference of non-official and official members to discuss any changes in the Grant-in-Aid Code or the Madras Educational Rules which may be necessitated by the conclusion come to. I may remark that this matter of separation of elementary and secondary education cannot stand by itself. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said that this had nothing financial about it, but any changes that might be made affecting elementary and secondary education would touch upon the question of school-fees. I do think that the other resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri,—Resolution No. XVI—to which the Hon'ble Mr Pittendrigh alluded, might very well be treated as relating to this one."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"As the manager of a high school I have got some experience in this direction. If in the last proviso the word 'may' be altered to 'shall,' I think there will be no difficulty at all. In a school, the financial question is more or less considered by the manager. I have got my experience that a headmaster would not reduce this entrance fee invariably. He had many a time taken up that question to me and had in many cases remitted it. But in remitting these fees we are not better off. The inspector of schools when he calculates the fee-income of the school finds fault with us for such remissions. As a matter of fact, in Periyakulam for a radius of 6½ miles there is not more than one incomplete high school. There are many elementary schools and the boys have to come and join the first form from those elementary schools. When they do come, the temptation is on the part of the headmaster to get these fees. If the word 'may' is changed into 'shall,' it will be a mandatory thing.

"Further, I do not think that there is a good deal of difference between education imparted in the infant standard and from the first to the fourth standards in an elementary school and the same imparted in a secondary school. As a matter of fact, in a high school, the attention of the headmaster is directed more from the first to the sixth forms. Even if the manager compels the headmaster to pay attention to the lower standards, I think attention is not well paid. There are some elementary schools in Periyakulam where the coaching is better than in a high school. What has been said by the Hon'ble Mr Srinivasa Sastri, viz, that a good coaching could be given them either by parents or by a well-conducted elementary school, holds good, and I think this rule may advantageously be taken away."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"Will the Council allow me to make a suggestion in the interests of business as well as on the merits of these particular questions? As the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has pointed out, these resolutions that appear on the

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paper are laid before the Council at a time when the department has actually been considering these very points. I am sure that what he said must have been understood, as it was meant, to have been said with some sympathy with the object which the mover has in view both in regard to this resolution and a later one which has some connection with it. If I might suggest it, there will be some advantage, I think, in withdrawing this resolution for the present—which would not deprive the mover of bringing it foward at a later stage—if only to permit the actual consideration which is being given to be continued by the department. If the department should come to an adverse decision in the matter the mover's rights will be unimpaired and he will be able to challenge the decision that is come to. I understand that to be the position and it might be the desire of the Honourable mover and the Council to take advantage of the position."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"If the mover has moved the resolution and spoken, is it open to him to move it again?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"With the Chairman's permission that could be done. The discussion has not proceeded to any great length, and I make this suggestion in the interests of business as well as of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"If your Excellency will give me leave, I will withdraw this resolution, and when the time comes I will say the same thing with regard to resolution No XVI."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

REORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSPECTING AGENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Resolution No. XIII runs thus:—

'XIII. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to publish the scheme now in contemplation for the reorganization of the inspecting agency of the Madras Educational department.'

"My Lord, both in the Financial Statement and in two successive reports of the Director of Public Instruction the announcement was made to the public that there is in the air a large reorganization of the inspecting agency. The public, however, are left to guess what its real nature may be. The Council is fully aware of the very large interest that the public at large are now taking in educational matters; and if in the large reorganization of the inspecting agency principles are introduced and accepted which public opinion may not endorse, it will take long for the Government to rectify any mischief that may be done. I am, therefore, pressing upon your Excellency's attention that it would be well if, before the scheme is finally sent up to the Secretary of State and perhaps sanctioned by him, copies of the scheme should be furnished to the public to state their views on that question. Nowadays we are all experts in education and we all take a turn at criticizing it, but there are, it seems to me, certain elements of common consent which it would be advantageous for the Government to take note of, before they mature large schemes of reorganization and proceed to work them out. I am not aware in what stage this scheme is. Whether it has left the hands of this Government or whether it has still to be worked out in full one does not know. It would be well, I think, before this Government have done with it at this stage, they should be able to say to the higher authorities that certain parts have received the assent of this Council and certain other parts did not receive their full consent. I know that on such occasions it is usual for the Executive Government to say, 'it is our province to determine schemes of reorganization and it is an encroachment on our privilege for this Council or any other body to seek information on this point.' I am no expert at legal exegesis; and I do not pretend to be able to read the rules and interpret them narrowly or liberally as it may be. Like an old schoolmaster, I would recoil from the interpretation of technical lawyers upon any legal matter, because I know on most points it is perfectly possible for

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(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Stone; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President.)

them to reason themselves into wrong conclusions. However, I am not arguing on the constitutional aspect of this matter. It appears to me that it is quite open to this Government to publish the scheme now and it is perfectly competent to us to furnish to the Government representative opinions of the public. No doubt with regard to the final decisions we shall have no hand as that will only be with the Executive. The Executive will work the scheme out fully, but before large principles are decided upon, for instance the principle of recruitment of the inspecting agency, it is necessary that the people, who are as much concerned as the Executive themselves, should have a voice.

"I choose this question of recruitment by way of illustration and, it appears to me, it is a forceful illustration. Your Lordship's Government will readily see how it is necessary that that cardinal principle of recruitment which may go through the whole essence of the reorganization scheme should first be placed before the public and receive either their assent or dissent. It is not necessary for me to lay further stress on the matter. I hope that in considering this discussion Your Lordship's Government will not ignore or treat lightly the claims made for a proper representation in the higher ranks of the inspecting agency of the sons of the soil."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the scheme in question has now been submitted to the Government of India with a view to its submission to the Secretary of State and therefore cannot be published. I do not think that it is necessary or possible for me to say anything more on the subject."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, may I suggest, if it is necessary under the rules, that this Government may obtain the permission of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and publish the scheme for the information and criticism of the educational experts in this Presidency. If the rules do not permit this Government to publish it without their express permission, it is certainly within the competence of your Excellency's Government to obtain the necessary permission for publishing it. It is only a departmental instruction and I believe, if it is possible, it will be a great satisfaction to us to know the details of this scheme, which, though some of us are not experts in education, may be criticized and improved upon by educational experts in this Council and outside."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid I must take the vote on the subject as there is nothing to be said."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"If the scheme in question has been sent up to the Secretary of State, the resolution might under a certain rule have been disallowed. I am rather surprised that the resolution should be put on the agenda paper and now be met by the answer that it has left the hands of the Madras Government. If at the time my resolution was sent it had not left the hands of the Madras Government, and if it has since left the hands of the Madras Government, it appears to me there has been a want of consideration to the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I regret I misread the word. It has to be submitted to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State. I should have said that the scheme has to be submitted to the higher authorities and that therefore it cannot be made public."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I do not see any objection, if your Excellency's Government be so pleased, to its publication."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"May I add one word to what the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has said. There is no doubt that in the ordinary course this would not naturally be published. This is a matter which can only be settled with the sanction of the Government of India. I think I am right in saying, therefore, that it is a matter which must be decided with reference to their views. The Director of Public Instruction has stated the fact that it is in course of being submitted to the Government of India. That is the real truth. In the ordinary course of administration—and the Government are just pursuing the ordinary course which they would have

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taken in any other such matter—this correspondence is going to India and we shall receive the views of India upon it. We shall then be able to lay the facts before the Council. That is the position.

"Let me say one word on the merits of the proposal because I am very anxious—and I know that the Director of Public Instruction is very anxious—not to leave the impression on the Council that we do not wish to receive criticisms and to give any consideration we can to them. I remember that one of the first resolutions which I heard discussed in this Council was the resolution I find referred to today, that is, on the subject of the proportion of the inspectorate which should belong to the Provincial Service and which should belong to the Indian Educational Service. I remember the views of the members were very fully placed before the Government on that occasion. I can assure them that those views in that discussion have been fully borne in mind in the consideration of the proposals which have now been framed. I do not think that I can appropriately add anything more at the present time. I recognize the force of the considerations mentioned by the Honourable gentleman and I hope that he will find, when the time comes, that we are not oblivious of the force of those considerations. We shall endeavour, so far as we can, to consider and welcome his views. There is nothing left for me under the circumstances but to put this resolution to the vote."

The resolution was put and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri withdrew the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XIV. This Council recommends that in the reorganization of the inspecting agency now contemplated, His Excellency the Governor be pleased to make the following amongst other changes:—

(i) an inspector of schools to be placed in charge of each of the heavier districts;

(ii) the class of officer now known as 'assistant inspector of schools' to be abolished;

(iii) an officer of the class of sub-assistant (to be hereafter called deputy inspector) to be attached to the office of each inspector."

DEPUTATION OF PROVINCIAL OR SUBORDINATE EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have next to move runs as follows:—

'XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that some selected officers of the Provincial or Subordinate Educational Service be sent abroad on deputation from time to time to study the educational systems of England and other countries.'

"Your Excellency has just now stated that the discussion we have had on a previous occasion regarding the proportion that should obtain in the inspecting agency between the Indian and Provincial services had been borne in mind in framing the present proposal. I hope that when the scheme is fully published it will afford satisfaction to those that feel their expectations have been raised by your Excellency's utterance."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable Member will not read more into what I said than I meant to imply. What I meant to imply was that everything said on this subject, especially everything said in this Council, must be borne in mind and considered by the department concerned and that they would be failing in their duty if they did not consider it. How far they have given weight to it is quite another matter. I want to be very frank with the Honourable gentleman."

Deputation of Provincial or subordinate educational officers to England and other countries.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Stone.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"This caution, your Excellency, in my case at all events was not superfluous. Your Excellency's interpretation would leave the impression that our contention has borne positive fruit in the proposals embodied in the scheme of the reorganization of the inspecting agency. Your Excellency has not negatived that hope, but at the same time I have to be cautious—and other friends have to be cautious—that we should not hope for very much. However, in this particular resolution I only recommend that the Madras Government should prepare the ground for the higher ranks of the inspecting agency and professorial service in colleges to be filled largely by Indians. We are willing to recognize on our side that the education of an Indian confined to Indian Universities is in certain respects lacking in breadth of outlook. We are willing to recognize that he will have to spend a year or two abroad studying the educational system in some of the more advanced countries before he can be expected to fulfil perfectly adequately the office of Inspector of Schools or Assistant Director of Public Instruction or even that of Director of Public Instruction. It is well known to the public who read newspapers that upon this question there is rather a sharp difference of opinion; for a certain school of thought has sprung up recently which would shut out all Indians from higher offices in the Indian Educational Service upon the ground that their education is confined to this country and is altogether imperfect. Well, I am not aware that such a contention could be fully sustained, but for my present purpose I am perfectly willing to grant that there is some truth in it and that it would be an advantage to the educational service if a certain proportion of officers belonging to India were actually to complete their education by a study for a year or two of the educational systems abroad and, in order that proper selection may be made, I have mentioned the officers of the Provincial and subordinate educational service. In the Provincial Educational service there are men of rather advanced age with an amount of experience gained in our departments which may stand them in good stead in studying kindred systems. In the subordinate educational service, as the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar pointed out with great appropriateness on a former occasion, there are a good many brilliant men who have passed out with honours in our University and who are fully competent, if sent early enough, to imbibe the best that there is in western countries. It is in order to enable the Madras Government to inaugurate a policy of preparing the sons of the soil for high educational work that I am bringing forward this resolution. It is a great principle that is involved.

"Your Excellency's interest in all matters educational is well known. In all matters relating to the health of the school children, making provision for their recreation and in attempting to inaugurate a course of extra collegiate study, your Excellency has taken great and important steps. I hope your Excellency will add to these achievements by also initiating a system, such as that which I recommend in this resolution, for enabling the educational service to be filled in an increasing measure by children of the soil.

"Finally, I will read to the Council and to your Excellency's Government one passage from the Indian Education Commission's report of 1882, where they stated distinctly as a policy that could be recommended even 25 years ago 'that it be 'distinctly laid down that native gentlemen of approved qualifications are eligible 'for the post of Inspector of Schools and that they be employed in that capacity 'more commonly than has been the case hitherto.' This was written a generation ago and instead of advancing we have receded in that service. It cannot be a state of things which we natives of India can contemplate with equanimity. In order that that anomaly and that injustice may be removed I am moving the resolution.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I hope the Honourable mover will be satisfied with the reply that I am instructed to give, which is that the Government have already under consideration a similar proposal."

The resolution was accepted.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I must on behalf of this Council thank your Excellency's Government for accepting the resolution."

School fees in elementary schools; Committee for expansion of elementary education

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

SCHOOL FEES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri withdrew the following resolution :—

"XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, with a view to encourage the opening of higher standards in elementary schools, rule No. 84 of the Madras Educational Rules be modified so as—

(i) to make the scale of fees prescribed for schools containing the four lower standards only applicable to those standards in all grades of elementary schools;

(ii) to allow in all grades of elementary schools the headmaster and his assistants to appropriate the fees that may be collected from the pupils of the four lower standards."

COMMITTEE FOR EXPANSION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO :—"I have the honour to move the following resolution :—

'XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider and suggest a definite scheme for the expansion of elementary education in the Presidency.'

"I think it is my first duty to thank the Government of India and the Madras Government for the attempts which have been made in recent years to expand elementary education in this Presidency. It was from the time of the despatch of 1854 that a definite impetus was given to the cause of mass education. Even after the labours of the Education Commission of 1882, to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri referred, definite advance was proposed to be made in the cause of mass education, but owing to various reasons, which need not be detailed at any great length, it was not possible to give effect to those recommendations. Finally, we find that during the last few years a liberal policy has been adopted to improve the cause of primary education in India. And after the deliberations of the Allahabad Conference that met in 1911, various proposals were made and educational surveys were organized by the Government of India. I am aware that in various provinces such surveys have been undertaken or under correspondence or in progress. It was with considerable satisfaction that we all heard the resolution on educational policy which was published on the 21st February 1913 when the question of elementary education received additional stimulus by the resolution that was then promulgated. Among other things, it was stated in that resolution that 'the proposition that 'illiteracy must be broken down and that primary education has in the present 'circumstances of India a predominent claim upon public funds represents accepted 'policy no longer open to discussion.' No doubt they recognized later that 'while 'laying down the general principles the Government of India recognize that in 'regard to primary education conditions vary greatly in different provinces.' We find it stated further : 'It is the desire and hope of the Government of India to see 'in the not distant future some 91,000 primary public schools added to the 100,000 'which already exist for boys and to double the 4½ millions of pupils who now 'receive instruction in them. For purposes of present calculation a sum of Rupees '375 per annum may be taken as a rough approximation of the probable average 'cost of maintenance of a primary board school.'

"After the publication of this resolution, and after it was widely known, even before the date of this resolution, that about 91,000 schools would be added all over the country, we tried and every one tried to ascertain how long it might possibly take for this long expected wish being fulfilled. No doubt cautiously and carefully

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it was stated that in the not distant future this hope might be realized. It no doubt was stated that provision would be made not merely for the expansion of schools but for the improvement of schools; that provision would be made for the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers, for better accommodation and for increasing the number of schools. It was not possible for any definite pronouncement being made as to what actual provision would be made and when it might be made. We find that, so far as our Government are concerned, when the Revised Financial Statement of 1913–1914 was presented, it was clearly stated that as large funds as possible would be found for the expansion of primary education and that there would be recurring grants made on a very large scale and that it would not be far distant when almost all the villages would be provided with schools. We also found with some satisfaction that it was stated that some maps were being prepared of places where schools might be started and that lists were also under preparation. In the Financial Statement presented for 1914–1915, it is true that we do not find any definite statement made as to what has been done in that direction and those who have followed the discussion which took place in the Imperial Council on the 28th January 1913 relating to the publication of papers about the expansion of primary education would see that we were informed by Sir Harcourt Butler in these terms: 'I hope before 'very long in the course of next year or so to be able to publish definite proposals 'from local Governments for a course of expansion in primary education over the 'next three years. A good deal of material has been collected, but so far, it is not 'in a form in which it can be recorded. The Government of India are anxious to 'carry the public with them.'

"I tried to elicit this information at the meeting held yesterday and I was informed that some proposals for expenditure were under consideration and that those proposals could not be placed before the public. What I wish to point out in this connection is that as this question is such a very important one affecting all people concerned, the Government may usefully consult public opinion and might usefully take that assistance which they are justly entitled to at the hands of non-officials.

"There are various problems which confront us in solving various questions connected with the expansion of primary education. It has to be considered in what proportions funds are to be allotted between urban and rural areas. It has to be considered in what proportion provision must be made for the expansion of schools and for the improvement of schools. Some are of opinion that larger funds must be found for opening schools in rural areas and in places where there are no schools. Some are of opinion that it is of importance that schools should be provided with permanent buildings at considerable cost before progress can be made. These are all matters which are very important and which certainly deserve very careful consideration.

"We find that there are lists for two years. I have not been able to get correct figures for 1913–1914, and in trying to obtain information in reply to a question I was informed that information was not available. I must therefore content myself with the information that I can get for the years 1911–1912 and 1912–1913. We find that large grants were made for local boards for maintenance and equipment of schools in 1911–1912. In 1911–1912 liberal grants were made to municipalities and also to local boards and in 1912–1913 still more liberal grants were made for the construction of elementary school buildings. Even regarding the construction of elementary school buildings, considerable sums were utilized and certain sums were ordered to be reallotted for 1913–1914. The question to be considered will be whether it is a very correct policy to advance large sums for the construction of buildings without trying to ascertain whether any economy can be obtained in the expenditure on that account or whether further allotments cannot be made for increasing the schools in large numbers.

"It is only this aspect of the question which deserves to be considered in all seriousness. I find that in the year 1911–1912 so many as 696 schools for boys were opened by local boards and 19 by municipalities. In 1912–1913 it is satisfactory

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to find that the number increased. There were 1,605 boys' schools opened by local boards and 119 by municipalities as is found from the reports for 1912–1913. But when we come to 1913–1914 there has been, as it were, a set back, though there may be some reasons for taking that course. So far as 1913–1914 is concerned, there are only four boys' schools and 197 girls' schools for which provision is made in the Presidency. What is more important is that some of the reasons given for this short provision in 1913–1914, as disclosed in G.O. No. 1113, dated 26th November 1913, make some persons think that it will take a very long time before further schools can be opened either by local boards or municipalities in the Presidency. We find it stated in this Government Order that 'it is observed that some of the 'local bodies—notably the district boards of Nellore, Tanjore, Guntur, Rāmnād, 'South Canara, Cuddapah and Chittoor—incurred financial liabilities which they 'could not meet, mainly by opening numerous new schools before they had 'received any assurances of help from provincial funds. This procedure is likely 'to lead to the opening of schools which cannot after all be financed and will have to be 'closed for want of funds. Local bodies are requested to use care in this matter 'and not start schools or incur other expenditure without adequate consideration of 'the possibility of financing them.'

"I am not prepared to quarrel with the caution tried to be conveyed in this Government Order. What I would again impress upon this Council is that if a definite scheme is framed and if definite proposals are published for the information of local bodies, it would be possible for those bodies to have these things in view and to act in accordance with these instructions. If hopes are entertained that we might improve education, that we might expand primary education to a considerable extent, they might also increase the number of schools. It is with that hope and encouragement that they began the opening of schools. If these local bodies are to be informed that no further schools should be opened and that they must think of stopping where they are it is likely to cause some difficulties. It is for this reason that I suggest that a definite scheme of expansion prepared with a complete knowledge of local requirements, not merely with the help of the officers of the educational department but also of the non officials who might be willing to place their labours at the disposal of the Government would be more satisfactory and conduce to improvement and expansion of primary education to a larger extent than at present.

"Connected with this question of literacy, it is not merely the opening of schools that is important but there is also a further question of the duration of school-life regarding the pupils in those various schools. That is also an important question which has to be considered along with this question of literacy and the breaking down of illiteracy, about which the Government are as anxious as the people. We find that in the quinquennial report on public instruction last year this question was considered at great length. I was not able to get the report for 1912–1913. It is pointed out: 'At the beginning of the quinquennium there were 35 per cent. of 'the total number of pupils in the infant standard and 24, 19 and 16 per cent in 'the first, second, and third standards respectively. In the succeeding years the 'percentage in the infant standard has risen and in the other standards fallen so 'that in the final year there were 43, 22, 16 and 14 in the infant and first, second 'and third standards respectively. The percentages given above indicate that the 'tendency in the quinquennium has been for a diminishing proportion of pupils to 'pass from the first into the second and from the second to the third standards. 'That is to say the rise in the number of pupils in elementary schools cannot have 'resulted in a proportionate increase of literacy.' Later on Mr. Orange pointed out: 'The extension of primary education depends not only on the percentage of 'population in school but also on the average duration of school-life. Regarding the 'remedy it is stated by the Director-General of Education: 'I am not prepared with 'any remedy for this state of things. It has been proposed to improve matters by 'giving higher capitation grants and allowances for pupils in the higher standards 'but this scheme is open to objection. It assumes that it is the teacher's fault

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'that the lower standards are disproportionately large and that if he were encouraged 'to do so he could increase the size of the higher and so he doubtless would in 'numberless cases and that by the easiest method of unduly accelerating promotions, 'thus improving statistics rather than education.' He was not in a position to 'suggest any definite remedy and he hopes that parents will be able to appreciate 'the proper condition of instruction and thus bring about a more satisfactory state of 'things.

"That Madras is peculiarly unfortunate in this respect, notwithstanding considerable progress made in primary education within the last quinquennium, is also seen from the figures published recently. It is found that, though in the case of percentage of boys to those of the school-going age Madras compares favourably with several provinces, still it occupies an unfavourable position so far as the proportion of pupils in the upper primary stage is concerned. In Madras the percentage of boys in the primary stage to boys of the school-going age is 28·4 as compared with 30·3 in Bombay, 28·1 in Bengal and 29·7 in Eastern Bengal and Assam. You see here that the other provinces have shown a decided improvement. When we take the proportion of pupils in the upper primary stage to those in the primary stage, which has a direct connection with the question of the duration of pupils in schools and which has therefore a direct bearing upon the question of literacy obtained by them, we find at the end of 1911, so far as Madras is concerned, it comes last with 5·8, whereas among the other provinces the percentage is 31·0 in Bombay, 6·9 in Bengal and 7·5 in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Director of Public Instruction was not in a position to suggest any satisfactory remedy for this disadvantageous position in Madras and he said that parents should appreciate the conditions and improve the state of affairs.

"I have only suggested some of the difficulties to show that for a proper solution of the various problems there should be a committee of officials and non-officials. I incidentally refer to the question about the distribution of grants between urban and rural areas. It is possible that there may be difference of opinion so far as rural areas are concerned. Notwithstanding the fact that they have been spending large sums in the case of elementary education, we find that, so far as the boys in schools maintained by the boards are concerned, out of a total number 2,859,570 boys of the school-going age there are only 271,632 male pupils in schools, that is 9·7 per cent. So far as the municipalities are concerned, out of 154,397 boys of the school-going age 155,111 male pupils are in schools, which means 100·4 per cent. This percentage is possibly due to the fact that the proportion of boys of school-going age was fixed by an arbitrary rule.

"Another question to be considered would possibly be whether the local bodies themselves ought not to make some more provision in the case of elementary education. We find it stated in the report for the whole of India that different provinces have laid down different rules and there has been no definite rule in that respect so far as Madras is concerned. There seems to be some practice, which is not a uniform rule, that local boards should spend 15 per cent. We find in Bombay a different system where it is one-third. In Bengal it is much worse as they spend three to four per cent. on elementary education and any surplus on secondary education. Therefore, the different provinces have laid down different rules and so far as this province is concerned there has been no definite standard fixed.

"Local bodies cannot be held responsible for incurring a large amount of expenditure because their budgets are subject to Government scrutiny and have to be approved by them. So far as they are concerned, they are discharging their responsibility in all desirable ways possible. We find, at any rate so far as local boards are concerned, in 1911–1912 they spent 7·9 per cent. and in 1912–1913 they spent 8·9 per cent. So far as municipalities are concerned in 1911–1912 they spent 10·8 per cent. and in 1912–1913 they spent 10·1 per

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cent. I am referring to this question and suggesting that this is one of the points which has to be considered at considerable length when a committee is appointed to consider all these aspects. I, therefore, request your Excellency's Government to consider the advisibility of viewing this question not from the standpoint of opening schools, not also from the standpoint of incurring expenditure once in two or three years, but from the large standpoint as to how to expand elementary education, having in view the fact that it is proposed to increase the number of schools by three-fourths and probably double the number of scholars in schools. If that proportion is tried to be worked out, so far as this province is concerned, I have no doubt that whatever be the rate at which we have been going on—in 1913–1914 we were not able to push forward any improvement—at this rate it will take many years to bring about a satisfactory state of affairs. At the end of 1911–1912 there were 24,041 boys' schools and 1,162 girls' schools and if it is meant that that proportion is to be accepted, even in this province—details are not available and I am not able to state anything more definite—18,033 boys' schools are to be added. At the rate we have been going on, it may take several years and there could be absolutely no objection to a committee being appointed to consider this question. If there is any urgency in the matter and if the Government are going to publish their scheme to-day or to-morrow and if the Government are going to think that non-officials who might be on the committee would impede rapid progress, I can understand the opposition to appoint a committee. So far as this is concerned it is certainly necessary that a definite programme should be framed for future expansion of primary education. If this programme is framed, I would urge that not only the help of the officers of the department should be secured but also the help of the public at large. There is no doubt that the officers of the department will have the assistance of non-officials and will also give due weight to their representations and then finally place the necessary proposals before the Government and the Government will then pass orders. I cannot myself think that there can be any possible objection to a committee being appointed in the manner suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"The resolution which has been moved calls for a committee to consider and suggest a definite scheme for the expansion of elementary education in the Presidency. The Honourable mover towards the end of his speech disclaimed any idea of wishing for a scheme in the sense in which we generally use the term officially. When we talk of elementary education, and when we talk of a scheme in connection with it we mean the number of these schools that might be expected to be opened this year, the next year and so on, and how much money we expect to spend on them. These things the Honourable Member does not wish the committee to consider. He really, as I understand him, is asking for a committee to formulate a policy with regard to elementary education. As regards a policy and in regard to the development of elementary education, I should like to remark that in the first place we are a great deal indebted to the Government of India for laying down the lines upon which they think it desirable that we should proceed in this matter. The Honourable Member has read certain passages from the resolution of the Government of India and he might have read some other passages which taken together amount pretty much to a policy for the expansion of elementary education. Possibly on that ground alone it might be replied to him that a committee to formulate a policy is not necessary. I am as a matter of fact instructed to say that the Government cannot accept this resolution because they are of opinion that this committee is not necessary. The Honourable Member has sought to support his view by treating certain subjects somewhat in detail. For instance the question, he says, remains to be decided as to the relation that ought to exist between school building and the starting of new schools. I gather that he would himself be rather in favour of spending money in starting new schools than in putting up new buildings. I do not suppose that any numerical proportion could be laid down which would be of the smallest use in guiding us in apportioning money between these two objects. The rules, so to speak, that have guided us so far as regards building has been that we should try to provide buildings when we are assured

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of the permanence of the schools and that we should put up buildings which will themselves be permanent. It must be within the knowledge of Honourable Members that we put up some years ago buildings which were not permanent. I quite agree with the Honourable Member that we ought to exercise the greatest care and that we should get the most for our money. We should not encourage local boards to put up costly buildings. I agree in the impression that the local boards are likely to want to put up too expensive buildings. At the same time Honourable Members will bear in mind the fact that the nature of the school buildings must exercise an enormous influence on the value of the teaching in the schools. The aesthetic sense of the pupils should be awakened and anything like discipline, system and order in the school, which are far from being the least valuable part of education, are impossible in anything but a well designed and devised building. I do not want to ride the horse of economy too hard in this matter.

"Another point was the duration of school life. I entirely sympathize with the Honourable Member in his point that it is a question of the greatest importance and the duration of school life is the very root of the whole matter of our system of elementary education. If we cannot get boys to stay at school longer, I do not see how we are going to have that breakdown of illiteracy which, the Government of India are never tired of telling us, it should be our object to bring about. It is said that study even till the third standard breaks down illiteracy. But if the children after passing the infant standard or the first go away, they go away without any appreciable influence having been brought to bear upon their mind and character. This question of the duration of school life is of great importance as the Director-General says in his quinquennial report from which the Honourable Member quoted, and if the Honourable Member can give me any hint as to how to increase the duration of school life I shall only be too grateful. I know what the Honourable Members will say. They will say 'make education free, if parents do not have to pay they will educate their children.' I do not know whether that would prove an effectual remedy or not. At all events, in our present financial state it is not a recommendation that can be adopted.

"Another point was the proportion of distribution of funds between rural and urban areas. I am not sure that the Honourable Member is not rather trenching upon the ground of the Honourable Member who moved a resolution this morning. He would have us decide what proportion of funds should go to rural areas and what proportion to urban areas, merely because they are rural and urban, irrespective of the needs of these two classes of localities. I do not want to bring up that debate once more; but I do think that it is impossible to say that a certain proportion should go to rural areas and that a certain proportion should go to urban areas. If we find that more money goes to urban areas than to rural areas, we have no right to say that the distribution is a wrong one. The state of education in urban areas is practically certain in any country to be in advance of that in the rural areas, and the needs will be greater and demands will be greater and the money allotted and the money spent are likely to be greater. As to the high proportion of boys in schools in urban areas, it is partly due to the fact that boys come in for education from outside so that a great many boys who belong to rural areas are being educated within urban areas.

"Your Excellency, I do not think I need say more on this subject. The Honourable Member himself does not apparently wish a committee to decide a scheme in the limited sense in which we talk of the word 'scheme,' and the Government are convinced that a committee or conference for deciding or discussing these very large questions of elementary education is unnecessary. I think I may remark, however, that a good deal of the ground will be covered in this investigation into the connection between elementary and secondary education, so that although Government are not disposed to grant this particular committee or conference, we promise now to give opportunity for non-official gentlemen to give us the benefit of their opinion and advice on the subject of elementary education."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to say a few words by way of reply. I fear that the scope of my resolution has not been correctly understood. I also think that, when I referred to the resolution of the Government of India, I

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referred to it because the educational policy was laid down in that resolution, otherwise it had no pertinent place in a discussion of the question. Why I referred to the resolution was, it strictly laid down that, so far as the development of the scheme is concerned, so far as the development of the policy is concerned and so far as the working of the different principles therein is concerned, it must be done by the local Governments. We have passed that stage when definite principles were laid down regarding the policy to be observed in the development of primary education. That having been done, I thought it best to approach this Government with a request that the several aspects of the question, the relation as regards distribution between rural and urban areas and the relation between the expansion and improvement of education might be duly considered for the interests of elementary education at large.

"I am glad that the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has stated that he also finds that there are difficulties in fixing the duration of school life and that he would feel grateful if any specific suggestions were made. It is true that some suggestions can be made, but before those suggestions can be put in a form which would be accepted by the Government, I wish that there may be a responsible body of officials and non-officials invited who would be in a position to make suggestions with a sense of responsibility and knowledge of the requirements of the various localities—it may be possible for them or for any other individual members of Council to make some suggestions of their own as regards these or other points ; but for these taking a practical shape a committee is, I think, certainly desirable.

"Regarding that question of apportionment of liability for school buildings and the opening of schools, it is true, as pointed out, that I have my apprehension that large sums of money are spent or are likely to be spent on school buildings. If I raise that question, it is not with the object of reopening the discussion that took place this morning on the abstract question of distribution, but I think that some principles might be laid down for the guidance of educational officers on the one side and the local bodies on the other. It is not at all desirable that these officers should have some ideas of their own without due consideration of the claims of the local bodies or of other persons and that those individual proposals should be separately considered. It is to reduce these things to a system and it is only with the object of suggesting a definite scheme that I suggest a committee being appointed.

"Before sitting down, I may say that I do not mean to exclude the limited idea of the scheme to which a reference was made by the Director of Public Instruction I may also say that additional grounds may be considered. It is not merely to consider the question of the proportion of the expenditure,—that question cannot be lost sight of and that is a most vital question. In developing any scheme the funds at the disposal of the Local Government, the funds given by the Government of India, the funds realized by the local bodies, the funds realised by fees—all these have to be considered before definite proposals can be made by any body or committee as to whether the things are to be started and when they have to be started and in what numbers."

The resolution was put and lost.

ADMISSION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS INTO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"The resolution that I have to move is as follows :—

'XVIII.—This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to remove the restrictions now placed on Government servants drawing salaries of Rs. 35 and upwards per mensem in joining co-operative societies.'

Admission of Government servants into co-operative societies; District grazing-fee fund.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Narasimha Aiyyar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"I should perhaps best utilise the time of the Council by doing nothing more than describing the state of facts that prevails just now and making my request. The facts are these. No Government servant drawing a salary of Rs. 35 and upwards is permitted, except with the written permission of his superior, to join a co-operative society as a member and make investments. This rule, however, has by supplementary rulings of the Local Government been relaxed in certain respects. In the first place, any Government servant is free to join a distributive society as an associate and make purchases in it. In the second place, a Government servant is free to make deposits or investments in central co-operative societies, and then the rule is relaxed so far in certain societies like the Triplicane Urban and Mambalam Societies as to allow full membership; so that my request simply is that, in other cases as well, Government servants of this class may be free to join as members. My object is to exclude their becoming concerned in the direct management of these societies. My word "joining" must be understood so as to exclude management. Before I sit down, I will add only one remark, that from the scope of this resolution the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society may be excluded as it is the subject of a separate representation."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"In seconding this resolution I wish to say a few words. The resolution, as the mover puts it, is a modest request and it only requests that your Excellency's Government may be pleased to permit the addition as members of officers drawing Rs. 35 and upwards. It is not to be supposed that by merely becoming members they are likely to extort any advantages to themselves or to bring the affairs of the society into any troublesome situation. There have been complaints at the outset when officers drawing above Rs. 35 were brought in as directors. I am myself aware of complaints which brought down the Registrar to Salem to deal with a particular official and which led to that official's transfer. We are not asking for the appointment of these officers as directors. As the request is only that these officers should become members with powers to invest or borrow sums of money, there is not likely to be any danger ensuing either to the public or to the Government by granting this request."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I cannot on behalf of Government accept the resolution here and now, because to do so obviously would tie the hands of the Government to the very terms of the resolution. But I may say at once that the Government are very ready to consider this proposal and they do desire to make it as easy, as is compatible with safety, for Government servants to join as members in these co-operative societies. It is merely a question of *pros* and *cons*, whether it is safe or not and whether it is to the interests of the societies or not. I can merely say, on behalf of Government, that this suggestion will be taken into consideration, I may add, sympathetically, and possibly the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will not wish to push it further."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

DISTRICT GRAZING-FEE FUND.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to propose is in these terms—

'XIX. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to issue instructions that the grazing fees collected in each district or group of districts be set apart as a district fund and be expended exclusively on schemes for the improvement of grazing and for affording better facilities for the provision of fodder and grazing in each district or group of districts.'

"Your Excellency, the most intricate problem which is now facing the ryots is the question of grazing and fodder supply throughout the Presidency. On the one hand, to put the case briefly, there has been a considerable extension of cultivation during the last 30 or 40 years. It would be unnecessary to trouble the Council with

District grazing-fee fund.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

a citation of facts and figures to make out a large extension of wet and dry cultivation and the consequent conversion of communal pastures and pasture grounds into cultivated fields. The reason for this is that in consequence of the extension of the irrigation systems there has been quite a phenomenal extension of irrigation in the last 25 or 30 years. On the other hand, we have had forest reservations by the Forest Department. It is probably within the knowledge of this Council that the area set apart during the last 25 or 30 years for the purpose of forest reservation is about 12,000 or 18,000 square miles of land. This extension of cultivation followed by this forest reservation has naturally decreased the area available for pasture; but by these two processes it does not necessarily follow that the pasture and pasture grounds and facilities for fodder and grazing have decreased. But a careful examination of the facts shows, I think, that the facilities have not proportionately increased with the reservation of forest areas and with the extension of cultivation. There is a certain amount of by-product of cultivation which is used as fodder and, in regard to the paddy crop and various dry crops, there is a certain amount of fodder which is raised by way of cultivation and which is available for cattle. But in recent years with reference to wet areas the practice is becoming more or less common of using paddy hay for the purpose of manuring fields. I do not think, although there has been a certain amount of increased fodder in the market on account of the extension of cultivation, the advantage has been proportionate to the increase of cultivation. On the other hand, in regard to forest reservation, it is a fact that, so far as fodder and grazing in State forests and reserves are concerned, there has been a considerable amount of deterioration of these grounds.

"I have only to refer to the findings of the Forest Committee. They state that there has been no improvement of forest areas so far as grazing and fodder supply are concerned in the village grazing grounds. The ostensible object with which these were taken by the Forest department for management was that they should be improved and that a great deal of attention would be paid for increasing the grazing facilities and providing better facilities for fodder for cattle owners. I would invite the attention of the Council to paragraph 48 of the report of the Forest Committee where they expressly state: 'At the time when most of the present areas were reserved it was definitely laid down that one of the chief reasons for levying of fees was the necessity for improving as well as for protecting the grazing grounds. But as far as the committee have been able to discover, for the last twenty years practically nothing has been done in the way of improving them. The committee would therefore strongly recommend that a considerable sum should be spent annually on the extension of grazing facilities and the improvement of village grazing grounds, especially in the way of improving water-supplies.' That was the recommendation made by the Forest Committee and it was suggested by the committee that the whole of the grazing revenues which have been definitely raised and levied for the purpose of effecting improvements in village grazing grounds should be utilized for the purpose of those improvements. The committee said that a considerable sum should be devoted for this purpose. I would invite the attention of the Council to paragraph 15 of the Government order dealing with this matter. The order states: 'The Government are in agreement with the observation of the committee in paragraph 48 of the report as to the desirability of improving the grazing grounds, but consider that for the present at any rate all definite schemes of improvement should be carried out under the control and at the expense of Government. It is undesirable that any occasion should be afforded for the putting forward of private claims of ownership in the reserves, which, though entrusted experimentally to the management of a body of private persons, will still remain State property.' This is with reference to the committee's recommendation to entrust village panchayats with the revenues from grazing which has nothing to do with the present subject. It will therefore be seen that the Forest Committee went into this matter fully.

"The two outstanding features of the forest policy in this Presidency during the last 25 or 30 years were that all the grazing grounds have been placed in the possession of the Forest department and the levy of fees from the villagers was

District grazing-fee fund.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Carr.)

sanctioned for the express purpose of improving the pasture grounds and reserves placed under the control of the Forest department. It has been found that nothing has been done in that direction, and the express object of my resolution is that something should be done in the direction of improving grazing as well as fodder supply in this Presidency. I do not wish to be very lengthy but I must express disappointment, my own disappointment, with reference to this portion of the Government order in which nothing definite has been said in regard to affording better facilities for grazing and fodder supply. The object of the Forest Committee was not only to remove the existing discontent in regard to the forest administration, but also to devise and suggest means for the improvement of grazing as well as fodder supply and the tree growth, and to suggest ways and means for improving the facilities for the supply of forest produce to the villagers. Two specific recommendations were made by the committee. One was with reference to spending considerable sums for the purpose of improving grazing grounds and another was that tree growth should be entrusted to some extent to village panchayats. I do not wish to refer to the other question as it has nothing to do with the resolution which is now before the Council. So far as this question of grazing is concerned, I expected that some instructions would be issued with reference to the spending of grazing fees on the specific objects we had in view. I might perhaps mention that there may be objections to ear-marking this amount, which is about seven lakhs. The amount that has been realized in various districts may perhaps be mentioned in this Council.

"The amount realized as grazing fees for the express purpose of improving grazing grounds is shown below:—

District.	Revenue.	District.	Revenue.
	RS.		RS.
Ganjam	11,412	North Vellore	26,618
Vizagapatam	5,356	South Vellore	27,291
Gödavari, Upper	8,537	South Arcot	27,798
Gödavari, Lower	17,327	North Salem	47,415
Kistna	22,364	South Salem	21,303
Kurnool, East	31,906	Trichinopoly *cum* Tanjore ..	29,217
Kurnool, South	11,864	Madura	32,698
Kurnool, West	19,632	Tinnevelly and Ramnad ..	6,251
Guntur	67,990	South Canara	11,777
Nellore	53,656	North Malabar	2,542
Cuddapah, North	18,328	South Malabar	2
Cuddapah, East	16,651	The Nilgiris	9,423
Bellary	41,287	Kollegal	20,995
Anantapur	29,288	North Coimbatore	29,116
Chittoor	20,669	Central Coimbatore	6,703
Chingleput	12,820	South Coimbatore	2,738

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR:—"May I know what you are reading from?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am reading from the latest report."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR:—"Which year?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"1912–13. The total amount is about seven lakhs. If your Excellency's Government are convinced, as I believe they are, that these fees have been specifically levied for the purpose of effecting improvements to grazing grounds, I believe a case has been made out for returning this amount to the agriculturists in the shape of local improvements.

"I see a great deal of scope for improvement in the existing village grazing grounds. There is the question of water-supply to which reference was made yesterday and also in the previous sittings of this Council. There is also the question of fodder supply which is engaging the serious attention not only of this Government but the Governments of the various other provinces. In regard to Madras, I do not know what steps have been taken in the past but from the summary of an article by Mr. MacKenna which I was reading in the latest number of the Agricultural Journal,

District grazing-fee fund.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

it is stated that practically nothing has been done and that the problem has never been seriously tackled. I would invite the attention of the Council to the summary in that article:—

'The importance of the question of fodder supply has long been recognized by 'the Madras Agricultural department, but so far it has not been possible to find time 'to attack the problem seriously. The first essential is a systematic botanic survey 'of the fodder grasses and plants of the Presidency. The local names of fodder 'grasses vary almost from village to village, and little systematic work can be done 'until a thorough knowledge of the fodder plants has been obtained.'

"Then reference is made to the survey of Guntur, Kistna and Gōdāvari districts as to the fodder crops in those districts:—

'An assistant of the Government Botanist made a rough survey of the districts 'of Guntur, Kistna and Gōdāvari in 1907 and his report contains much valuable 'information on the fodder grasses, and on the customs of the cattle owners and 'breeders in respect to the grazing and the feeding of cattle. A similar report on a 'portion of the Coimbatore district was published in Bulletin No. 27 of the Depart-'ment of Agriculture, Madras. These reports show that the making of hay, the 'cultivation of grasses for pasture, the preservation of natural pastures for grazing 'and hay-making at particular seasons, and the sending of herds of cattle for long 'distance to more suitable grazing at certain seasons are all practiced in different 'districts. When the whole Presidency has been surveyed in detail on these points 'it may be possible to devise plans on which the practice of more backward districts 'may be levelled up to those of the most progressive. In fact, the same work may 'be done for the practices of cattle feeding and grazing as is now being done for the 'cultivation practices of particular crops.'

"This summary is wound up with the following remark:—

'As already stated, this problem needs to be attacked in a systematic manner 'after a thorough botanical survey of the fodder plants has been carried out.'

"My Lord, so far as this question of grazing grounds and fodder supply is concerned, this is a most serious problem of the agriculturist. These fees have been levied for the express purpose of effecting improvements in the already existing grazing grounds. It is time that your Excellency's Government should take early steps to effect those improvements which have not according to the findings of the Forest Committee been attempted during the last quarter of a century.

"The last point that I should mention is that, before the Indian Forest Act was enacted, the jungle conservancy fund was a district fund devoted purely for local purposes, and the proposal which I make in this resolution is that the fees levied either in one district or some convenient group of districts should be set apart, as far as possible, as a district fund to be administered for the benefit of the agriculturists who have contributed those fees. It is quite possible that objections may be developed to this course. But if your Excellency's Government are anxious to promote the agricultural economy in this Presidency, no better problem for solution can be taken in hand in right earnest than the question of grazing and fodder supply. It is likely that technical objections may be stated to this resolution as it stands; but I appeal to your Excellency's Government to take the question in the spirit in which it has been proposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I heartily second the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. This question certainly would not brook any further delay, and indeed in the best interests of the people as well as of the cattle the earlier the Government interest themselves in the matter and do something practical in the way suggested in this resolution, the better will it be for the future of the country. There is already very great difficulty in securing fodder and grazing grounds for cattle in dry as well as wet districts. The mortality among cattle is yearly increasing and increasing very heavily. In view of these circumstances and in view also of the recommendations of the Forest Committee, I expect your Excellency's Government to take early steps in the matter of considering the subject of the resolution and giving it your Excellency's most sympathetic consideration."

District grazing-fee fund.

(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—" It has been my misfortune that on more than one occasion when I have had to stand in my place to reply to resolutions that have been proposed in this Council the wording of the resolution placed on the paper has seemed to bear another meaning than that which was attributed to it by the mover and the seconder. In the present case we have a resolution which asks the Government to devote the whole revenue derived from grazing in Government forests and reserves to schemes for the improvement of grazing or for affording better facilities for the provision of fodder and grazing in each district or group of districts. But I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao to limit his recommendation to the improvement of Government grazing grounds and Government reserves. Am I right in that?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" Yes."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—" That makes my path clearer. I certainly could not support the position that the Government should improve all sorts of grazing grounds and that the Government should utilize Government money for that purpose. I understand the meaning to be that the receipts from forest reserves should be devoted to the improvement of forest reserves, to the improvement of grazing facilities in Government forests and reserves which are used for grazing."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" Also for fodder supply."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—" Still to the resolution as it stands, there are certain objections. I will indicate them briefly, because I do not want to detain the Council long. In the first place, there is an account objection to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, an objection which, I think, I indicated to him myself. It would be contrary to the rules of the account department that any such fund, any district fund, such as he contemplates should be established. The rule on the subject is perfectly plain. It is in the Civil Account Code, which the Honourable Member can see for himself. It says: 'Without the previous sanction of the Government of India no item, hitherto credited to general revenue, Imperial or Provincial, may be alienated to form an asset of any local or special fund.' Therefore it would be impossible to constitute these funds which the Honourable Member proposes. That is one objection, a technical objection which possibly might be got over.

" But there are other objections which seem to me much more substantial. The proposal is that we should undertake year after year to spend something like seven lakhs, that is the gross revenue from this source, and spend that large sum for improving the grazing grounds, whether in the matter of water-supply or pasturage or fodder. It is an obligation that we could not carry out. We have not got the staff, and we have not got the means to carry any such undertaking into effect.

" Thirdly, the criterion that the Honourable gentleman has adopted, that of the rayeena in each district, appears to me quite wrong. A little while ago we were anxiously discussing what should be adopted as the criterion in distributing grants of Government money. Here, in this case, the Honourable Member has no qualms about it; he has skimmed over the difficulty. He says that the one criterion is the revenue. If you have a district which is very well supplied with water and with grass and thereby brings in a heavy revenue to the Government, spend all that revenue on that favoured district. If the next door-district is dry and has no water-supply and produces a very small amount of grass, never mind, it must go without large sums being spent upon it. That appears to be a wrong system. The proper criterion is surely to devote the funds that are available for grazing grounds in accordance with the wants of each locality. That would be the right course. The Government should get reports from time to time, allot funds according to the necessities of each case, whether by the district, the division or the reserve.

" The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has pointed out that the Government have done very little for the improvement of these reserves. I am fain to admit that there is a great deal of truth in that statement. I do not think that it is the case that nothing has ever been done. As a matter of fact, no record has been kept of the measures that the Government have undertaken for the improvement of grazing

District grazing-fee fund.

(Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

or water-supply. There has been no separate record. I could draw upon my personal experience—a thing which I never like to do—and I could quote instances in which water-supply, in particular, in certain reserves and grazing areas has been improved for the express purpose of benefiting the cattle that are admitted to graze therein. Nevertheless there has been no scheme. One complaint on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao is that in the Government order on the Forest Committee's report no reference was made to that very important subject. The quotation which he has made from the Government order is, I think, as far as I remember only one passage in the Government order which deals with that subject, and certainly it appears to have omitted any reference to the subject of improving the grazing grounds whether in Government reserves or common lands. That was an unintentional omission, because the Government are fully aware and recognize entirely and most thoroughly that it is one of the most important subjects in connection with the administration of forests. The orders that they passed were communicated to the Board of Revenue and, if the Board of Revenue will allow me to violate confidence to a small extent, I may quote from the resolution of the Board to show the way in which they interpreted the Government Order. They have said: 'The Board will be glad if all Collectors would consider the question of improving 'grazing-grounds whether in reserves or unreserves. In paragraph 48 of their 'report, the Forest Committee draw special attention to the desirability of improving 'water-supply. It should be considered whether it would be advisable to devote on 'any grazing ground a sum not exceeding the annual revenue therefrom for sinking 'a well or some other work to provide water for the cattle.' That quotation will show that the Board of Revenue at any rate were clever enough to interpret what was in the mind of the Government. Although it is not stated in the printed Government Order, they took the hint and have initiated action.

"It may be possible to carry that action a little further. The Board's instructions to Collectors deal particularly with water-supply. The Honourable gentleman would like also that the Government should attend to the improvement of grazing, pasturage, and he says, fodder. I am at a loss to understand what is meant by fodder. The only fodder that is got from our grazing grounds and reserves is hay. We have been trying for many years to create among country-cattle a taste for hay, but all the hay we make year after year has to be thrown away and wasted, because the demand for it is so slight. Nevertheless, I can assure the Honourable Member that these orders of the Board of Revenue and these instructions are endorsed by the Government and to the best of our ability we will endeavour from now to see that systematic efforts are undertaken to improve both the water-supply and the pasturage that is afforded to cattle in the reserves and grazing-grounds of this Presidency. The Board, as I said already, have initiated action and we can issue further instructions, such as that the matter should be dealt with in what is called the annual plan of operations, or that it should be referred to in every annual administration report. In such ways and other ways we may hope to insure that the matter shall not be lost sight of and that an adequate sum is expended—I cannot say the full revenue for the year, because that is chimerical but such a sum as could be usefully expended in preserving and improving the water-supply, grazing and pasturage facilities."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, it is very gratifying to hear the explanation given by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson in regard to the unintentional omission in the Government Order on this important subject. I am also glad to hear that the Board of Revenue had been able to interpret the unexpressed intention of the Government in a liberal manner. We are thankful, Sir, that the Government have devoted a certain amount of money out of the grazing fees for the improvement of water supply and pasturage grounds. I for one am not able to understand the benefits of the hay-making business of Government. I quite agree with him that it is a waste of public money and also it is a fruitful source of troubles, a good deal to the ryots living in the neighbourhood of the hay ground.

"I have found—and the Hon'ble Mr. Horne will bear me out—that there were forest reserves in some parts of the Guntur district set apart for hay-making operations and the people were complaining a good deal about it. Hay is made at

District grazing-fee fund.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

considerable expense and it could not get a sale, it will have to be exported to Bangalore and other places. It is better to throw open the grounds which are now devoted to the making of hay.

"I think that in view of the explanation and the more liberal interpretation of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson of the Government Order, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao may withdraw his resolution, but only on this assurance, namely that the Finance Member, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, will be pleased not to grab at the whole revenue derived from grazing fields. Some of the grazing grounds are mere dry useless places. Even by mere fencing off of a ground they call it a grazing-ground and collect money without even having made improvements. I am so glad and so grateful to the Forest Committee over which my esteemed friend the Hon'ble Mr. Horne presided, that the Committee found out that the Government had not spent any money over these grounds. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson draws upon his own experience to show that something was done in this direction; and I am glad that the Government had done something to improve water-supply in some of these reserves, but we were not able to gather any facts from the places where we made inquiries on this subject. Adding money collected as grazing fees from the ryot population to the general revenue is not a wise and a generous policy. I am glad that the Government have seen it. I hope that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, before he lays down his high office, will add some more liberal rules in interpreting the Government Order which the Government have been pleased to issue on the Forest Committee's report. I hope I may have another opportunity of speaking on this subject of forest matter in the general debate that is to follow on the budget tomorrow or the day after. I would like to refer to some more aspects which have been dealt with by the Government and by the Board of Revenue. With these few remarks, after the assurance we have had from the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, I would request the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who has been able to elicit this interpretation from the Government, to withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Before it is withdrawn, I should like to have some information. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson was saying something about Government reserves and Government grazing-grounds, and I could not catch whether he excluded unreserves. I believe unreserves are items of property which are indirectly under Government management and that district forest officers are asked to look after them. I could not make out what he said about the provision of water in unreserved areas. We should be glad to have some information on that point."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"I did not mention unreserves, because that term covers everything that is not reserved and that would include assessed waste or unassessed waste. I do not include them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I should like to thank the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson for the assurance that he has given to us that in regard to the expenditure on the improvement of grazing grounds the Government will be prepared to devote some attention to it. I have only to say we shall be very much pleased if Your Excellency's Government would issue instructions to secure a continuous expenditure on grazing grounds and to see that proper schemes are drawn up and that the matter is continually kept in view so that these improvements may be carried out systematically.

"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson objected to a district fund. My proposal is similar to a practice which prevails on the continent of Europe, where in regard to communal forests the income derived therefrom is devoted to local improvements. Such a system was recognized in this Presidency. The Honourable Members will find a great deal of literature in the Government Orders issued 25 or 30 years ago, where they held out hopes that the income from village forests would be devoted to local improvements. I suppose this was in view of the practice that was prevailing elsewhere. If I made this proposal, it was in view of what transpired in this Presidency all along and in view of the practice which prevailed elsewhere. On the

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

continent of Europe the income from major state forests is always available for general purposes and the income from local reserves is always devoted to local improvements, and this Government in the past adopted this system. I was always under the impression that this was perfectly just and equitable to the parties who contributed this amount. As the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson says that difficulties may crop up in the administration of grazing fees and as consideration is promised to the question of improving grazing grounds, I withdraw this resolution with the expression of a hope that this subject will receive the continuous and unremitting attention of the Government."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

SPECIAL OFFICER TO REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT, 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a special officer be appointed to inquire into and report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, taking evidence from parties affected by it in typical zamindari areas, and that the Bills to amend the Madras Estates Land Act now before the Government be considered in the light of the report furnished by such officer.'

"My Lord, this is a resolution which I am placing before this Council this evening, the subject-matter of which has been from time to time and time after time pressed upon the attention of the Government by the Landholders' Association since this Act was passed in 1908 and even before it was passed into an Act. Before this Act was passed, the Landholders' Association requested on several occasions by memorials and also by deputations which waited upon the Government of that day that, before an Act of this kind was passed through the Council, a patient hearing to all the parties concerned who might be affected by this Act might be given and that due consideration of their interests might be given. My Lord, no such inquiry was made at that time. At the time the Act was passed, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley said in winding up the debate 'I feel confident that, if it should prove that 'further legislation is required to correct the errors in the existing Bill, then a timely 'adjustment will be made by the Government of the day.' It was so far agreed that the Act did contain some errors and that those errors would be remedied in due course after experience of the working of the Act. Again, my Lord, in answer to a question asked in the House of Commons in November 1908, the Under Secretary of State answered as follows: 'After full consideration he (the Secretary of State) decided to 'leave the Act, to which the Viceroy has already assented, to its operation. But 'inasmuch as it deals with complicated and difficult questions, the Secretary of State 'has directed that its working should be carefully watched. Any amendments of its 'provisions which experience may show to be needed will doubtless be made the 'subject of legislation with no unnecessary delay.' These were the statements made at the time of passing the Act and soon after the Act was passed and was brought into operation.

"Since then the Landholders' Association and various other persons who were affected by the working of this Act brought to the notice of the Government time after time the various disabilities it imposed upon them. My Lord, I do not say that the Government have not made any inquiry and I do not say that the Government were not sympathetic and that they did not take into consideration the interests of all the parties that had to be considered. They did consult the revenue officers and the Collectors of districts regarding the working of this Act and the papers were published and circulated to the Members in the form of a book. But the kind of inquiry which the landholders requested from the very beginning and the kind of inquiry which the Landholders' Association has time after time asked to be made, is not what the Government have actually made. It was no doubt an inquiry which

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the Government might have thought enough for the purpose; but I take this opportunity of submitting to your Lordship's Government that that inquiry did not satisfy the landholders. Again in a memorial which was submitted in January this year the Landholders' Association said in the last paragraph as follows: 'The 'memorialists, in conclusion, feel constrained to submit that, rather than amend the 'Act piecemeal from time to time, it should be the endeavour of the Government 'and the legislature to make the estates land law of the Presidency as self contained 'and innocuous as possible once for all so far as present experience justifies. This, 'they are convinced and venture to submit, can be effectively done only by means 'of a representative commission of competent and experienced men being appointed 'to take evidence in typical zamindari areas that can throw light on land tenures 'and customs from all points of view, namely, of the landholders, the ryots and 'revenue officers and to advise the Government on the right lines of amendment 'after such adequate investigation. The Government has not till now adopted this 'method of getting at true state of facts so far as the memorialists are aware, though 'the same has been pressed upon it. They press it again as the only effective 'course to adopt for a satisfactory legislation being achieved, so that no just sense 'of a grievance may be left in the minds of those who are to be governed by such 'legislation. Should, however, the Government be not prepared to appoint a 'commission, it is suggested that it may at least appoint a special officer with 'instructions to conduct an inquiry embracing the matters brought to notice in the 'memorialists' previous memorial and in this representation.' This is the prayer of the Landholders' Association contained in the memorial submitted to your Lordship's Government in January this year. They first urged, as they have been from the beginning urging and asking, for an inquiry by a commission and they said they would be content with having an inquiry by a special officer. My resolution refers only to an inquiry by a special officer. I am not ambitious and I do not want that the Government should now institute a commission and go into the whole question. The Government ought to have done that in the first stages in which this Bill was taken, as was done in Bengal. All the time which was, I may be permitted to say, wasted in drawing up Bills and all the delay would have been saved, had the Government in the first instance instituted a commission as in Bengal and taken evidence and on the standpoint of that evidence framed a Bill satisfactory to all parties concerned. That was not done in the beginning and even when Bills were submitted and when the last Bill was brought before the Council, the Landholders' Association and several landholders asked for an inquiry by a commission or otherwise. The Government were not pleased to appoint any commission to inquire into the matter as was requested and suggested by the Landholders' Association and other persons concerned in the matter. Again, my Lord, the Landholders' Association requested that the opinions of the Judges of the High Court might be taken into consideration and, though the opinions of the Honourable Judges of the High Court were sought and obtained, the Government do not appear to have taken any notice of them.

"The present Act in laying down the relative rights and obligations of the landholder and the ryot has set at nought judicial decisions which had been in force for several decades. In the beginning, when the Bill was introduced, the object was not revolutionary in itself or anything new or novel, but only petrified the existing arrangement. As the Act now stands it is far from what it was declared in the beginning it would be. The opinion and advice of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court were also likewise not taken into consideration. Again in the passing of this Bill into an Act orders of Government, of previous Governments, were also overruled in certain instances. Again, this Act virtually aims at laying down some ideal rights in favour of the ryots and obligations on the part of landholders without regard to practical consequences, borrowing for the purpose from the Tenancy Acts of other provinces, where conditions are radically different, provisions disabling the landholders, while those which go to mitigate the disabilities are let alone. Again the Act incorporated at the last moment 200 amendments which were brought by the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill. All these amendments were added at the

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last stage of the Bill and the Bill was not referred to the Select Committee and the opinions of the Landholders' Association and others concerned were not taken into consideration in regard to these amendments.

"It is not possible, my Lord, for the Government to obtain thorough information by reference to Collectors. I do not say that Collectors will give wrong information. They are not in a position to give information correctly. There are matters which do not come actually under their experience and they are not able to say anything about them. They may be able to give opinion about certain cases that actually come in their experience; but whatever the Government may infer from the opinions expressed and from the information gathered through the agency of the Collectors in the various districts, the parties that are affected by this measure are the landholders and the ryots, and I do not see any reason why these people should not have had any opportunity for themselves, why these people should not be heard and why even at this stage after five years' trial which this Act has been given, a special officer should not be appointed to inquire into the working of this Act and the persons concerned heard before the Act is amended once for all, to the satisfaction of everybody to whom this Act relates.

"My Lord, when I make this proposal I hope it will not be considered that I say that mainly from the landholders' point of view. I speak from all points of view. Whether the amendments are favourable to the landholders or to the ryots my object is to institute a thorough inquiry. I want that a special officer should be deputed for this purpose for a full inquiry by him and the Act amended in a manner that no further amendment may be found necessary in the near future and all disputes on knotty points set at rest once for all, leaving no loop-hole for litigation and no trouble to any party concerned about this matter.

"My Lord, I only request that an inquiry be made by a special officer deputed for the purpose in typical zamindari areas I do not want that this matter should be made much of and that evidence should be taken in individual cases and the matter unnecessarily delayed. It may be said that, if this procedure is undertaken, it will cause delay. The landholders have been putting up with this difficulty for the last five and a half or nearly six years, and they can afford to put up with a little more delay in view of this Act being thoroughly amended, rather than have it amended piecemeal and rushed through the amendments. With these remarks, my Lord, I hope that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to accept the resolution and grant my reasonable and modest request."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SIMHA DEVU:—"Your Excellency, I second the resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, the Zamindar of Polavaram. In doing so I must repeat here what the Ganjām Landholders' Association has often urged before Government as to the peculiar land tenures and the customs of Ganjām zamindaris, which deserve the special consideration of the Government, and that the investigation now suggested in the resolution is most welcome, especially to the landholders of Ganjām, as affording not only a typical field for inquiry into the workings of the Land Act but also an opportunity to satisfy the demands of the landholders there for special inquiry into the peculiar conditions of Ganjām. It is needless to detail here all the variety of conditions which custom has imposed upon the relations between the ryots and the landholders, for instance, the customary presumption regarding the existence of the zamindar's private lands in every village contrary to the provision in section 185 of the Act, but it is certain that an enquiry like the one suggested will be of great value in securing all the information on the effects of the actual working of the Act in special reference to Ganjām."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, when the Hon'ble the Zamindar of Polavaram wound up his speech with a very optimistic reference to the possibility of the Act being thoroughly amended, I was reminded of an experience which I had many years ago with a taluk officer. I had asked him to inquire into some complaint against a village officer. I met him a little while afterwards and

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asked him if he had found out the truth of the matter; 'No, Sir,' he said, 'I could not get the complainant to tell the truth'. "Did you make a thorough inquiry'. 'I kept him under examination for days and days but, whatever I did to him, he would not tell the truth'. If the inquiry which the Honourable Zamindar demands does not suit the views of the zamindars in regard to the Estates Land Act, that inquiry will be dubbed as not thorough.

"It is proposed by the Zamindar of Polavaram that an officer should be put on special duty, when the Act has been in force for a matter of six years, to make a thorough inquiry so that the matter may be settled once for all. I wonder if there is any one single member, even the Honourable gentleman himself, who really thinks that the deputation of one officer or one hundred officers will settle the matter once for all. It is morally certain that the matter never will be settled (hear, hear)

"The proposal to put an officer—one officer—on duty to take evidence in typical zamindaris is admittedly an alternative and second suggestion, an alternative course to something better, the proposal that there should be a commission. The Landholders' Association said that they would like a commission and, in default of a commission, they would ask the Government to appoint a single officer to take evidence in typical zamindaris. Is it not obvious that when that officer sends in his report, if it does not suit the wishes and desires of zamindars, they will at once say that his report is worthless and they would hark back to the idea of a commission? Consider the suggestion that evidence should be taken in typical zamindaris. The Hon'ble the Raja of Dharakota mentioned in his illuminating speech that even in Ganjam there are all sorts and varieties of customs. Are we therefore, by an inquiry to be held by a special officer, to exclude all the various customs? How can one zamindari estate be typical of another? It is indeed perfectly true that almost every zamindari estate differs from its neighbour. They have different customs, almost different tenures, some of which the law will recognize and many usages, customs and practices which, if they came to light, would be found to be unlawful. It is ridiculous that anybody should be put on duty to take evidence merely in regard to typical zamindaris. There is no such thing as a typical zamindari. Furthermore, why should the case of inams be excluded? Are inams not proprietary estates? Is there no need to find out the customs and practices, wants and requirements of ryots and proprietors in the case of inams?

"It is obvious that the inquiry that is now proposed would be partial and futile and could not possibly be acceptable to anybody. It would merely be a report that would at once be repudiated by the one side or the other But furthermore it must surely be obvious that the time has not yet come for the sort of inquiry that is intended.

"The proposal clearly contemplates raking up the whole root and basis of the Act, it is to be an inquiry into the principles upon which it is worked. It is not proposed that isolated points in which the Act has been found defective should be inquired into; but what the Honourable mover asks is that the whole question should be inquired into and settled once for all—obviously a comprehensive inquiry into the whole principles of the Act. I put it, with your Excellency's permission, to the Members of the Council as reasonable men, can it be said now, after six years' experience, that the time has come to dig up the whole foundation of this Act, an Act which took years and years in the passing?

"When the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram says that there has never been a proper inquiry, I venture to join issue with him at once. The matter has been under consideration and inquiry for years and years, certainly since 1880 and possibly even earlier. Its history is so ancient that the memory of this Council runneth not to the contrary. The Honourable gentleman was not a member of the Select Committee nor yet a Member of the Council when the Bill came before the Council. For him to say that the matter was not fully considered is a travesty of fact. The subject-matter of the Bill was considered with the utmost care and its principles were laid down and the different details of the working of those principles were considered with the utmost care. There were representatives of the landholders on the Council and

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they had every opportunity to speak and in many cases the very points that the zamindars now contest, the equity of which they contest—in many cases, those very points were accepted by the zamindars themselves in the Council. I am surprised at the temerity of the Honourable gentleman. Already, if I may venture to say so, the representatives of zamindars and proprietors of the Presidency have in this current year of grace taken one false step. A Bill was introduced by the Government to remedy certain defects which appeared to have manifested themselves in the operation of the Act A Bill was introduced and the Government would have used their utmost endeavour to get the Bill passed. I think I may say in all probability that that Bill would have been passed, had it not been for the opposition of the zamindars, at the recent meeting of the Council. That Bill was intended to remedy certain defects, and the remedies applied were admittedly in the interests of the landholders. They rejected that offer; they have thrown the whole Bill into the melting pot, and whatever action may be taken, the ultimate decision as to the extent to which the Act has to be amended is to be postponed, I may say indefinitely. And now in this resolution the representatives of the zamindars come forward and ask for further inquiry which will still further throw back the consideration of amendments on those points in which the Act appears to require amendment.

"If an officer be put on special duty to take evidence, it is hopeless to expect that he will be able to confine the inquiry to typical zamindaris. He will have to take evidence throughout the whole Presidency and it would take him two, three, four or even five years to complete his task. Meanwhile, amendments of the Act in matters that are essential will be postponed. There is not the slightest reason to think that any such report, as I say, will be final. It would merely postpone action, it would merely be a temporary solution, and the matter will be certain to come up again. I consider that the Honourable mover of this resolution has not got the interests of the zamindars at heart, or if he has, he is greatly mistaken in his way of advancing those interests The action that the Government have taken is that they have referred all the objections that have been raised to the working and the operation of the Act—all the objections, every memorial, every report that has been received and every criticism that has been made have been forwarded to the Board of Revenue for report. With all the good will in the world—we know what assiduous workers the members of the Board of Revenue are—with all the good will in the world, it is likely that their report will be delayed. When their report is received, the Government will at least have some basis to go upon for coming to a conclusion as to the manner in which the Act should be amended. That is what the Government have done. They do not intend to accept this proposal to put an officer on special duty The Government realize that there are certain points in which the Act had better be amended. They are not willing that such amendments should be indefinitely postponed. They therefore will not accept this motion which, it is perfectly certain, would indefinitely postpone whatever amelioration may be called for. I oppose the motion."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"It is a pity that the zamindars in this Presidency are not much educated and are not much prone to agitation. They do not cry aloud until the shoe pinches them actually. It has been the constant prayer of the Landholders' Association that some representatives of the zamindars of this Presidency should be consulted before the Government could draw a Bill which would remedy the hardships and difficulties which the zamindars in general have felt in the working of this Act since its passing. I do not see why the Government should fight shy of that request. We knew the attitude of Government when the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai asked for a commission to inquire into forest grievances. We know what the attitude of the Hon'ble Mr. Horne was after the inquiry. The object of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao is not to go fully into every section of the Act, but only to touch upon the sections which work great hardship upon zamindars.

"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said that the Government prepared a Bill. But the Bill prepared only touched the fringe of the hardships that the zamindars felt. The numerous communications that went between two representatives of the

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zamindars would go to show that the zamindars in this Presidency were not quite satisfied with the Bill prepared by the Government. I am quite certain that if the Government will be pleased to appoint a commission or a special officer with distinct instructions to the officer that he should hold the balance even, I think much good result will follow from that procedure. If a civilian officer of the stamp of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman who had some experience of administering a big zamindari in this Presidency is appointed, I hope he will be able to gather much information not only from the District Collectors, divisional officers and zamindars but also from prominent representatives of the zamin ryots who would be able to place the whole information before the Government take up legislation in right earnest. So, I heartily support the spirit of the resolution brought forward by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, as one of those who was connected with the Estates Land Bill before it was passed into law in 1908, I feel an irresistible impulse to say a few words on the subject of this resolution. I am naturally jealous whenever a Bill which was passed into law is attacked, whether it is from the landholder's point of view or the tenant's standpoint, because I feel I was one of those responsible for that measure. It cannot be said that that Bill did not receive due consideration at the hands of that Council. The question itself was under the consideration of Government for upwards of thirty years and the Council after mature deliberation settled the principles upon which legislation was undertaken and the Bill was passed into law. I quite appreciate the position of the Government when they say that a Bill which was passed into law after such mature deliberation cannot be rooted up or cannot be attempted to be rooted up after only six years of its working, and that any commissioner or officer appointed to look into the working of the Act cannot be of much good either to the landholders or ryots. But at the same time it must be confessed that there were several points which were brought up for discussion at the time when the Bill was passed into law which were not considered by the Select Committee and which no doubt could not be given such consideration which perhaps they would have met with if the matter had been brought for consideration before the Select Committee. It may also be confessed that there was sullen discontent felt by the landholders throughout the period when the Bill was under the consideration of the Legislative Council. They opposed it tooth and nail, and one of the grounds on which they opposed it was that several amendments were introduced at a late stage and that they could not make proper representation to Government thereon. I do not myself personally believe that landholders will gain much by the deputation of an officer to inquire into their grievances. It seems to me that it will be a good policy that this bitter feeling of resentment that their claims have not been possibly heard should be removed by a wise and responsible Government. I do not think that any legislation which the Government may wish to undertake need be indefinitely postponed pending the consideration of any report which may be submitted by any officer.

"There are certain points on which the Government will be bound to make an inquiry in the immediate future in order to prevent civil courts from being flooded with litigation. The question as to whether inam villages are villages which come under the term "estates" under the meaning of the Estates Land Act and whether certain lands are private lands or ryoti lands within the meaning of the Act and the question as to whether the commutation rate is likely to do justice to ryots and landholders—all these are questions which must be considered in the near future if our civil courts and revenue courts are not to be flooded with litigation. I have had experience of the Act since it was passed; and I was one of those who apprehended that, unless clearer and more definite rules were passed under some of the sections, it was likely that the Bill as passed would lead to litigation, and my apprehensions have been realized and will be realized more in the near future. Statistics of the High Court and civil courts will show in regard to inam villages that there is an interminable controversy between landholders and ryots whether a particular inam village would come within the meaning of 'estate' or not. I have suggested that,

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after proper inquiry, a schedule should be drawn up—it may be that injustice may be done to a particular party here or there—conclusively settling whether a particular inam village falls under the definition of 'estate.' Similarly, with regard to private lands, the Government would find it proper to settle by means of inquiry whether any land is zamindari land or inam land or ryoti land. With regard to certain knotty points, an inquiry will afford fruitful results. The scope of the officer's inquiry may be limited to such purposes; and legislation be undertaken on points on which most of the inquiry is needed. The inquiry asked for by zamindars need not embrace all the points that would have to be brought up. It may be limited to certain purposes. If an inquiry is started, it would remove to a certain extent the discontent which prevails among landholders. The inquiry need not bring a beneficial result from the landholder's point of view alone. I am pretty certain that ryots also would greatly gain thereby. I hope the Government will see their way to institute an inquiry in the manner indicated by the zamindari member on the several points mentioned and place them on a statutory basis in a clearer manner than they were placed in 1908 when the Estates Land Act was passed."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"In this instance I join hands with the zamindar representatives in supporting this resolution. The reason is that the zamindar representatives have assured this Council that this resolution is brought forward not in their own interests but in the interests of the ryots as well. A note of warning was given by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, the most experienced revenue officer in the Council, that it is not in the interests of the zamindars that this should be pressed. In spite of this, the zamindar representative says that it is in the interests of both communities. That is the reason why I feel forced to support this resolution. Some months back a very elaborate report was placed in the hands of Honourable Members containing the views of several revenue officers and it contains also the views of zamindars. Except in a solitary instance, no representation was made on behalf of the ryots and the subject was considered by the Government without any representation from the ryots. I am sure if an inquiry is made most of the principles that were accepted by the Government and which they wanted to pass into Law would be reconsidered and they will be modified in the interests of the ryots. I do not want to weary the Council as to the details and scope of the inquiry but I join hands with the zamindari representatives and press this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, we have heard the representatives of the zamindars and we have heard the representatives of the minor landholders in the Council. Both parties affected by the Estates Land Act seem to require a committee of inquiry. Apart from their request, there is one matter which has been very much unsettled since the Act was passed, and that is the exact tenure in inams and inam villages. Under one of the sections of the Estates Land Act, the whole inam villages were included under the definition of estates. The exact wording of the definition of 'estate' has formed the subject of many conflicting decisions in the High Court, and even the presumption about inams has been sought to be extended to minor inams outside whole inam villages. There is a considerable difficulty with reference to the exact scope of the definition and also of the exact tenure held by minor inam holders in Government villages. Under these circumstances, whatever may be the fate of this resolution, I think an inquiry is necessary, if not to the extent to which the Honourable Zamindar of Polavaram has asked this Council, at any rate in the case of minor inam holders as well as owners of inam lands all round.

"There has been a considerable unsettling of the existing state of things throughout the Presidency in consequence of the rulings of the High Court on that subject. For these reasons, all the persons who are affected desire to have an inquiry. This is therefore a matter which might be considered by the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, it has been said that if an inquiry is made from all standpoints it will tend to unsettle the whole matter and practically rake up all old questions which have been once for all settled. I do

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not want that in any such inquiry the whole thing should be subverted and that the old established principles should be raked up and discussed. I only want that such sections of the Act as require to be amended are taken in hand for amendment and inquiry as to the existing conditions and practice and that the views of the various parties concerned may be taken.

"Another thing is, it has been said, that the request of the Landholders' Association was for the appointment of a committee and an inquiry through that committee, and that the next request was rather an alternative request and was for the appointment of a special officer. No doubt, my resolution refers to that alternative request, I am not asking for a committee. It has been said that if a report is obtained through the appointment of a special officer, the Landholders' Association may turn round and say that since the report of the special officer is not satisfactory, another inquiry by a committee is necessary. I do not think that the Landholders' Association will be so uncharitable as to worry the Government by asking them to make inquiries off and on. They have been asking for an inquiry and no inquiry has been made till now. If an inquiry has been made already and if the Landholders' Association had asked for another inquiry to be instituted, it might be stated that the Landholders' Association would not be satisfied with an inquiry and report either from a special officer or otherwise. But since no inquiry has been made in spite of repeated requests of the Landholders' Association, I only request that a report may be called for even at this stage and the whole question be thoroughly considered in the light of that report.

"It is said that the tenures, the customs and practices in all the zamindaris are not the same. It is true; and that is why the landholders asked for an inquiry into the conditions of different tenures and a report upon the working of the Act in those areas.

"It has been also said that if an inquiry is to be instituted with regard to the permanently-settled zamindari areas, inam villages are also entitled to be taken into consideration. I do not object to any thing like an inquiry being made into the conditions of the inam villages. I am perfectly willing to have an inquiry made all round whether from the inamdars' standpoint, or the ryots' standpoint or the landholders' standpoint. I do not want that the inquiry should be partial or should be conditional. It is not my intention, I submit my Lord, that the inquiry should be partial.

"It has been said that by my attempt to ask the Government to introduce either a more comprehensive or a more satisfactory Bill or to drop their Bill and give permission to introduce my Bill, I have caused this matter to be delayed, and that I have therefore done a little harm to the interests of the zamindars. My Lord, I may assure this Council that I have done nothing upon my own responsibility. I have taken advice from many responsible landholders and I have consulted several people and upon the advice I obtained and upon the information I had in my possession, I have had to take up that course of action, because I thought that was the only alternative left for me in the circumstances to induce the Government to enter into this matter more fully to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. If that Bill had been taken up, I was afraid that, under the rules, in the Select Committee nothing beyond the subject-matter of the Bill would be permitted to be discussed and that was what I have done in regard to that matter.

"Again, my Lord, it was said that the whole question was thoroughly discussed and gone into at the time of passing the Bill into an Act. It is true that I was not in the Council; but what I have gathered from the literature on the subject I mentioned before the Council and Your Lordship's Government. It was represented time after time, and even at the last stage it was said, that the Bill was passed into an Act hurriedly without giving chance to the landholders and without submitting the Bill again to the Select Committee. I do not want to rake up all old matters. I do not want the Government to do any such thing. But I only confine myself to the request contained in the resolution which, I hope, is modest, reasonable and

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fairly moderate. I appeal to the Government that they would be pleased to give due consideration to it and institute an inquiry to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN ATKINSON:—"I find a little difficulty in understanding what the proposal is that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao wishes to submit to the Council. His resolution makes distinct mention of putting an officer on special duty and taking evidence, and obviously it implies that the inquiry should extend into the operation of the whole Act. He now tells us that he does not want the whole Act to be inquired into but only those sections which require to be amended. He has not told us what the sections are. We have to find them out ourselves. I do not complain of that. I am entirely at one with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that there are defects in the Act which call for the very earliest possible remedy, defects in connection with jurisdiction and with the interpretation of the fundamental clauses of the Act. These defects are known to the Government and it is our desire to get them remedied at the earliest possible moment. Why I object to the resolution that is now proposed is that it will indefinitely hang up that very important matter. As I have said, all the reports and criticisms that have been made on the working of the Act have been referred to the Board, and the Board's report, I trust, will be received at an early date. The Government will then be able to select those points which they consider ought to be amended. That will be the procedure. They will get a Bill drafted at the earliest possible date to effect such amendments as the Government consider fit, taking all the information at their disposal into account. There will be no advantage in putting an officer on special duty. Everything that he could possibly do will be effected through the ordinary agency, namely, the Board of Revenue and the district officers and those persons whom they may desire to consult. I regret I am unable to accept the resolution."

The resolution was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The next resolution is No. XXI. Does the Honourable gentleman desire to move it?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Certainly, tomorrow (laughter). It is about 6 o'clock."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 4th April.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort. St. George, at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 4th day of April 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. COBOET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. D. J. CARMICHAEL.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SIMHA DEVU Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

Indian officers' quarters in the General Hospital

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The consideration of the resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

INDIAN OFFICERS' QUARTERS IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" The resolution that I propose runs as follows :—

'XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor that steps be taken immediately to make better provision for the accommodation of Indian officers in the General Hospital.'

" Your Excellency, I must express, before I deal with this resolution, my gratitude to the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Bannerman for enabling me to go round the General Hospital. Major Kirkpatrick, the Senior Medical officer, was kind enough to show me the quarters where Indian officers in their sick beds are located. I was struck no doubt with a feeling of piety induced by the visit to the hospital that the British Government should have built up such a magnificent pile of buildings in order to alleviate the sufferings of the people. I thought that it was a temple dedicated to humanity for which the British Government would ever deserve the gratitude of the Indian population. But, Sir, I was rather troubled to find that racial distinctions should have been introduced in this temple of humanity I think that no one Government and no one officer is responsible for this state of things. It has become more or less a traditional policy to treat Indian sentiment and feeling with scant consideration ; I may point out to you, Sir, the rules under which Indian officers—I do not propose to travel over the whole ground—are given differential treatment.

" I propose to deal only with the subject in hand and refer to the rules under which Indian officers are admitted. On page 189 of the rules it is laid down that for the special wards for paying patients the following charges are levied. The minimum for Europeans and Eurasians is three rupees for officials and four rupees for non-officials. The minimum for Indian officers is eight annas and Indian non-officials As. 12. But as regards officers drawing a pay of Rs. 300 and above the rates for Eurasians and others are uniform, *i.e.*, three, four, five, six or seven rupees and so on up to Rs. 12 according to the scale of pay that they draw ; there is no distinction made between two classes after Rs. 300. Now an Indian gentleman who draws a pay of Rs. 300 and more may, I think, be taken for granted to occupy a high social position among the Indian community and yet all these Indian officers can only be located in what is called the Indian quarters. There is a very striking difference between the buildings that are allotted to Europeans and Eurasians and the buildings allotted to Indian officers. Whatever may be the position of an Indian officer, he must be content with a cubicle, as it were—a small little cubicle. There are six such cubicles allotted for Indian officers and they must be content, whatever may be their appointment, with such small rooms allotted to them. I do not know why this distinction is made. They are all sick people and come for treatment and pay money for their treatment ; and yet they are relegated to these cubicles which are very small and which are very ill furnished as compared with the other buildings. Your Excellency, I do not know how they are fed. I believe that is being done according to the scale of dietary for Indian patients. Here is the scale which the Government have drawn up. Your Excellency is aware that Indians have solved the problem of living on as little as possible. Your Excellency is aware from Indian history that the sepoys gave the rice to the soldiers at a critical period of Indian history and they were content with drinking only *kanji* ; Indians can live on as little as possible. The other day we heard Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, referring to the services rendered by Mr. Parvati, a sub-assistant surgeon who travelled on a camel in the desert for four days without bread and water to succour a wounded European. But all these are used against us in the treatment that is given to our people in public institutions maintained out of public revenues. Here is the scale for Indians—I may be corrected by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General Bannerman if I am wrong—who are lorated in cubicles. The whole of their diet does not come to more than four annas

Indian officers' quarters in the General Hospital.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Sir John Atkinson; the President.)

according to the rules laid down. If the hospital authorities make purchases at a time, the cost will not exceed four annas for Indians and eight annas for Europeans and Eurasians. I was reading the scale of hospital diet, and it was stated therein that arrack is the only stimulant allowed for Indians except under special circumstances under G O. No. so and so This struck me as very peculiar. There are Indians who never take arrack. And it would be most nauseating if some men were forced to take only arrack as a stimulant. That is the rule laid down. As for European diet, it goes on to say, burgundy, claret, gin, port wine, sherry, etc. (Laughter). Your Excellency, one other peculiar thing that struck me was that there were certain articles marked as extras authorized. There, Sir, are certain things marked with asterisks as extras for Europeans and Eurasians. In order that your Excellency may know what these articles are, I may just point out—I do not refer to whisky, brandy, champaigne, sherry and all that—to some, such as almonds, apples, biscuits and grapes. These are not to be allowed to Indians. I should like to know why such a distinction is made. Is it to be understood that Indians that are treated in the hospital never ate almonds and biscuits and never tasted grapes and all that? Why should this distinction be laid down in a book issued under the authority of the Government? I submit that such distinctions act as constant irritants on the Indian mind, to borrow the wording from the Honourable Member for the University, and that they do not serve any useful purpose except to give room for a pause and sad reflection to the Indian mind

"I submit, your Excellency, that in institutions maintained by the Government such distinctions should disappear. No doubt it is very difficult for one Government to cope with the traditional prejudices and with the ignorance of officers in charge of these institutions who have thought that any rule or any arrangement would suit the Indian interests. Now, Sir, some Indian officers who go into the hospital and pay would expect the same treatment as that accorded to the members of other nationalities and other communities.

"There is one more point to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Bannerman in this connection. I see that Indian patients are given earthenware vessels for eating and drinking purposes."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON (*interrupting*):—"I rise to a point of order. The resolution before the Council deals with the question of better provision being made for the accommodation of Indian officers. I submit that the question of dieting and feeding vessels has nothing to do with accommodation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI (*continuing*):—"May I submit an explanation? Accommodation in the General Hospital on payment means dieting, bedding and other things. I do not think I can confine myself to mere accommodation Here are officers who pay high rates of charges and they are only confined in cubicles. I cannot confine myself to this question of cubicles; and I cannot do justice to the subject until and unless I refer to the diet given to the people who are kept in these wards. Unless your Excellency rules me out of order, I must necessarily deal with these questions which affect Indian officers who seek admission into the General Hospital."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Probably the Council will be satisfied that the Honourable gentleman did mean accommodation in that sense—the wider sense he has explained."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I thank you, my Lord, for the ruling that your Excellency has given. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is in charge of this institution and does not naturally like that I should tell out many of these things that are irritating to the Indian public. I brought to his notice some time ago how things were getting on in this institution and he was pleased to give me an assurance that improvements would be made in the General Hospital that is to be built on the Spur Tank. The Government are going to spend lakhs of rupees on the hospital and they would provide proper accommodation for Indian officers But it may take five or ten years to complete that building and it depends upon the

Indian officers' quarters in the General Hospital.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

money that the Government may be able to find every year as to when it will be accomplished. I think that many of the Indian people that have gone to the hospital would have suffered by that time and would have felt the indignity that is heaped upon them in the way of all these invidious distinctions that are shown in the General Hospital.

"Suppose an Indian officer goes there and is located in the Indian quarters; what vessels are allowed to him for eating and drinking purposes? That is a matter which should engage our attention and the Government's also. I pointed out to Major Kirkpatrick that it was rather a degrading thing for an Indian unless he was of the lowest class to eat from an earthenware vessel. There was an Indian official behind me, a Brahman gentleman. He told me 'Sir, one Indian would not eat from another man's plate Enamelled plate is generally given; and once it is used by one it could not be used by another. These enamelled plates cost two and a half annas each, and he told me in the presence of Major Kirkpatrick that an Indian would refuse to eat from another man's plate and it was easier to give him an earthenware vessel as it may be broken after it is used.' In the place of tumblers they are given what are called *monthais*. There is serious objection to the use of earthen vessels. These vessels are associated with beggars in the streets and the prisoners in jails. I asked Major Kirkpatrick to bring this matter to the notice of the Surgeon-General and remove such sort of things, which are very small in themselves, but which go to make people feel that they are not treated properly at the General Hospital. I do not know what sort of vessels is given to Indian officers. Why should there be a rule that earthen vessels should be given to Indians? Why should there be such a distinction? The medical officer should see that such metal vessels are given as may be acceptable to the people. No doubt habits of the people may differ and certain arrangements shall have to be made to suit the habits of certain classes of people. I would not grudge the extra expenditure making for certain provision for certain classes of people according to their habits.

"I do not for a moment grudge the special way in which Europeans and Eurasians are treated. I quite agree that they should have all such conveniences as may bring about convalescence as soon as possible. And in treating Indians they ought not to be treated all in one level. There are Indians and Indians—Indians live under different circumstances and in different grades of life. There are Indians who live better than many European patients do, and yet that there should be one rule for Indians and another rule for Europeans is galling to the Indian community.

"I am not speaking, my Lord, without a knowledge of the circumstances; I have heard from many officers occupying high positions in society and I have also heard from many other persons and even Members of this Council who are here, that the treatment that is given to Indian officers is one that should not be allowed to continue by the representatives of the British Government who are striving in so many ways to make us feel the equity, justice and humanity of the British Government. I appeal to your Lordship to see that these distinctions are effaced in these public institutions. My Lord, such distinctions only operate as so many dynamos from which false notions emanate, which influence people of weaker minds and weaker character and act in such a way as to irritate the Indian feeling. I think, my Lord, it is time for the Government who are actuated and animated by high ideals to see that such distinctions are not tolerated and to impress upon the officers in charge that they should in future, as far as possible, obliterate these distinctions in the treatment of patients, who, if at all any distinction should be made, should be classified according to the diseases that they suffer from and not according to colour or race. With these few words I would commend the resolution to your acceptance. My object is more or less to draw the attention of the Government to the colour distinctions which are flourishing in public institutions. I know perfectly well that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson will take care to see that in the new building better arrangements will be made. But what about the old building? Something ought to be done immediately so that there may not be complaints on this head. I do not want to traverse any other points lest I might be called to order."

Indian officers' quarters in the General Hospital.

(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR :—" I beg to second this resolution. At the meeting held in November last I put a question on this subject —question No. 150 (2). The question ran thus :—

'(a) Are the Government aware of the fact that the Native officers' quarters in the 'General Hospital, Madras, are very inadequately and poorly furnished and that they are 'placed in a comparatively small block away from the main hospital buildings?

'(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to improve the condition of 'the Native officers' quarters?

'(c) Is it a fact that the building originally constructed and meant for Native officers' 'quarters in the General Hospital, Madras, has been utilized as quarters for nurses, and if so, 'whether permission of Government was obtained for its being so utilised?

"The answer given was—

'(a) & (b) The Native officers' quarters in the General Hospital are located in a block 'separate from the main hospital buildings. They contain six separate cubicles for as many 'patients. No complaints have ever been made as to the furniture which is adequate and 'comfortable.

'(c) No building in the General Hospital was originally constructed and meant for 'Native officers' quarters. A portion of the main building was at one time utilised for these 'quarters. But it was found necessary to place the quarters of the matron and nursing staff 'together on the third storey of the building and in the consequent re-arrangement of accom- 'modation the Native officers' quarters were transferred to the separate building in which 'they are now located. This re-arrangement was approved by the Government.'

"That was the answer given. When I saw this resolution on the agenda paper, with a view to satisfy myself as to the precise condition of affairs in this hospital, I called at the General Hospital last Wednesday and, thanks to the courtesy and kindness of the Senior Medical officer, I was taken round to almost all the blocks of the hospital including European officers' quarters and Indian officers' quarters. The European officers' quarters were located on the first floor of the main block which consisted of 16 rooms, eight for men and eight for women. When I walked round and entered one of the rooms, I found that the floor of the room was neatly laid with white marble, as also the spacious verandah adjoining, more than ten feet broad. Each room measured roughly 20 × 20 feet with a correspondingly high ceiling. As regards furniture and equipment it was rich and magnificent. In fact, as I looked around, the impression left on my mind was that there was nothing left to be desired and every effort had been made to satisfy the requirements of the patients. Then, I went to the Indian officers' quarters and what I found there was this. That block was, as stated in the answer, separately situated away from the main block. It was a very modest block, by no means attractive. The environment of the block was certainly not quite fit; for 50 feet away from the block was the surgical septic ward, and further removed was the medical septic ward. This block itself was a building with a first floor, and the accommodation there available was a central hall about ten or 12 feet broad and 30 feet long, with a corresponding verandah about seven feet broad, the rear verandah being utilized as bath rooms. This 30 feet length of hall was, I found, divided into three cubicles below and three cubicles on the first floor. To make this hall into cubicles, it had to be divided by means of wooden screens, each cubicle being roughly 12 or 10 feet by 10 feet. I have already told your Excellency that the dimensions of the room in the European quarters measured roughly 20 × 20 feet. But here are cubicles of about 10 × 10 feet each or one-fourth of the dimensions or the cubical contents of the European rooms.

"Then going to the furniture what did I find? I found a cot and a chair called an easy chair, rather antiquated. I doubt very much if I found another chair. As for the linen I believe it is not worth mentioning. I was then with the Senior Medical Officer. When I observed all these things, I was in one of the cubicles. That cubicle was occupied by a clerk from the *mufassal* who was drawing a salary of Rs. 20. He was paying eight annas a day. Just then I observed on the wall a notice board giving the table of charges. I was curious to see what was the table of charges which was printed. They were the charges which have been read out by my Honourable friend from page 189 of the book. In the case of Indian officers up to a salary of Rs. 300 the charges were fixed on a scale rising from eight annas to

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(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Sir John Atkinson.)

three rupees while in the case of European officers their minimum charge was three rupees. This note was added, that in the case of Indians drawing a salary of Rs. 300 and above their charges were the same as the charges which the Europeans had to pay, that is those that drew a salary of Rs. 300 and above. I the he attention of the Senior Medical Officer to that and naturally put a quest: ..im, whether if instead of the Rs 20 clerk that was there there was a gentleman ..w pg Rs 1,000 or 2,000 and he wanted accommodation in the hospital, he was prepared to accommodate him in any better cubicle than that. He was unable to say 'yes' and his answer was that the same cubicle must accommodate him as well.

"That is how the matter stands. I have described the state of things as I found it and it seems to me therefore that the earlier the matters are mended the better. If your Excellency will allow me to make a suggestion as to the way in which the thing requires mending I will make this. The present six cubicles with their meagre accommodation should be made into four cubicles so as to give each man a room of 15 × 10 feet. That is, however, a matter of detail, and my suggestion is that the present six cubicles might be restricted to the use of officers who pay daily charges from eight annas to three rupees. But as regards Indian officers on Rs. 300 and above, inasmuch as they pay the same daily charges as European officials pay, my suggestion is, I think it will stand to reason, that the rooms in the European block may be thrown open to them equally. There will be no want of equality and no want of justice. It seems to me, your Excellency, that it is needless to perpetuate the distinction between races in that highly useful and up-to-date public institution, when such a distinction is sought to be minimized everywhere else."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"When I read the resolution which has been proposed and seconded, I frankly understood it to apply to the buildings and rooms that have been provided for the accommodation and housing of the patients. It did not occur to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai was going to deal with questions of diet and appliances afforded to the patients inside the walls of the hospital. But as the debate has traversed that more extensive ground, I will endeavour to deal with it accordingly.

"First with regard to the actual rooms provided, it will be within the remembrance of this Council probably that the block which has been assigned for the use of the Indian officers and paying patients was originally intended for another purpose; but in the development of the hospital or rather in the development of its usefulness, as it gradually attracted more and more patients, it became necessary to provide a larger nursing staff and to make other arrangements than those originally contemplated for the accommodation of the inmates. In making these arrangements, it was found necessary to accommodate the whole of the nursing staff together and that involved the transfer of a certain space, which up till then was used by Indian patients, for the use of the nurses. There could be no valid objection to that, because every one will admit that a proper and numerically sufficient staff of nurses of adequate capacity is one of the essentials in any hospital. In making that rearrangement so as to give accommodation for the nurses the Government had to see how Indian officers were to be accommodated. The block itself, at the present time used for them, was found to be the most convenient, being a separate block. I do not think that any inferences should be drawn from that. A separate block was assigned to them and from that date up to this has been occupied, and I believe I am right in saying that up till 12 months ago no complaints were ever received about the accommodation in that block. The Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar who has been through the rooms allotted for European officers and those allotted for Indian officers has drawn a comparison between the two sets of rooms in regard to the area and furniture. I do not think that his comparison is altogether exhaustive. He speaks of the magnificent accommodation given to European officers and contrasts it in point of size with that allotted for the Indian officers. He did not point out —or I could not gather it from his speech—that certainly Indian officers have one advantage over their European *confreres* in the fact that every Indian officer

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has a separate bath-room for himself. In calculating the area which is allotted for the Indian and European officers respectively, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar took into account only what he called the cubicles of 10 × 10 feet; and did not include the area covered by the bath-room. Now surely it is a very great convenience for an officer to have a separate bath-room for himself. That is a convenience which the European officers do not enjoy, because in every block there is only one bath room.

"There is another point. Though the rooms for the European patients are separate, they are inter-communicating, and that makes their accommodation in some respects from the point of view of the patients not so convenient as if the rooms were entirely separate. For nursing purposes it may be convenient; but it may not be so convenient from the point of view of the patients. But since the discussion has been drawn entirely into racial lines I may be forgiven if I say that, as I understand, in the case of Indians it is their practice to have the members of their family present with them in the hospital, to help them and attend upon them, and it is quite the common practice for these members of the family to take their meals shut up either in the cubicle or in the bath-room. Such a practice would be impossible in the wards assigned for Europeans. It is impossible to shut the wards up and it would be impossible to accommodate in them the members of the family who at present resort to the cubicles or quarters provided for the Indian officers. I have heard on very good authority that a large number of Indian patients are so attended by the members of their family and that they do take their meals in common. I cannot help thinking that it would be a great deprivation if by the transfer to the European quarters they were obliged to abandon that practice.

"In regard to the vessels that have been provided, it is perfectly true that in the Indian officers' quarters the vessels provided by the hospital administration are earthenware; and the reason is because in all honesty it was thought that the Indian patients, like Indians generally, would prefer to have for their use vessels that had not been used by any one else before. That may be a mistaken assumption. But in the course of my many years' experience I have always understood that caste Indians do not like to eat from a plate or vessel that has been used by any one else before. It was only in order to meet these sentiments which are entertained by a large majority of caste Indians that it was thought necessary that the vessels that have been once used should be destroyed. If an Indian is content to use enamelled iron ware or crockery without its being destroyed, no doubt the hospital authorities will be very ready to supply them.

"Then there is another point. In the Indian wards, patients are allowed to bring in their own vessels if they choose. But this is never done in the European wards. Therefore patients in the Indian wards have been using their own vessels if they do not like earthenware vessels. But if they would like enamel or china to be provided for them, they have only to ask for them and there is no doubt that they would be supplied. But these vessels could not with due regard to economy be destroyed afterwards. If one Indian patient had used a plate it would have to be used by another afterwards.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai referred to the question of charges. He complained—and also I think the seconder of the resolution as I understood him—that when the pay of the Indian patient is Rs. 300 and upwards the scale of charge is the same both for Europeans and Indians. I gathered that it is a matter of complaint that the scale of charges is the same."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"No."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"That was mentioned as a reason why no difference should be made between Indian and European patients."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"We do not want any reduction."

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The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"That is interesting, because an order has been passed by the Government and is about to issue, to reduce the charges in the case of Indian officers occupying Indian quarters. But if the Members of this Council say that they would rather not have the charges reduced, the Government would no doubt reconsider the order."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"Provided better accommodation is given."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"Better accommodation cannot be provided. We can reduce the charges to-day; but we cannot provide better accommodation to-day. Having regard to the fact that the quantity of food consumed by the Indian patients is perhaps smaller and not of an expensive type, not many of them being meat eaters, and having regard also to the matter of accommodation, the Government have decided, as I say, to reduce the rates that are chargeable to Indians in the Indian officers' quarters; but if that is objected to, the Government will reconsider the order. But we cannot at the present moment, either now or in the immediate future, undertake to provide better accommodation in the sense of better buildings.

"Complaint has also been made that Indian officers are not allowed to drink what stimulant they like. I was not aware of that rule until it was quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. It is a matter that is quite susceptible of reconsideration. I have no doubt that it will be possible to supply for Indian patients a bottle of champagne subject of course to doctor's orders, if they want it. The idea at the time when the rules were framed was that the Indian patients did not as a rule—or we were charitable enough to believe that they would not—make use of these stimulants such as champagne, sherry and claret. But on the other hand if Indian patients would like to have these stimulants, we would very gladly reconsider that rule even at the risk of rousing the opposition of some temperance advocates in this Council.

"To sum up the matter shortly it comes to this. The Council are aware that the Government have sanctioned the transfer of the General Hospital building from the present site to the Spur Tank site. Effect will be given to these orders at the earliest possible date. I am under the impression that already the officers of the Public Works Department are taking steps to get the building of the hospital started at the earliest possible date. That being so, I think Honourable Members of this Council will agree that it would be folly for us to start to build new quarters in the existing hospital even if the old quarters are unfit or unsuitable. It is hardly likely that any new quarters can be provided in the present hospital in advance of the quarters that would be provided in the Spur Tank. At any rate the expense that would have to be incurred would be quite unjustifiable. I submit, therefore, as regards the question of providing accommodation, that is, of better buildings and better rooms for Indian patients and Indian officers, the matter must stand over until the new hospital is built, when no doubt care will be taken to see that the accommodation, that is, the floor space and room space allotted for Indians, will be as far as possible suited to their wants, and if necessary it can be made exactly the same as for Europeans. Obviously the charges must also be equal. If certain charges are made for Europeans, there must be corresponding charges made for Indian officers also. That, I understand, is the desire of the Honourable Members and that matter will be kept in mind.

"Then as regards the vessels provided for feeding, the rules on the subject will be taken into consideration and if any change is really desired and can be effected, no doubt the rules will be changed to that extent. But we must take into consideration the fact that either we must lower the rate and thereby perpetuate racial distinction or we must charge a higher rate possibly to the inconvenience of the patients in the hospital. So the resolution, as it stands on the agenda, I regret I am unable to accept. I cannot agree that the Government should undertake now to put up fresh quarters for Indian officers in the existing hospital. But what I do undertake is that the rules as regards dieting and vessels and so forth shall be

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examined and where necessary and possible that they shall be made agreeable and convenient to the wishes of the Indian patients."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR :—"I must confess, my Lord, that I felt a very great deal of sympathy for the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson as I watched his efforts in defending the unsatisfactory state of affairs which is not of his creation. He has inherited this from his predecessors. But going back to time immemorial I have never been able to get any concise history of the origin of the General Hospital. But I guess that it, like every other institution in the country, had its origin from the early military days. I presume that in the early days it must have been a military hospital which was gradually extended to the civil population. In its earlier period of existence the native patients, as they were then called, were tolerated. If my Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai had visited the General Hospital thirty years ago as I did, and if he had then the opportunity of coming to the Legislative Council and moving a resolution, I wonder what he would have stated then. There was no Legislative Council then where resolutions could be moved. I believe that the deliberations of the Council were so satisfactory that when they met at 11 o'clock they could get home in time for lunch after finishing their business. I wish to point out that the racial distinctions as he expressed them today have been there from time immemorial. I remember the time when Indian and European patients were so sharply demarcated that Indians were never allowed to occupy the upstairs, that Indian patients were not allowed to have a punkah. I remember all that. But all that has been gradually disappearing. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai wishes that these distinctions should disappear. There are some wards open to Indians upstairs and I believe that there are punkahs in all the wards and in some respects distinctions are gradually disappearing. I also remember the time when the demand came for Indians to have special pay wards. There was no accommodation whatever for them, not even a cubicle or a cabin. I remember that the practice in those times used to be to put these patients in one corner in the ward and put up screens all round. That was not comfortable. But it used to excite the envy of the patients of the general ward that special privileges were given to screened patients. From that time it has gradually gone on and the Government have now developed this nursing home system in the General Hospital to such an extent that I believe at present there is a strong demand for the English officers' quarters.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and others who have brought up this question have forgotten one important fact that there was no demand on the part of the better class Indians till two years ago. When I went into the question and looked up the statistics of the people with an income of over Rs. 500 a month who wanted special wards in the hospital, I found that in the year immediately preceding there were 34 such European patients and not a single Indian patient. Therefore I doubt very much whether, even if there was accommodation, Indians of the better class such as those with incomes of over Rs. 400 or 500 a month, would ever have sought the General Hospital. But that is no reason why, if any one did resort to it, he should be treated in a separate manner. I do not for one moment justify the practice which exists in the General Hospital. I do not think that any medical officer would care to justify it. How it has grown into this position, I am not able to say. As the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar suggested, there could be no possible objection whatever to admitting an Indian patient, say with an income of over Rs. 500, if he is willing to pay a sufficiently satisfactory rate and conform to all the hospital rules, into what is called officers' quarters. Provided he is willing to pay the rates and obey the rules, there should absolutely be no reason why the Indian officers should not get those rooms.

"Nobody could justify the classifying of patients in a hospital according to nationality. That is what I would do in an anthropological museum. In a hospital I would classify them according to diseases. If there is any Indian patient who conforms to the rules of the hospital and pays the prescribed rates, he ought to be allowed to occupy the officers' quarters which, in spite of what the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said, are infinitely better than the cubicles now given to the Indian officers. I do not see why such a distinction should be made.

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"But it has also to be confessed that, if there is any obstacle to the admission of the Indian patients into these quarters, it has been due to some of the habits of the Indian patients themselves... Some of them insist upon having their food cooked and brought into their room, as the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson pointed out, by their relatives and taking meals with them. Such habits would stand in the way of occupying the officers' quarters. These wards are so constructed that there is no cooking place in their vicinity and it would be absolutely impossible to have their food cooked there. Then again, the large number of relations who seek admission and want to get in, will have to pass through other rooms occupied by patients and if they are to keep on the conversation, as they will, steadily going on, it will be very objectionable. Under these conditions it would be very difficult for Indian patients to get into these quarters. But we can have the stipulation that an Indian who is willing to obey the hospital regulations might be admitted to these quarters. The moment he does not obey the hospital regulations, out he goes. Under these conditions I do not think that there can be any justification whatever in keeping out Indian patients from these wards.

"As to the diet about which the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has spoken and which is laid down in the General Hospital regulations I do not think that the dietary regulations in any hospital is bound down by rigid rules. The medical officer in dieting the patients has to consider the conditions of the patients and the diet they require. I know in general practice, that if an Indian patient requires champagne or brandy it is prescribed. But you do not go to the hospital to eat and drink and get fat. You have to take what the doctor prescribes. I do not think that there can be any complaint as far as the diet is concerned, and as regards the diet provided for Europeans and Indians it is laid down on a generous scale and the medical officers exercise their discretion properly.

"The main point which this resolution deals with is that there should be better accommodation for Indian officers. I quite agree with the suggestion that for the Indian officers who pay less than three rupees the present cubicle accommodation is quite satisfactory. Probably these cubicles had better be reserved for them, and for those who pay more than three rupees and who obey the hospital regulations I think the other part of the officers' quarters ought to be thrown open. There need be no inconvenience and, as I pointed out, there is hardly any such seeking admission. I think that that is a concession which the Government might easily sanction.

"When the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson promised that he would make ample accommodation in the new buildings, that brings us to another subject as to whether the Government are going to continue the policy of the nursing home. If they decide to continue it, the plan of the new hospital will have to be considerably altered. If they embark upon that large policy, the state of affairs will have to be altered and they will have to provide a large accommodation for Europeans and Indians and also provide for the nursing home. I hope that the Government will make a declaration as to the exact steps that the hospital is to take. In the meantime I would strongly object to any money being spent on erecting any fresh building for Indian officers or anybody else. Any demand for better quarters can be easily met by admitting the superior class of Indians who are willing to obey the hospital regulations to the present officers' quarters."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I must confess to a sense of disappointment at the treatment which this resolution has received at the hands of the Government. This resolution, asking as it does for better accommodation for Indian officers, I thought, would be accepted without any sort of hesitation. It has been pointed out that, so far as the present hospital buildings are concerned, there is no room for further extension and there is no necessity for incurring any additional expense. It has also been pointed out that after the removal of the hospital to the Spur Tank site there will be enough scope for constructing additional buildings so as to afford additional accommodation for Indian officers. It will be within the recollection of Indian members of this Council that what was passed the other day was only for the acquisition of the Spur Tank site. It is not known how many years' time it will take before a scheme is finally settled and the buildings come into existence. Are we

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to rest satisfied till then? Are we to perpetuate this distinction between Indian and European officers regarding which my Honourable friends have already spoken? If there is one impression which has been created in my mind after closely following the picture which has been so vividly and graphically drawn by my Honourable friends Mr. Kesava Pillai and Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar and Dr. Nayar, it is this: that these facts have not been taken specifically to the notice of the Government and the Government have not themselves thought it fit to abrogate these distinctions. When once it is now placed before them there is absolutely no justification for creating any distinction between Indians and Europeans and, so long as both are prepared to pay all reasonable charges, I would venture to suggest that the Government should not lose a moment in seeing that these distinctions are abrogated. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar, it may be that a fresh building cannot be constructed in the General Hospital; but what justification is there for keeping up the distinction regarding Europeans and Indians? What possible objection could there be to an Indian, who is willing to pay the charges and act according to the rules, getting into European quarters and having the benefit of such quarters? I myself cannot see any justification for excluding them. I trust, your Excellency, that when the Government have so long been anxious to help us in fighting against all attempts at racial distinction, I have no doubt whatever that in this simple matter, which is in the hands of the Government, these distinctions will not be maintained or perpetuated."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"It was really disappointing to see that an attempt was made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, without even expressing regret at the state of affairs, to show that the accommodation provided in the wards for the Indians was something equal to or better than the accommodation provided for European officers. The bath room attached to these 10 × 10 feet rooms partitioned was thought, I suppose, to equalize the convenience that would be afforded by the other rooms described by our friends here. If that was what was intended or if the impression was that the charges were proper for that reason, I should think that it was a sad business. As regards the necessity for Indians to take some of their members and cook food there, if it was found that further accommodation should be given and that no such accommodation could be given in the main building, I think the only answer will be that when the charges are levied as they are, attempts should have been made to find proper accommodation long long ago, when it was recognized that these six rooms were the only rooms left. Even now we can find argument to support that state of affairs. But I can only say that they will not give any satisfaction to anybody. The distance of the septic wards from the cubicles was also given and it is not suggested that any building that might be put up if necessary would not be used for any future purpose when the present buildings will be abandoned after the completion of the new hospital building. Even for a moment the distinction ought not to be allowed to continue and if the reduction that is agreed to be made in the charges for accommodation is sought to be made to perpetuate the difference, all of us jointly wish that the reduction need not be made. I do not think that officers earning Rs. 300 and more, when they pay as well as European officers, would be prepared to confine themselves to these rooms, especially, when they are ill and when they go to the hospital unavoidably. Comfort will be all in all indeed and will be the thing to be attended to. Especially when an officer—it very rarely happens that an Indian officer takes leave except when he is ill—does not ordinarily enjoy the concessions afforded by the leave rules and furloughs and when that officer is there probably on sick leave, that he should not have his comfort attended to as well as possible is a thing that ought not to be permitted. I know that certain deputy collectors drawing more than Rs. 300 or 400 have been in the hospital for months together. I know that the children of officers drawing more than Rs. 1,000 have been living in one of these cubicles for a time and paying at the rate of eight rupees a day. This state of things ought not for one moment to continue.

"It was advanced as an argument that the nurses had to be provided for and that for the sake of accommodating them the original construction put up for

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(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Narsimheswara Sarma.)

accommodating Indian patients had to be utilized and these present cubicles were substituted. I could not understand that argument either. If the convenience of patients in the General Hospital were to be relegated to some corner, simply because nurses had to be accommodated, it only argues that something is wrong necessarily in the administration of the hospital and I respectfully submit that the only answer to be given in a case of this kind will be for the Government to take steps as sympathetically as possible at once to remove it as far as possible. Supply of better vessels and also changes of diet would not suffice. Any small extra expense would not certainly affect the financial position very much. Putting up a building which could accommodate three or four officers of the rank I have mentioned, to suit the condition and convenience of the Indian officers, would probably meet the position. The question of the General Hospital on the Spur Tank should have nothing to do with this question. No time should be lost in carrying out this matter which alone will give satisfaction to us."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON :—"With your Excellency's permission I should merely like to explain, as I have stated before to the Council, the practical impossibility of the situation. We cannot at once provide better accommodation in the sense of a better building. If that be understood, on other points I am prepared to accept the resolution, barring the provision of better buildings. I am prepared to accept the resolution in the matter of providing better diet and better furniture and so forth."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—"I should be sorry that anything said in this Council should leave an impression that the Indian community or the Indian non-official members of this Council are jealous of the accommodation provided for European officers in the General Hospital. We welcome every effort made on the part of the British Government to make the position of the Europeans in this country comfortable, especially when they are sick and ailing. It would be an advantage to the country if Englishmen can find a comfortable home in India. But what we do object to is to have any racial distinction based upon the rules framed for the purpose with regard to the nature of the accommodation provided for Indian and European officers of particular grades. I quite appreciate the position of the Government that, inasmuch as the habits of Indian officers differ largely from the habits of the European officers, it would be impossible to accommodate them in the same room or in the same building and, inasmuch as no extensions could be undertaken at the present moment when a new hospital is about to be built, it would be sheer waste of money to undertake to provide additional accommodation in the General Hospital for Indian officers. But, Sir, if the rule be based merely upon the habits of the people, there seems to be no ground whatever for sticking to that rule, so far as Indians who live according to European habits are concerned. If, as the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar put it, they are willing to obey the rules of the hospital, which apply to those who live in European officer's quarters, why should these Indians be debarred from obtaining accommodation in that part of the building, if they pay the requisite charges? If the existing rule be abrogated to that extent, which is based upon the habits of the people, there will be no room for complaint and the racial distinction will have gone. If an Indian officer, receiving a high salary and willing to pay a decent amount to the hospital, wishes to enter the officers' quarters there should be no objection whatever to receive such an officer. What the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar suggests is that it may not be possible for Indians who live in absolutely Indian style to occupy these quarters. The rules may therefore be changed with regard to the others.

"With regard to the improvement in accommodation to the officers' quarters, by all means, if the funds at the disposal of the Government permit it, improve the accommodation so as to provide for better accommodation for Indian officers. Only I am afraid that medical practitioners themselves would not welcome such a large expenditure, because it may affect their private practice and officers may be induced to resort to hospital rather than be treated at home. That is the sad point.

Indian officers' quarters in the General Hospital.

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma; the President; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"With regard to the diet and the dietary charges and furniture, we are thankful to the Government that a reform is promised in the near future. One remark I will make with regard to the absence of complaints hitherto in this respect. It must be remembered that the Indian officer knows his duty to a certain extent and, as I said, it is no wonder that no complaints were received in respect of the treatment they receive at the hospital. With regard to the reduction of charges, most certainly the Government were right in reducing the charges in the case of those officers who would not be provided in the same way as officers who are treated in the European quarters. So far as accommodation cannot be provided for them in those quarters, there seems to be absolutely no reason why they should be asked to pay as much as European officers. I think that a real reduction is not only justifiable but necessary in their case. But in regard to officers who wish to live in European quarters I do not think that any reduction in the scale of charges is necessary. I think the Government would be doing here justice by removing the cause for irritation in the mind of Indians whose habits are quite European.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable gentleman who moved the resolution heard what the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson said. I think it would be business-like if I may suggest no other ground, if he were to indicate as the mover of the resolution whether he is able to accept the offer made by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson on behalf of the Government. He was willing—though it was not possible to add a new building in the existing General Hospital and though it was not possible to extend the building and the rooms available for this purpose—in all other senses the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson indicated his willingness on behalf of the Government to accept the resolution which carried with it the obligation to consider at once how far he could meet the views expressed by the mover and the other gentlemen in the debate as to the reforms to be carried out in the General Hospital."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao is anxious to say a few words and as soon as he finishes I shall say what I have to say."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"When the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson rose a few minutes ago to make a further statement with reference to the intentions of the Government, I thought that he would be able to accept the suggestion which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar made in his speech in regard to the solution of this question. My Lord, these racial distinctions, as pointed out by my Honourable friend, are galling and irritating; and the maintenance of these distinctions is against the spirit of the times. If your Lordship will allow me to say so, I have only to instance the recent social function which your Excellency was pleased to accord to the members of this Council, where Indian sentiment was greatly studied and met. I have made a reference to it as showing the extreme kindness and solicitude which your Excellency has shown to meet Indian sentiment in this matter. Apart from this the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar suggested a complete solution to the present difficulty. He suggested that, so far as quarters now solely available to European officers are concerned, they may be thrown open to the extent now possible to Indian officers who will be willing to live in European style and to abide by the regulations of the hospital. To that extent I do not see why his suggestion should not be carried out, although it may not be possible immediately to provide new buildings. If the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is able to announce on behalf of the Government that, while leaving the present Indian quarters for those people who would like to live there and to receive their friends and relatives, if any Indian officer wishes to live in one of the rooms now set apart for Europeans, he will be allowed to do so, provided he conforms to the regulations framed by the hospital authorities—I do not see why such a concession should not at all be extended—that I believe, my Lord, offers a complete solution of the difficulty. If the Honourable member is able to make an announcement with reference to that portion of the debate it would be satisfactory.

"There is only one other remark that I would like to make. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson referred to bath-rooms having been used for taking food. I think

Indian officers' quarters in the General Hospital.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir John Atkinson; Mr. Kesava Pillai; the President.)

that there must be some mis-statement made to him about that matter. Habits are constantly changing, and I believe a certain section of Indian officers are now adopting the European style of living, and they are now adjusting themselves in that respect. I should not be surprised if this statement, that bath-rooms attached to the Indian officers' quarters are being used for the purpose of taking food is on investigation found to be somewhat over-stated. I believe, if the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson is able to adopt the suggestion which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has made, it will be a satisfactory solution of the present difficulty."

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON:—"What I am asked is whether the Government would be willing to admit Indians to the European quarters on the same terms as Europeans. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has relieved me of considerable difficulty in referring to the question of habits. I felt great diffidence in alluding to it, because it is a delicate question, and I do not wish to enter into particulars. There are serious matters connected with habits which one cannot very well specify. However, I may say that an Indian officer who has adopted European habits entirely and who will conform to the rules and regulations of the hospital in every respect, would be admitted to the European officer's quarters. I must be understood to mean a thorough adoption. There must be no reservation: 'Yes, we adopt European 'habits up to a certain point; but there is one matter on which we should like to 'retain our own habits.' It must be a thorough conformity to European habits."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Suppose an Indian officer wears a turban?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"You mean unlike the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar who comes with a *topee*? In this debate one thought might occur to some Honourable European members that the orthodox people are behind-hand in cleanliness in some respects to those gentlemen who adopt European manners. That is a mistaken impression. I do not think that any orthodox man would eat in a bath-room. Orthodox people have got their own manners, which may not be quite acceptable to those that adopt European habits My Lord, I am grateful for the announcement that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has made on this subject, and I think that this resolution may be accepted with some modification. I do not see why I should withdraw it. My Lord, my object in drawing attention to this matter is that what irritates the Indian mind, the colour bar, the sinister bar, should be removed from the book issued by the Government, who ought to be above all race or colour prejudice and who are the fountain source of justice, equity and equality. So it is I have drawn attention to the matter. It may be that the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Bannerman is very kind, and will make a special provision for us. He has got powers evidently under a certain Government Order to make special provision. I have heard flattering reports of the Senior Medical Officer of the Hospital, Major Kirkpatrick; but all the officers are not as popular as he. But I do not see why these rules differentiating Indians and Europeans should not be abrogated. Certain rules should be laid down for dieting patients according to the nature of their diseases under the advice of doctors. If we aim at the abrogation of these distinctions, my Lord, your Excellency's Government would not misunderstand us. I am sure your Excellency will see that with all our training under the British rule, if we do not feel that our self-respect demands that we should interpret the feelings and opinions of the people in this Council in order to enable the Government to rule over us and administer the country more in consonance with the feelings of the people—if we do not do that, we will be failing in our duty to the people and loyalty to our sovereign. It is only with this object I have brought forward this motion and I am quite satisfied with the statement of the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson. I only wish to say that I would be more satisfied if he accepts my resolution subject to such conditions as your Excellency's Government may think it proper to impose."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has already indicated that he is willing to accept the resolution."

The resolution was accepted.

Vernacular scientific literature.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

VERNACULAR SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XXII. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to direct an inquiry about the best manner of encouraging the growth of popular scientific literature in the vernaculars."

In doing so he said:—"The resolution that I beg to propose deals with the encouragement of popular scientific literature in the vernaculars, and the two other resolutions on the agenda paper which stand in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma raise also questions in regard to vernaculars about the courses of study in the school final course and also to the teaching of the non-language subjects in vernaculars. The whole question of the position of the vernaculars in the courses of study is, therefore, incidentally under discussion in these three resolutions. My Lord, it has been stated that the medium of instruction should as far as possible be the vernacular languages of this country, as the present system entails a great deal of waste of effort. It has often been suggested that even in the University courses, the vernaculars should be introduced as the medium of instruction. A very great authority on the subject, Sir Theodore Morison, has recently delivered a lecture in London urging that aspect of the question. Then again, my Lord, the Lord Bishop of Madras, who is a great expert in education, has also propounded views which have formed the subject of discussion in educational circles. Apart from those speeches it seems to me that the time has arrived when the Government should consider the extent to which the vernaculars should be used as the medium of instruction, as the medium of dissemination of popular scientific knowledge, which is so absolutely non-existent at the present time. I would, therefore, not refer at this stage to the two points which have been raised in the two resolutions which stand in the name of my Honourable friend and which also have some bearing upon the resolution which I have now the honour to move.

"The point that I am anxious to impress upon the attention of the Government is that scientific literature of any kind does not exist in the vernaculars of this Presidency. So far as the higher elementary courses are concerned, great difficulties have been felt for want of suitable text-books to teach subjects relating to science; and the question has now arisen whether it is not necessary to undertake the compilation of suitable text-books in the scientific courses even for the teaching of scientific subjects in the higher elementary classes. Apart from this there is also the question of popular literature for the dissemination of elementary scientific truths. At the last Sanitary Conference two things that confronted us at every turn were the absolute ignorance of the masses and even of some of the literate classes in scientific matters, especially with reference to the subject of medical science and sanitation. Various subjects were discussed and all the medical men who were assembled in the conference were most anxious not only that general education should be developed, but some means should be found for the dissemination of scientific literature amongst the masses of this country, without which it was found absolutely impossible to make any headway. It is that particular aspect of the question that I wish to urge in this resolution.

"I have been at some pains to ascertain whether in the existing literature in the vernaculars of this Presidency there are books which would be suitable for the dissemination of these ideas. So far as Telugu is concerned, there have been two or three publishing societies which have done some work in this direction; but this kind of work does not pay. These societies have produced a great deal of literature in the vernacular, but they are books of general literature, but not necessarily on subjects relating to science.

"There are great difficulties in the way. There is first of all, the question of terminology of scientific terms with reference to which it is certainly not an easy matter to say anything definite at the present stage. Then there is the question of demand. Then there must be found writers who are capable of dealing with the subjects and who certainly must make a living by their books unless specially

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

subsidized by the Government. These are the problems which have to be faced sooner or later. I believe, my Lord, that unless some steps are taken in this direction I do not think it would be possible to have at any time a scientific literature in the vernaculars, which after all must be the medium of instruction to the great masses in this country.

"We are thankful to your Excellency's Government for the stimulus which has been given to vernaculars in recent years. I am referring to the grants that have been made for the compilation of the Tamil Dictionary, the Telugu Dictionary, and I believe also the Malayalam Dictionary, during the last two or three years. If something is done in the direction of stimulating the production of a popular scientific literature, I believe a great step will have been taken.

"I might be charged with having made no suggestions as to how this is to be done. But I have only to say that, if it is once conceded that your Excellency's Government are convinced of the necessity of the step, I must leave the rest to the officers of the Government. It is quite possible that a committee of experts may be summoned to assist the Government and the Director of Public Instruction with suggestions in this direction. It is certainly possible that other persons acquainted with the subject might be able to help the Director of Public Instruction with ideas. I must, in this connection, say that there is considerable enthusiasm amongst the younger men who are now working in that field of literature and who will do some work in this direction, provided they receive the requisite assistance. One of these societies has already approached the Government—I am referring to the Vignanmandali series—and has asked them for some assistance. Whether that has been granted or not is a matter which I cannot say. But there are also in the field other persons who are anxious to do work in this direction. I am sure in the field of Tamil literature and Malayalam literature it would be certainly possible to find suitable persons who can think about these subjects and solve the question of the terminology of scientific terms in the vernaculars of this Presidency. I place this matter in this view before the Government for consideration and I trust that I will not be met with the remark that no definite scheme has been put forward by me. I have already stated that, once the Government are convinced that a step is desirable, it is for them to find a solution and we are quite willing to render any assistance we can in the matter. I do not think we can elaborate a scheme for criticism just at present. With these remarks I commend the resolution for consideration by the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to second this resolution. This resolution which has been placed before the Council for the consideration of the Government is for encouraging popular scientific literature in the vernaculars; and for that purpose it is requisite that an inquiry should be made to find out the best manner in which to achieve this result. My Lord, it is really very painful to think that the vernaculars of this Presidency should still be in such a condition as to require an enquiry to be made into their growth and into any particular kind of literature in them. But the facts are as they are—and the vernaculars of this Presidency are indeed in a very backward condition. The encouragement of the vernaculars can only be brought about by creating a demand for books and stimulating interest in the people to read books written in the vernaculars and also by creating a reading public. The Government, so far as they are concerned, can help the growth of the development of the vernaculars by making them compulsory in the school studies in the lower classes.

"But with regard to the method necessary for encouraging the growth of popular scientific literature, I think there is only one method which the Government can adopt, viz., giving subsidies to the writers of books and also encouraging the study of these books in schools. My Honourable friend who has placed before you this resolution for the consideration of this Council has said that works of this kind do not pay. If there is a reading public and if there is a demand certainly they will pay; but the question is not only that methods for encouraging the growth of this kind of books should be devised, but the question of creating a reading public should also be looked into.

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(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao, Mr. Stone; the President; Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.)

"Again, my Lord, the question of terminology has been brought in. That is not a very serious question. As far as I can see, it need not trouble us much in the consideration of this question. It is quite evident that, so far as the vernaculars are concerned, we can easily coin words by making compound words in Sanskrit; and by inflectional and declensional changes in the vernaculars, terms may be bodily imported from the foreign languages into the vernaculars. That is a very easy question which can be solved without much effort and without much difficulty.

"My Honourable friend has just now said that this resolution should not be thrown out merely because no specific recommendation has been made and no specific proposal has been put forward with regard to this matter. The only excuse for this is that it is not quite easy or possible to make any specific or definite proposal in this respect. Various things have to be taken into consideration with the object of bringing about this desired result, which is specifically made mention of in this resolution, and that is why the making of any definite proposal is not quite so easy or possible. There is, as the Honourable mover of the resolution has just now said, a great deal of enthusiasm in the writers, but that enthusiasm, for want of encouragement or for want of an adequate reading public or for some other reason, is not being properly made use of by the country and is being frittered away. The subject is a very important one and it deals with the encouragement of the growth of popular scientific literature in the vernaculars. It may be said that it is not within the province of this Government to deal with this matter and it is for the people themselves to solve it. But as far as the position of vernaculars in this province is concerned, I think an inquiry into this matter is necessary and I hope the Government will be pleased to take this matter into their serious consideration and do what is necessary in encouraging the growth of vernacular scientific literature in this province. Incidentally, my Lord, I may mention the two other resolutions which stand in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma. I am not going to anticipate the terms of those resolutions, but so far as this resolution is concerned it may be necessary to refer to the fact that, inasmuch as it is advantageous and necessary to impart education in the primary and lower standards in the vernacular language, the encouragement of popular scientific books in the vernaculars may be of very great advantage. Sooner or later, education in the lower standards will have to be imparted to students in the vernaculars. I do not mean that higher studies should also be imparted in the vernaculars. I am not prepared to accept that non-language subjects should be taught only in the vernaculars. But up to the school final course, or, in the classes lower than that, as far as primary and elementary classes are concerned—"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE (*interrupting*):—"I do not think that anything is gained by the Honourable Member speaking on these subjects."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is quite true. I hope the Honourable Member will confine his remarks to the subject matter of the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"In view of affording facilities for popular scientific books being written and published in the vernaculars, Government help in the matter is to a certain extent necessary and I trust that the Government will inquire into the best methods of giving help in this direction."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR:—"Even after hearing all that my Honourable friends have said in support of the resolution, I cannot make up my mind to vote for it. Scientific or any other literature cannot be created and fostered by a Government agency of the kind suggested in the resolution. Association of scholars and individuals learned in the vernaculars, if they exert themselves, can do much for the growth of a popular scientific literature such as my Honourable friend has in view. What can a committee of officials and non-officials do in the matter? We shall of course have a report. But will such a report be of any material use in producing popular scientific literature in the vernaculars? The report will contain the opinions of its author or authors. Instead of making a demand of the kind, if

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the department of education is requested through the Government to encourage such vernacular books dealing with scientific subjects as deserve encouragement, it will be a far more effective way of attaining the object which the Honourable mover of the resolution has in view."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member who has just spoken has taken the line that I should take myself—that it is really very little use seeking to encourage the growth of popular scientific literature in the vernaculars. Subsidized literature—I mean the possibility of effectively subsidizing literature—is, I think, an exploded idea.

"The Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram also provided me with some arguments. He said that it was necessary to create a demand for such literature. I do not see how the Government can create a demand. If there were a demand for such literature, we should not have the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao telling us that such literature does not pay. The fact that it does not pay shows that there is no demand and therefore it is idle to ask the Government to take any active step in the direction of flooding the country with literature of this kind. If there was a public for a literature of the kind which Honourable Members have in mind, I have no doubt at all that such literature would be forthcoming. There is a public for literature of other kinds. If anybody looks through the list of books that pass through the hands of the Registrar of Books, it will be perfectly clear that there is a large demand, and there is a large public, for works of a moral and religious character. Those works are produced in considerable numbers at very low prices and they are naturally bought and read but there is not at present a demand for popular scientific literature.

"The Government are not in the least indifferent in this matter. The Government are as anxious as Honourable Members are for seeing in the country a growth of valuable vernacular literature and, whenever opportunity has offered itself, the Government have shown themselves willing to do what they can to encourage the production of such literature. For instance not long ago a very useful book was published in England called 'Health, life and cleanliness.' That was a book on hygienic matters. The Government had that translated into all the vernaculars of the Presidency and circulated to all the schools. I shall try to make it my business to find out whether there is any demand for this book on the part of ordinary purchasers. I am sorry that it did not occur to me until this moment to make such an inquiry. Then another little tract on plague came up to me the other day. The Surgeon-General having expressed himself in favour of it, we are also getting that book translated. These are two cases in point. When people do publish books of a useful and interesting kind they generally come to the Government and ask them to take a certain number of copies for distribution. The Government may be said to have responded with considerable liberality to requests of that kind. The two cases I have in my mind are one book on zoology and another book on botany published by schoolmasters, which the Government have patronized and which are merely intended for schools. These are not, strictly speaking, books of a popular kind. Then again Government are doing all they can for the teaching of scientific subjects in every school. Even in elementary schools a beginning is made by teaching something of nature study. That is the beginning of science in elementary schools. In training schools we are trying to give the teachers instruction in the elements of science, so that we do what we can to diffuse among the people a taste for such subjects.

"We can only hope that as this taste becomes more widely diffused, there will be a demand for popular scientific books. It seems to me that, if there is an effective demand, that will necessarily bring into existence the supply of books. There is no lack of people competent to write such books and I do not think that the question of terminology is a very difficult one."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I think the resolution has not been properly understood. I have not been in this matter so pessimistic as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone. I come from Tamil districts, and I

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think that I am also entitled to make my statement. The Tamil Sangam at Madura has been doing some work in this direction. There is a monthly journal attached to that institution; and several scientific subjects are translated and contributed as articles by various Tamil scholars who have a knowledge of English also. I think the proposition only suggests a method for the Government to start an inquiry which would really advance the masses in every direction. These people are at the bottom of society and in order to enable them to be educated a much better step than the steps already taken should be taken. The spread of elementary education may give the rudiments of knowledge to the school-going population, and the Government in trying to make it reach every pupil of the school-going age are doing only their business for posterity. To start a thing like this will, in my opinion, enable scientific ideas to spread among not only the people of the school-going age but also people of higher ages among the masses and will be instrumental in diffusing knowledge in the several departments of science. In fact our scientific departments have been growing steadily I believe, and the report of the Director of Fisheries, the reports of the Sanitary department, of the Agricultural department and in fact of various other departments have been bringing us so many new ideas, and I do not think that these ideas have reached even the educated, the English educated population of the country. Honourable members of this Council know that copies of such reviews are placed on the editors' table. But I do not think that even that enables us sufficiently to spread the knowledge derived from these reports so as to benefit the masses. The attempt sought to be made by this resolution is, I think, one that will start a new era which must in the long run bring growing prosperity to the masses and also keep them in touch with the latest ideas in developing the land.

"The inquiry, I do not think, is really difficult. In fact to start with you have the Vignanamandali referred to by the Hon'ble mover, and I have referred to the Tamil Sangam. The Hon'ble Mr Kunhiraman Nayanar made a statement which I could not at all understand. I know that in Malayalam we have a press. I know that there are scholars who want to spread scientific ideas also in that vernacular as much as in other vernaculars. An inquiry, which will enable the Government to come to a decision as to how to improve scientific literature, cannot be objected to at all in any view. It is not contended by this proposition that one particular set of persons who work in this field should be encouraged. It is not suggested that it is purely a matter of encouraging one particular section. The diffusion of vernacular literature and the enrichment of it will be essential, if really all the efforts of the scientific departments of the Government should bear proper fruit. If that is so, I cannot understand the difficulties suggested by the Honourable Member who comes from Malabar or by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone. The real point is that an inquiry which will enable the Government to come to a decision as to what steps should be taken to improve the literature and what encouragement should be given to such literature if it should become useful to the masses—such an inquiry will have to be undertaken and that is the step put forward by the resolution.

"I may make one suggestion without meaning it to be a complete constructive suggestion. If this inquiry enables us to find a body of persons attached to these particular institutions referred to, one in the north, one in the south, probably one in the west—if a number of English educated gentlemen could be got together in these institutions to which the literature and if such literature can be adopted as text books in the various schools and be also sent to various Government officers for these ideas being freely diffused through the several scientific departments, I do not know if this step will not mark an era which will bring all prosperity to the soil. I am optimistic about it, and if the resolution is accepted and if a start is given it is bound to be of immense benefit. Your Excellency announced the day before yesterday that there was a bright future for the agricultural industry of this country. I should think that the attempt in this direction will only lead to an improvement in every direction, of the capacity of the masses to understand and realise the benefits that accrue by the steps taken by the Government."

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(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—"Your Excellency, there are two resolutions somewhat connected with this matter standing in my name. I did not wish to speak on this subject originally; but I shall confine my remarks as briefly as possible to the subject in hand, because it seems to me that it is connected in a way with the other two resolutions. I do not think that anyone need be disappointed at the attitude of the Government, because that was only to be expected, as it is of a piece with their policy in the past. What the resolution asks for is to inquire into the conditions which prevail at the present moment and which prevent the dissemination of popular literature, to ascertain the causes, to try and remove those causes and to do everything possible for the spread of popular scientific literature among the people. It is true, my Lord, that the ratio of literates to the illiterates in this Presidency is very small. But it must, at the same time, be acknowledged that the number of literate people in this Presidency is not after all such an insignificant number, because it is upwards of three millions. This population is nearly three-fourths of the population of France, Scotland or Ireland. It must, therefore, be a matter for regret and surprise that among the three millions of literate people in this Presidency there is absolutely no taste for popular scientific literature. Is it not time for the Government to ascertain why it should be so—and to see whether their educational policy in the past is not mainly responsible for this want of taste on the part of the people to obtain a knowledge of the West and to ascertain what the conditions are that prevail in the West? Other national Governments such as that of Japan have not despaired because there were no text-books in the country suitable for imparting to the students of those countries a knowledge of scientific principles and scientific truths. It was not long ago, 30 or 40 years ago, Japan stood in exactly the same position as we stand at the present moment But the statesmen there did not despair; they did not take the attitude that the populace themselves should solve the question. What we can do to encourage the spread of such literature is a matter for us to decide.

"Here and there people ask for subsidies. I think the Government are right in saying that they do not believe in subsidized literature; nor do I believe in the growth and spread of literature by subsidies, which are not based upon proper data and upon a clear and definite policy which is to run not for one or two years but for a continuous period.

"My Lord, it is not necessary to pursue the matter further. What the resolution asks is to inquire and ascertain the causes which at the present moment impede the growth of knowledge among the literates in this Presidency. Your Lordship will remember that among the three millions only 267,000 or very nearly that form the English-knowing people and the rest do not know English and so cannot obtain the knowledge of scientific principles through the medium of English. Whether anything should be done to remove that dense mass of ignorance is a matter for your Lordship's Government to consider. This resolution asks for an enquiry into this subject and I hope the Government will see their way to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"My Lord, I am disappointed at the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone on behalf of the Government in regard to this resolution. He has stated that the laws of demand and supply are quite enough to stimulate the vernacular scientific literature at present. I do not believe in that dictum. My Honourable friend Mr. Sarma has referred to Japan and how it stood during the last 30 or 40 years. Just at the beginning when there was a revival of Japanese scientific literature the Government of Japan appointed a body of persons to translate scientific books into Japanese for the benefit of the people. What I ask for is merely an inquiry into the conditions existing in regard to vernacular literature to see to what extent the Government might further the growth of scientific literature. That is all I have put forward in this resolution, as I was alive to the difficulty of making any other proposal.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has stated that at the present time a review of the books passing through the hands of the Registrar of Books would show the great mass of it is religious literature. I went into the subject and the statement

Vernacular scientific literature.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; the President, Mr. Stone.)

made is perfectly correct. What I want to ascertain is whether this bent of mind for more religious literature should be perpetuated and whether a spread of scientific knowledge should not be a little more encouraged through the medium of vernacular literature. I find my Lord that the only hope of the scientific truths permeating the masses is by stimulating the growth of this literature. My Honourable friend has pointed out that the great mass of the people are not acquainted with English books. We must, as time goes on, develop this branch of literature.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has said that the idea of subsidised literature is an exploded one. It may be so in a general sense. But, as I have already pointed out, owing to the special conditions that prevailed in Japan a special stimulus was required and so it is in this country.

"I think the purpose of this resolution will be greatly served if your Excellency's Government would summon a conference of experts—the Hon'ble Mr. Stone may settle it—for the purpose of ascertaining the real causes and the ways in which the existing state of things may be rectified. The Hon'ble Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar has stated that it is absolutely unnecessary to take a step. But as your Excellency's Government are already committed to giving some stimulus to vernacular literature by subsidizing the attempts which are being made for bringing out dictionaries, I do not see how this resolution could be said to be a departure from that principle. The fact that your Excellency's Government have thought it necessary to help the efforts made for bringing out a reliable vernacular dictionary is in furtherance of the policy which is set out in this resolution. I am very anxious, so far as the matter of sanitation and the allied sciences is concerned, that the present state of ignorance must be dispelled. It is absolutely impossible to make the masses understand the various sanitary, scientific and medical questions that we are trying to tackle for their benefit. At the Sanitary Conference which sat at Madras last year a cut and dried scheme was put forward for discussion that a special sanitary officer should be placed on special duty for the purpose of stimulating the growth of this kind of literature on scientific subjects. I think, therefore, if your Excellency's Government will order an inquiry into the circumstances which exist at the present day, my purpose will be served, but if your Excellency's Government are not going to accept the resolution I must ask your Lordship to put it to the vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to make a few remarks on the resolution before the Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry, but the Honourable gentleman ought to have got up before. I waited for some time before I called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, who in speaking a second time has exercised the right of reply on the motion. The right of reply being exhausted, it is not open to any Honourable gentleman to speak."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has no objection, I can speak."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I am only thinking of the possibility of the things being inquired into by the University. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar has given a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the furtherance of this very object and the University will doubtless inquire as to how the money can best be utilized so that an inquiry will be actually taking place although not directly held by the Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if the Honourable gentleman wishes to press his motion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes. I wish to know if the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar's endowment is subject to any conditions. I think it was, I may be wrong."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"I cannot say just now off-hand."

The motion was put and lost.

Vernacular scientific literature; Compulsory study of classical or vernacular languages in the school final course.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Narasimhesvara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO called for a division, which was taken with the result that 17 voted *for* and 25 *against* it. The following was the poll:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar.	The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson.
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Sir Harold Stuart.
" Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. W. O. Horne.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.	" Mr. A. Butterworth.
" Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.	" Mr. R. C. C. Carr.
" Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deva.	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.	" Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai.
" Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu.	" Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt.
" Rao Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.	" Mr. N. S. Brodie.
" Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.	" the Rev. Mr. G. Pittendrigh.
" Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. V. Kanhiraman Nayanar.
" Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma.	" Dr. T. M. Nayar.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.	" Mr. E. F. Barber.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Sir Hugh Fraser.
	" Mr. A. Muirhead.
	" Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael.
	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
	" Colonel W. M. Ellis.
	" Mr. F. H. M. Corbet.
	" Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar.
	" Mr. W. Francis.

COMPULSORY STUDY OF CLASSICAL OR VERNACULAR LANGUAGES IN THE SCHOOL FINAL COURSE.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I would just take the liberty of making a short statement in regard to resolution No. XXIII which is the next resolution on the agenda paper. Since notice was given of this resolution, in fact only two days ago, very recently at any rate, the decision of the Senate on this question of the position of languages in the University course has been given, and it is now possible for the Director of Public Instruction, who was obliged to wait for the decision of the Senate, to take up the question which is raised in resolution No. XXIII. I would, therefore, suggest to the Honourable gentleman that nothing will really be gained by discussing the question at this meeting. I should suggest that he might see fit to withdraw it now, and his right will remain unimpaired at a later day, after the Director of Public Instruction has inquired and taken action in the matter, to bring up the subject for consideration. That is the position of the matter, which has been altered, since the Honourable gentleman gave notice of his resolution, by the decision of the Senate. On the other hand it is perfectly within the discretion of the Honourable gentleman to move it if he so desires."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the statement made by your Excellency puts me rather in an embarrassing position. If the statement should be considered to mean that the Director of Public Instruction, as at present advised, is bound to consider the question with sympathy, then no very good purpose would be served by my moving this resolution. But if absolutely nothing can be stated on that point, a discussion in this Council may be of use. Once the Director's decision is arrived at, I do not see how the views of Honourable Members can possibly influence the action of the Government. I won't ask for any definite assurance on the point; but if the Government, as at present advised, are

Compulsory study of classical or vernacular languages in the school final course; Teaching of non-language subjects through the medium of vernaculars in the school final course.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; the President; Mr. Stone.)

inclined to view the question with favour, I do not see that there is any use in moving this resolution. If nothing can be stated under that head, I hope I may be permitted to move the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman is quite free to use his own discretion in the matter. I have given my opinion, which I thought it would be useful to give to him and the Council, and assured him that the Director of Public Instruction would, now that he is free to do so, the decision of the Senate having been given, proceed to consider the subject and report to the Government, and the Government would then take action. The Senate has allowed a language to be taken as one of the optional branches of the B.A. examination, which will encourage the taking up of languages. That is all I can say at the moment. The Honourable gentleman must take his own course."

The Hon'ble Mr J. H. STONE:—"I can say this. I am prepared to recommend that there shall be some study of text-books in the vernacular languages That particular point has been practically settled, and I cannot go further than that."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Compulsory study?"

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Yes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Honourable gentleman will be well advised to withdraw the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Having regard to the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, I do not think that there is any use in pressing this resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn:—

"XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a detailed study of a classical language or one of the vernaculars of the Presidency, including the study of text-books, be made compulsory throughout the school final course."

TEACHING OF NON-LANGUAGE SUBJECTS THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF VERNACULARS IN THE SCHOOL FINAL COURSE.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I now rise to move resolution No. XXIV standing in my name dealing with the position of the vernaculars in the secondary schools of the Presidency, in so far as they are to be utilized as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects The resolution runs in these terms—

'XXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that non-language subjects be taught through the medium of the vernaculars throughout the school final course in all Government and aided schools in the Presidency, unless the Director of Public Instruction permits a different course to be followed in any schools for special reasons to be recorded by him in writing.'

"The attitude taken by the Government with regard to resolution No. XXIII encourages me to hope that this resolution also will receive favourable consideration at the hands of the Government. I am confident that whatever may be the decision of the Council and of the Government just at the present moment, before long my views will prevail. The whole question before the Council and the Government is as to whether we are to look for the regeneration of the country by means of creating in the vernaculars of the land a national literature upon which the country shall feed and nourish, or whether we will be right in expecting that the country will improve and make any steady advance in civilization and knowledge if the medium of instruction is to be English, and English be looked upon as the language through

Teaching of non-language subjects through the medium of vernaculars in the school final course.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

which knowledge shall be imparted to the masses of the country. It is only a question of degree of difference, if any, between the Government and myself in this respect, because the Government themselves have recognized that it will be futile to expect the masses of the country to really benefit by the knowledge of the west through the medium of any language other than their own. The Government have themselves recognized that the medium of instruction at least up to the fourth form in the school final course ought to be through the mother-tongue of the people, and that students, parents and school managers should be encouraged to teach knowledge through the medium of vernaculars. I ask that the rule which has been laid down in the Grant-in-Aid Code by the Government with very great wisdom should be made obligatory upon all schools, subject to such exceptions as the Director may be pleased to make for special reasons, and that if possible the same course should be pursued with regard to the courses of study in the fourth, fifth and sixth forms.

"It seems to me, Sir, that it is a sad reflection that in the year of grace 1914 the Council and the Government have to be reminded that the principles of the educational policy laid down in the memorable despatch of 1854 have not been always kept in view by the Government in the pursuit of their educational policy and that these principles have been to a certain extent departed from and are being departed from more largely at the present moment, and that after all the policy that had been dictated by the statesmen of the west more than 60 years ago, which has been definitely pronounced to be the correct policy by the Government of India and this Government, is not the policy of the educational experts who have been guiding the policy of this Government during the past two years. The question, as I have put it, is whether it has been recognized—and it has to be recognized—that the national literature of the land can be developed on the lines which have been pursued so far, or can only be developed by a departure from that policy and by making the people realize that, though they should receive in the first instance a knowledge of the civilization and ideals of the west through the medium of the English language, still that knowledge of that civilization and those ideals can only be imparted to the masses at large through the medium of the vernaculars and every step should be taken towards promoting the growth of a national literature. It is because I feel that the educational methods at present adopted in this Presidency are incompatible with the growth of a national literature in the vernaculars of the land—I feel strongly in asking the Government for the adoption of this resolution. Sir, if it were possible to make the 41 millions of this Presidency adopt the English language as their mother-tongue, if it were possible to make them cherish the treasures of the English language, and even grow upon them, I shall be the first to pocket my pride and to forgot my allegiance and affection for my mother-tongue and vote for the pursuit of those educational methods which have so far proved futile in encouraging the growth of national literature in any of the vernaculars of this Presidency. Your Lordship will remember that after 100 or 150 years of British occupation of this country, and after 60 years after the starting of the Universities, the only impression which the English educational methods have been able to make upon the people is to produce 240,000 literates in English among a population of 41 millions and a literate population of three millions and odd. It is, therefore, absolutely futile to expect a knowledge of the west to filter down to the masses and to become part and parcel of their being and to look to the medium of English language for any beneficial purpose. That has been recognized in the despatch of 1854 from which I crave permission to read a few extracts :—

'It is neither our aim nor desire to substitute the English language for the 'vernacular dialects of the country. We have always been most sensible of the import-'ance of the use of the languages which alone are understood by the great mass of the 'population These languages, and not English, have been put by us in the 'place of Persian in the administration of justice and in the intercourse between 'the officers of Government and the people. It is indispensable, therefore, that in 'any general system of education the study of them should be assiduously attended 'to, And any acquaintance with improved European knowledge which is to be

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'communicated to the great mass of the people—whose circumstances prevent them 'from acquiring a high order of education and who cannot be expected to overcome 'the difficulties of a foreign language—can only be conveyed to them through one or 'other of these vernacular languages.

'In any general system of education, the English language should be taught 'where there is a demand for it; but such instruction should always be combined 'with a careful attention to the study of the vernacular language of the district, and 'with such general instruction as can be conveyed through that language. And 'while the language continues to be made use of, as by far the most perfect medium 'for the education of those persons who have acquired a sufficient knowledge of it 'to receive general instruction through it, the vernacular languages must be 'employed to teach the far larger classes who are ignorant of or imperfectly 'acquainted with English. This can only be done effectually through the instru- 'mentality of masters and professors, who may, by themselves knowing English, 'and thus having full access to the latest improvements in knowledge of every 'kind, impart to their fellow-countrymen, through the medium of their mother tongue 'the information which they have thus obtained. At the same time, and as the 'importance of the vernacular languages becomes more appreciated, the vernacular 'literatures of India will be gradually enriched by translations of European books, 'or by the original compositions of men whose minds have been imbued with the 'spirit of European advancement, so that European knowledge may gradually be 'placed in this manner within the reach of all classes of the people. We look, 'therefore, to the English language and to the vernacular languages of India 'together, as the media for the diffusion of European knowledge, and it is our desire 'to see them cultivated together in all schools in India of a sufficiently high class to 'maintain a schoolmaster possessing the requisite qualifications.'

"Your Lordship and this council will see that the despatch lays down that the medium of instruction should generally be the vernaculars, and in the case of only those who have received a sufficient knowledge of English as to be able to understand and master European knowledge, through the medium of English; that is, in the highest classes English should be the medium of instruction. These are the instructions found in the despatch of 1854 and in a minute written by Mr. Thomas in 1857 shortly before, he puts the matter very pithily. He says:

'I will first express my decided conviction that a system, which contemplates 'only the imparting a high measure of education to a few, exclusively through the 'medium of English, must fail to produce any great or general effect upon the 'national mind. It appears to me to reverse the natural order of things,—and that 'the attempt to educate and enlighten a nation through a foreign language is one 'opposed to the experience of all times and countries. English must ever be, in 'this land, to the mass, an unknown tongue.

'A smattering of English may be acquired by a considerable number about 'our towns, or in immediate communication with the few English residing in 'India; but the people (the women as well as men) will, as a whole, only think and 'speak and read in their native tongues; and their general enlightenment, or 'education, must—and I believe, can, only be attained through this channel; and a 'wide basis therefore of a solid though limited education, through the means of the 'vernacular languages, must be given to those classes which now receive education, 'before anything permanent will be effected.

'It is upon this broad basis alone, that the superstructure of a high standard of 'refined education can, it appears to me, be raised and the superior acquirements of 'the few very highly educated be made to fall upon and influence society. For let 'us suppose that we have some tens or even scores of youths, out of a population 'of millions,—masters of the higher sciences, well acquainted with all the beauties 'of Shakespeare, of Milton and with the learning of Bacon, and with the great 'master-minds of Europe, and the rest of the people, not the lowest classes alone, 'left in their hereditary ignorance and that ignorance, Asiatic.'

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"I shall not trouble your Lordship with any more extracts. But this is what the latest review of the progress of education in India says. Your Lordship will see that out of 1,200,000 students in all schools in this Presidency there are 101,210 in the high schools and middle schools of this Presidency and upwards of 42,000 are in the primary stage and 37,000 in the middle stage and it is only 21,684 in the high school stage. As regards the number in the University in the year 1911-12 there were only 4,939, though the figure is now much larger. Anyhow the figures will show clearly that the number of those who receive the benefits of higher education is very small indeed, as compared with those who go through the secondary course up to the fourth, fifth and sixth forms, and the vast mass of those who enter the secondary course and the University course bears a very large proportion to those who come through this course. My point is that even in regard to students who are in the secondary course of instruction, their knowledge of Englishes not sufficiently high to enable them to master a foreign language without any very great strain upon their intellectual powers. My fear is that very little European knowledge is at the present moment conveyed through the medium of English, simply because the students have to begin to think in Eoglish and learn through English. They have first to understand the subject through English and then to master it. But if the same knowledge is imparted through the vernaculars, much more could be taught to students during the few years they are in the secondary schools and with greater effect, than if they had to do the two operations at the same time, first to think in the foreign language, and then to get taught through the foreign language any subject which is entirely strange to them. It is a great waste of thought, it is a waste of effort, and it is a great waste of energy. Dealing with this subject the quinquennial report of the Government puts it thus:

'The whole subject is one which demands close consideration. In the first 'place, it is obvious that large numbers of pupils are entering English schools (often 'of a very inferior type) whose pecuniary conditions or mental calibre will not carry 'them on to the conclusion even of the school course. Their time is mainly 'occupied in learning a foreign language up to a standard which can be of little or 'no value to them, while mental development and the gathering in of information 'which would be possible for them in a place of vernacular instruction are checked 'and superseded by a short-lived attempt to master a difficult tongue. Secondly, 'the avenue of education which is selected is narrow and monotonous. The great 'majority of pupils crowd into the literary courses with a view to entering profes-'sions. The number of those who bifurcate into technical or other specialized 'studies is small. The result is that there is little or no free play for those whose 'intellectual characteristics are not fitted for the high school or the University course. 'The institutions which impart this kind of education suffer from overcrowding and 'the admission of pupils whose slender capacity is bound to react adversely upon 'others, while the rush into examinations necessitates wooden (and lifeless) systems 'of testing.'

"It is because I feel that, though not now but in the long future, the only possible course which the Government and the people can adopt would be to impart education to the masses in the primary, secondary and higher classes through the medium of vernaculars, it is because I feel that that will be the only possible course that could be adopted, if the country at large is to be educated on the lines on which western countries are being educated, I ask your Excellency's Government to accept this resolution.

"I know that there are two objections that will be taken to the adoption of this resolution, and that the opposition will not be altogether from the Government side. First of all it is believed that we in Madras have mastered the English language in a much more perfect manner than those that live in the other provinces and the fact that any change in the educational methods hitherto pursued would be to relegate us to the position occupied by those coming from the school course in other presidencies without doing any effectual good to ourselves Another objection that will be taken is that, so far as parents of children and the children themselves are concerned, they

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have not been very anxious to have western knowledge communicated to them through the medium of the vernaculars, and therefore they would have to be educated before the Government can be asked to accept this resolution.

"Now, Sir, the statistics for secondary education do not show that secondary education has made greater advance in this province than in any other province. The average here is 331 against 338 for the whole of India. During the last few years I think there has been a retrogression; that is, while India has progressed by 37 per 10,000 population there has been a diminution in numbers to 23 in our own Presidency. It is true that the number compares very favourably with several other provinces. It would at any rate show, when we examine the figures, that the number of those who benefit by English education in this province is by no means larger than the number of those who benefit in several of the advanced provinces in India. Assuming for the sake of argument that a few are able to speak English better than the average school boy in the other provinces, what earthly good is it to the community as a whole? What impress does it leave on the national literature of the land? How are these young men to improve their literature? That is the question I will put. Would it not be possible to impart them general knowledge to a much greater extent through the medium of their own vernaculars than through the English language?

"I by no means despise English. I ask that it should be made a compulsory subject during the school-final course; and I believe that it can be learned much better as a second language by giving a little more time to it than by wasting the energies of boys by making every subject be learnt through the medium of that language. By all means devote a little more attention to English, if you can, but do not waste the time, energy and intellect of the pupils by trying to impart general education to them through the medium of the English language. The few that go up to the University and are to enter the liberal professions may take up English; but the vast majority do leave the school at a very early stage, and in regard to them the greater amount of knowledge we leave in their minds the better for the country at large. The extremely small interest taken by the literate section in general and scientific western literature shows clearly that the methods pursued here have been a miserable failure in making any effect upon the real education of the country.

"Then with regard to the reluctance of parents, I can understand it. If the Government should tomorrow say that a proper knowledge of the vernaculars is absolutely necessary for every student who applies for a Government situation, your Excellency will see that 90 per cent. of the students will become experts in the vernaculars of the land. It is the value that is set by the Government upon a language which makes them learn it, and which makes the students appreciate it. If the Government should say that a knowledge of a particular type should be given to students in order to entitle them to the benefits of Government employment, the students will be glad to pursue it. That is the whole point. A large number of students enter the University, and for no profession which they enter is a knowledge of the vernaculars essential. It is not their business to look to the true interests of the country. It is the business of the Council and Government to see whether the larger interests of the future generations of the country at large would be served by these boys being made the communicants of knowledge to their less fortunate brethren, or whether they should utilize the knowledge for their own selfish purpose to earn their means of living. I know that parents will be reluctant, because there is no value placed upon that knowledge, and therefore it is a weak argument to be advanced against my proposition that parents will not appreciate it.

"I will, therefore, ask your Excellency's Government to consider whether in the interest of higher education of the people, it is possible to communicate knowledge through English. On this subject I will just make one or two observations. Your Excellency's Government are at present expanding elementary education throughout the Presidency and, if not in the near future, I think at least in the not very distant future, that ideal must be reduced to practice. You want at least 24,000 teachers for 24,000 schools in the Presidency, and you want many inspectors and

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(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri)

many officers. Does your Excellency think that these elementary teachers themselves would be more efficient if they were to receive their education through the medium of vernaculars or they would be efficient as teachers otherwise, *i.e.*, if they were to receive a smattering of the English language and have a modicum of general knowledge through the medium of the English language? I respectfully submit, Sir, that if general education should be imparted by means of the vernaculars it is to the interests of the vast masses. Your Excellency will remember that the University have an Intermediate class, or the F.A. class which really corresponds to the highest classes in the secondary schools in England and other places. Why is it so? If that is so, my argument becomes more powerful, because what I am asking your Excellency's Government to do is simply to introduce the vernacular as the medium of instruction not throughout the high school course,-but throughout the high school course *minus* the two highest classes. Why is it that in the high school classes corresponding to the four lower classes in the English school, knowledge is not attempted to be imparted through the vernaculars? In good old days Latin was the means of communication, and people who wished to come from France and Germany were given the same Latin as the medium of instruction. That was broken through and every other country has adopted its mother tongue as the medium of instruction. This unnatural method was pursued in the country, simply because it was understood in the beginning that the vernaculars did not possess a literature, and it will continue to possess no literature if the present policy is pursued. People will have to be told that the national literature is bound up with their future well-being and that can be best promoted only through the vernacular languages being developed. I, therefore, hope that this resolution will find acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I rise to second the resolution which has been just now moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and, in doing so, I would state at the outset that I feel that it is a somewhat difficult subject and perhaps, even if the resolution be accepted by the Council, its result will be purely academic for a time. There can be no doubt that a national system of education should, at all events in the earlier stages, employ as media of instruction the vernaculars of the people for whom the system is intended. It is only so that the knowledge acquired by children can be real and it is only so that the knowledge of things that is imparted in the schools will be learnt quickly and with the least expenditure of effort on the part of children. Most of us who come from colleges and take our places in the world fail, I think, to realise the enormous waste of brain power that takes place in the lower rungs of the educational ladder when students are forced through a system which compels them all too early to learn the rudiments of knowledge in all subjects through a language which is entirely foreign to them. The saying that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives is quite true in this instance. Those of us who have talent to acquire a language quickly fail to realize the enormous difficulties which others have to face, whose equipments, if any, may be a little more practical but do not lie in the linguistic direction. I think I can say from some experience in the sphere of education that the system by which we teach English as a language and all other subjects through the English in the high school stage is responsible for a great waste of mental power amongst our youths. The objection that is constantly raised in Madras is based upon the conception, in the eyes of some people a misconception, that largely because of this system Indians in this Presidency have a larger and better command of English than Indians in other parts of this country. I am aware that certain Europeans who have had experience of all parts of India are willing to allow the Madrasees the palm as to their use of the English language. Whether this be so or not, even granting for a moment there is truth in this claim of superiority, I wonder whether it cannot be asked in all seriousness whether we do not obtain that superiority at too great a cost. I submit that it is quite possible that we pay too heavy a price to acquire this superiority in the use of the English language. But we have besides to reckon with public opinion, and see whether a demand for the proposed change has so far been created amongst the parents of children and amongst schoolmasters.

Teaching of non-language subjects through the medium of vernaculars in the school final course.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma referred to the rule of the department at present in vogue which directs that in all classes below the fourth form in the high school, the non-language subjects should be taught through the vernaculars. This rule has been in force for some years; it came into force while I was still in the educational line. I still remember what great opposition we had to encounter when in an enthusiastic moment we tried to force this reform upon un-willing schoolmasters. Our own assistants refused more or less to adopt the vernacular text-books that should be used. They thought that it was a piece of indignity inflicted upon them that they should be made to teach in the vernaculars what they had hitherto taught through the English language. The parents too seemed to think that in teaching the subjects through the medium of English there was some amount of advantage, and they were unwilling that their children should lose touch with English to any extent. In this way we found it necessary to inaugurate the reform by slow steps, first in the first form, and some of us took it up to the second form. I doubt whether many headmasters have even now established it as the current practice so far as the third form is concerned. In this matter it is public opinion that has got to be educated. We who take part in this debate in this Council have to recognize that even the Government must be slow to give effect to this resolution, if it be supposed for a moment to be accepted, unless there was a large body of public opinion behind this demand.

"I am also aware that there are at present no text-books that might be used as media of instruction in non-language subjects. Such books as we have are very elementary and cannot be said to have established a vocabulary sufficient to express scientific, administrative, historical and other ideas. Such a vocabulary takes a long time to establish. It takes a good deal of time to acquire power to express those thoughts effectively and at the same time gracefully. My fear is that it will be perhaps 15 or 20 years before the vernaculars could become proper vehicles for modern scientific thought. If it takes 20 years, the question for the present generation is whether they should set about making a reform of that revolutionary character, hoping, that when 20 years have rolled by, we shall have really taken one big and long step towards placing education on a satisfactory basis—whether our confidence at the present moment is so great as to justify this experiment upon a large scale in the education of our children. That is the question which every person must necessarily answer for himself, but in the meantime I think it is our duty to stir up the country and to see whether our views will be really accepted by the people at large. So long as public opinion does not sanction the change, I very much sympathize with a Government that may be reluctant to inaugurate it.

"I also feel in this matter that the large publishing houses in England that at present flood the whole of India with text-books will have a word to say and that word is not likely by any means to be favourable to this change. I know that it is a small matter in the eyes of many people; but those who are aware how great financiers behind the cabinet take part in settling questions of peace and war will not be slow to recognize that the views of the publishers are not altogether negligible.

"I am, however, disposed to think that this question of the vernaculars should be settled not only by a reference to the difficulty that might be felt for a generation, but by the large and final good that it may accomplish. It appears to me that we should take a very long view in this matter, a longer view than politicians and educationalists are usually apt to take. Taking that long view of the struggles of one generation, the set back that may have to be faced for 20 years is a price well worth paying. But my confidence even in this opinion is not so very strong at the present moment as to give an unqualified assent to the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma's proposition. However, I have ventured to second it, because I believe this is a question upon which it is necessary for us to take a long view, and it is necessary for us to see whether public opinion will sooner or later fall into line with ours."

Teaching of non-language subjects through the medium of vernaculars in the school final course.

(Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar; the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh; Mr. Stone.)

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR:—"I am at a loss to know how non-language subjects such as, say botany and chemistry can be taught in the higher forms without using English words. If the resolution is accepted by the Government, the effect of it will be that teachers will impart instruction in non-language subjects neither in the vernacular nor in the English, but in a language which will be a peculiar combination of both. Some of my Honourable colleagues may wonder what right or authority the representative of the landlords in Malabar has to speak on this subject. I may tell them for their information that I am a bit of an author myself and some of my writings have been collected by a certain other Malayalam writer and the University of Madras has made it a text-book for the Intermediate examination of 1915. There are other writings of mine which people do not care to read, because I suppose they have become classic. I am sorry I have to vote against the resolution."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"One who ventures to oppose a resolution containing the word "vernaculars" today needs to take his courage in both hands. It does look at the first blush that opposition to such a motion as this meant want of sympathy, and I should like to say at the very outset that I was a member of the University Committee which brought forward the resolution that made the changes in the vernacular study referred to by your Excellency. It was a resolution that was accepted enthusiastically by the Indian members. I wish, therefore, to say that in opposing this resolution I am in entire sympathy with the promotion of the study of the vernaculars in this Presidency. But, Sir, I venture to think that this discussion is entirely academic. The speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was really I think a speech against the resolution. His sympathy was strongly in favour of the aim to be attained, but he was conscious of the extreme difficulty of attaining it. I hold that this resolution is entirely impracticable; for, in the first place, we have not the staff of teachers fitted to give practical teaching; in the second place we have no scientific literature to impart instruction in physics and chemistry to the higher classes in the vernaculars; in the third place we have no scientific terminology yet created; and in the fourth place many schools of this Presidency have an extraordinary admixture of pupils speaking different languages. All these difficulties stand in the way of any practical effect being given to this resolution.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, however, says that we must take a long view. That is, I think, perfectly right and perfectly desirable. But, Sir, the Government have been trying to take a long view. The Government have laid down already that instruction should be imparted up to the Fourth Form in the vernaculars and by the admission of the Honourable Members today that has entirely failed. We are all aware that in most schools today subjects other than English are imparted in the English language even below the Fourth Form. I remember very well that when an attempt was made to do away with English in a school, with which I am well acquainted, in the lower classes or lower standards, the numbers in the school dropped by about 100. The difficulties, therefore, in the way of giving effect to this resolution are so great that it seems to me that the discussion is entirely academic, and I shall be compelled to vote against the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh have so fully explained the difficulties inherent in this resolution that I do not think that I need take up the time of the Council with going over the same ground again. There is only one small point to add and that is this: if the course suggested were adopted, we should have students in upper secondary forms learning such subjects as history and science in the vernacular languages, and when they went to the University classes, they would certainly be required to study those subjects in English and they would be at a great disadvantage. That is one additional difficulty in the way of adopting this suggestion. I may say that the Government are quite unable to accept the resolution, if for no other reason, because it would be, as has already been said, entirely inoperative."

Teaching of non-language subjects through the medium of vernaculars in the school final course.

(Dr. Nayar; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"My Lord, I wish to oppose the resolution but my task has been lightened by the speeches of the Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh and the Hon'ble Mr. Stone. But there is this I must impress upon this Council. This idea of encouraging vernaculars by any means and every means has been taken up by a number of enthusiastic men in this country. I am one of those who sympathise whith their objects but disapprove of the methods they pursue and the particular manner in which they propose to bring about their objects. I entirely disagree with the proposal carried in the Senate which has the effect of mutilating the physical science and mental science branches. It looks as if by the introduction of vernaculars as the medium of instruction they want practically to prevent the possibility of any science teaching in the high schools. With all this I have no sympathy. While sympathizing with the object of encouraging the vernaculars, I should myself think that instead of trying to force the hands of the Government or the University by introducing reforms which are exceedingly unpopular in the country and which I think 90 per cent. of parents would strongly oppose, if they would endeavour to encourage the vernaculars by promoting their study at home, that would be a much better means of doing it. We had in our time instruction in the lower schools, middle schools, high schools and the University in the vernaculars What has that done? It has produced a generation of men 90 per cent. of whom cannot talk in their own vernaculars. That is the effect produced on the present generation even on our leading men. I have been present at a meeting where the rule was that they should speak in the vernaculars. A speaker began by speaking in his vernacular but after one sentence of vernacular he introduced several sentences in English and then collapsed, and as soon as he resumed his speech he proceeded in English. That is the generation we have produced by having vernacular education at every stage, elementary, middle and higher. The only people who speak vernaculars are those who study them at home. It is at home that you have facility for specially studying the vernaculars. If you encourage that, you will attain your object. They tried to introduce the vernaculars at every stage and the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr Pittendrigh pointed out that when it was made compulsory that instruction should be imparted in the vernaculars in lower classes, the opposition of parents was so great that, I believe, the Government have had to modify the rule. Therefore I think any compulsory method would be unpopular and ruin the system of education. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said that there would be grave risk, but he said for the benefit of the education of the generations in future it is worth while taking the risk in order that we may gain advantage in future. Sir, the risk is certain and the advantage which one might derive is uncertain. I would rather not run the risk but stick to what we have and not try a rash experiment at the invitation of a band of well-intentioned enthusiasts."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I am willing to be classed among well-intentioned enthusiasts. I have listened with great interest and attention to the debate on this resolution. I have listened to see whether the gentlemen who have spoken on this subject were going to say that the future national advancement of this country could proceed on any lines other than those that I have chalked out—whether it is possible for us to create a national literature if the students in the schools are taught through the medium of a language at all events not their own, and are made to think in a language which is not their own. So far as the educational policy of the last fifty years is concerned, the result of that policy is so patent. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar has asked, what has this compulsory system of text-books done during the last fifty years in the vernaculars? I think that question is a very pertinent one and gives an answer in support of my position It is because there was an unnatural system of the students not being taught through the medium of their own tongue that they have been forced at a very early stage to think in a language which is not their own and they have not yet attained to efficiency or mastery over their language. The effect of it has been that they have neglected their own language and between two stools they find themselves inefficient, incompetent and useless. If the gentlemen who have been educated hitherto have

Teaching of non-language subjects through the medium of vernaculars in the school final course ; The Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1914.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma ; the President ; Mr. Butterworth.)

not been able to express them in scientific language, it is because the sciences have not been taught through the vernaculars. Is there any hope that there will be any creation of scientific literature on any subject worth the name, if the students are not made to think, act and live in their own mother tongue? It is said to be impracticable. Well, Sir, let us have the courage of statesmanship, let us have the courage of foresight, and see whether a solution cannot be reached in a practical way. Whatever the drawbacks may be, we shall face that position. I do not think that the difficulties are really so great as imagined. However, I think that at the present moment no further good will be served by pushing this resolution. We shall come in when we can command the country at our back and then I hope better counsels will prevail."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman desire to withdraw the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Yes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1914.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"I have now to present to the Council the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1914. The history of this small measure is probably well-known to the Council. In 1911 the Collector of Vizagapatam reported that there were considerable portions of the Vizianagram estate which had been permanently alienated, that the estate manager was anxious to have the peshkash reapportioned with reference to such alienations, and that the work involved was so considerable that it was impossible for him with his ordinary establishment to cope with it. Accordingly the Government entrusted this duty to a deputy collector. In 1913 doubts were raised as to the validity of the acts which had been done by the deputy collector. I need not take the Council through the learned discussion which followed. It suffices to say that the Government came to the conclusion that there were strong reasons to doubt whether the deputy collector had by virtue of his office power to exercise the functions which can be performed by the Collector under Act I of 1876 and further whether it was possible for the Collector to delegate such powers to the deputy collector. Accordingly, in view of this legal doubt and in view further of the fact that a very large amount of work had been done already, the Government decided to bring forward a small enactment to validate the acts already done by the deputy collector and to prevent any doubts arising in future

"At the time when this measure was introduced it was anticipated that it would be wholly non-controversial The Council will however see that we have received two or three petitions on the subject from certain persons who style themselves minor land-owners. It was natural and proper that the Estate of Vizianagram should desire to divest itself of the liability for peshkash in respect of portions of the estate over which it had no control. It was perhaps equally natural that a certain number of alienees should wish both to eat their cake and to have it. In other words they accepted the fact that they were permanent alienees but they did not accept the fact that they were liable to peshkash on the property alienated to them. In so far as these petitions may be due to feelings of that description, I need hardly say that they will not deserve the serious consideration of the Council. But in the course of the petitions it was stated that certain persons had allowed their legal remedies under the Act to lapse, because they were under the impression that all the acts performed by the deputy collector were null and void from the beginning. The Act, as you see, allows two forms of suit and an appeal. There is an appeal to the Board in respect of the amount of peshkash apportioned and a suit lies against the fact of registration and against the refusal to register. The Collector has reported to

The Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1914.

(Mr. Butterworth; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Government that as a fact no registration was performed by the deputy collector in Vizagapatam and further that no apportionment was made by him in any case. It would therefore appear that the periods of limitation for suit and appeal which are prescribed in the Limitation Act cannot apply to any case in which separate registration has been ordered or in which the question of apportionment was involved. But it might be true that there were cases in which the right to sue against the refusal to register had lapsed for the reason aforesaid. A further question was raised in the Select Committee whether the words "fact of registration" as used in Act I of 1876 would not be regarded in the courts as equivalent to the words "order to register." In view of that doubt the Select Committee took the occasion to insert a new section which allows a special period of limitation, not only in regard to refusals to register but also in respect of the fact of registration. Subject to the changes which have been introduced by the Select Committee the present little bit of *ex post facto* legislation does not invoke any serious criticism and I now move, your Excellency, that the Report of the Select Committee and the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I do not propose to press the amendments which stand in my name. I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth that the language of the Bill as settled in the Select Committee is to be slightly departed from in the two amendments which he wishes to propose. The effect of the amendments of which I gave notice would really be to confine the operation of the Act to the officer who may be hereafter authorized to do the duties of the Collector as defined in the present Bill. But after further consideration, it seems to me that if the object of the Government was to validate the acts of the deputy collector referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Butterworth's speech, the language used in the Select Committee's Bill would cover the cases which were intended to be validated. He has shown me further amendments which he wished to propose, and if the Government are satisfied that these amendments would meet the case which was the immediate cause of this Bill, I would not press these amendments."

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was put and agreed to.

Clause 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"There is a little amendment purely of a verbal character which affects lines 13 and 14. With your Lordship's permission, I will mention what they are. It is proposed to omit the words 'who has heretofore exercised or' in lines 13 and 14."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"The next amendment relates to line 13. It is proposed to insert the words 'permanently settled' between the words 'any' and 'estate'."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"There is a further amendment which is not on the agenda paper, and that is, that the following words be inserted at the end of clause 2: 'and shall be deemed to have always included any officer who has heretofore exercised such functions.' It is a purely verbal change but is considered to be a little clearer."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

The Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1914.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Butterworth; the President.)

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I think the word 'hereafter' is probably unnecessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"I understand that the Government have no objection to the omission of that word."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The word 'hereafter' in the other clause just omitted was there."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"The expression 'heretofore' is used in the addition just made. It may as well stand."

Clause 2 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"I beg to move a formal amendment: that is, in line 23, sub-clause (a), after the word 'registration' be inserted the words 'between the first day of January 1912 and the commencement of this Act'."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"The next amendment is that the words 'a permanently-settled estate' be substituted for the words 'an estate' in lines 25 and 26."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"In line 27 after the word 'refusal' I move that there be inserted the words 'between the said dates'."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"The next amendment is that in lines 28 and 29 the words 'a permanently-settled estate' be substituted for the words 'an estate'."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"This is consequential."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"I beg to move that in lines 30, 31 and 32 the following words be omitted: 'between the first day of January 1912 and the commencement of this Act'."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"In line 33 I beg to move that the words 'such commencement' be replaced by the words 'the commencement of this Act'."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 3 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Preamble.

The preamble was put and agreed to.

Title.

The title was put and agreed to.

The Madras Land Revenue Assessment (Amendment) Bill, 1914; The Budget for 1914–1915.

(Mr. Butterworth; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH:—"I now move, your Excellency, that as the amendments which have been made in the Bill are purely verbal the measure be now passed into law."

The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BUDGET FOR 1914–1915.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We now resume the budget discussion. I propose, as in last year, that we should fix the limit at a quarter of an hour for speeches. As that seemed agreeable to the Council last year, I think we may follow the precedent."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Will your Excellency make the maximum 20 minutes as some of the Honourable Members are going to take only two or three minutes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The maximum will become the minimum. I think 15 minutes was the maximum last year."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"My Lord, I shall just pass a few remarks on the budget and questions relating to the administration during the last year. This is the time to take stock of the work we have done. We have moved many resolutions and asked many interpellations. I do not think that we can congratulate the Government on the way in which they have received and dealt with some of the resolutions and the way in which some of the questions were answered. For instance—it has got a bearing on the budget—the resettlement question of North Arcot was not settled in a way which was at all satisfactory to the people concerned and to the Members of this Council—I mean the non-official members. Also I am afraid, Sir, that I cannot congratulate the Government on the way that they have tried to introduce the land-cess business by giving a grant of 1·75 lakhs—I mean no offence to my Malabar friends—to South Canara and Malabar as the equivalent of the cess collected at the rate of more than one anna to the rupee. I may also state, Sir, that in view of the large expenditure that the Government have undertaken to construct buildings for the General Hospital on the Spur Tank, we cannot congratulate the Government. We opposed the removal of the hospital to the Spur Tank, and no doubt my Honourable friend the redoubtable Dr. Nayar supported it, but we were against it. Having collected money in the way they have done and having proposed the way in which land cess should be increased and having decided to spend such a large amount of public money on a huge pile of buildings on the Spur Tank site even against the advice of some experts of Government, this Government cannot expect to be congratulated. There are one or two other matters. I do not know if the Government are quite justified in not answering satisfactorily some of the interpellations relating to administrative matters, but I would not refer to that matter. Probably members more immediately concerned will come to the point.

"Having said this much, in the way of not commending the action of Government, I may say something in the way of expressing our gratitude to the Government for the constructive policy they have introduced especially in the matter of the forest administration and we are indeed grateful for it. Your Excellency, Sir Murray Hammick's Government appointed a forest committee on my motion and I have always felt deeply grateful and thankful that that committee was appointed. Under your Excellency's Government the committee worked long and laboriously and the President of that committee was the Hon'ble Mr. Horne. I regret to hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Horne is leaving this tomorrow for home, and possibly his connection with this Government may be severed. Perhaps, his home attractions are stronger than the attractions of India and we all regret that he should leave our country and enjoy rest at home. Sir, having been connected with the Hon'ble Mr. Horne as an official

The Budget for 1914–1915.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

opponent in this Council for nearly five years and afterwards having worked under him as President of the Forest Committee, myself being a member, having seen his temper (laughter), having seen at the end what a golden heart he has, I bless myself that I have come in contact with such an Englishman—perhaps he may not like me to call him an Englishman, perhaps he is a Scotchman (laughter)—after having come to see the way in which he worked on that Forest Committee. He and I were always quarelling on one point or another—my friend the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao used to act as *amicus curiæ* very often—but after all he has proved himself to be a just and good man. We all felt, and naturally I for one personally feel rather great sorrow, that a just man like this, who ought to be in this Government, who had not the weakness to stick to his prejudices and preconceived notions and who had the strength of character to change his opinions, is going away from this country. With very strong prejudices he became president of the Forest Committee, but he tried to do his best for the people of this country. I am sorry I am making only a passing reference, very meagre, to his services; but I speak from my heart. I know many of my friends feel the same respect and esteem that I feel for him on account of his work, especially as a member of the Forest Committee It marks an epoch in the forest administration of the presidency and I think it is a turning point in the administration of forests in future. We are grateful to the Government for having accepted the report of the committee and blessed it I am sure it will be worked satisfactorily by the Board of Revenue, especially by the Hon'ble Mr Carr who is very enthusiastic on the subject, and who, I am glad to hear, interpreted so generously and so liberally, as stated yesterday, the unexpressed intentions of the Government. I am sure the forest *panchayats* will come into existence sooner or later under his guidance, and I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Carr will have to educate not only the people to accept the forest *panchayats*, but he will have to educate Collectors to give up old prejudices and to try the experiment in the *mufassal* whole-heartedly. I heard the other day at Vellore that some villages would not have forest *panchayats*. They are afraid that they would not have all the privileges that they now enjoy. So generally some of the people living near forests would not accept them unless they are properly educated. Some of the Collectors object to these small powers being handed over to the village people. Both the people and the Government and the member in charge—the Hon'ble Mr. Carr who is so enthusiastic over it, that he has already introduced it in some places in the presidency—will, I hope, work successfully the scheme.

"Another matter to which I feel inclined to make a passing reference is the way in which the jail matter is progressing On the jail matter, my Lord, I moved for a committee last year and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart said that there might be materials for an Imperial committee but not for a local committee. I had hoped then that something would come out of it, and I am glad that the Imperial Government have appointed a committee. I believe that it is your Government that is responsible for the bigger committee covering the whole India. I do not think that any other Government moved in this matter It is only the Madras Government that moved in the matter; and I am sure the credit must go for any improvement that is likely to be done by the inquiries of this jail committee to the Madras Government.

"There is another matter on which I may beg to offer my congratulations, that is the way in which this Government are dealing with criminal tribes and gangs. I know, my Lord,—I have been living in the *mufassal* for a long time—and I know what difficulties and terrors people have to face on account of certain gangs of people in the Ceded districts and how in other places dacoities are committed and how criminal tribes are feared This Government have tried to grapple with the problem in the best way they could, and the other day I was so glad to see that some of the people, who were suspected of and who were known to have some connection with murders in the Ceded districts, have been bound over or declared to be criminal tribes. That is a step in the right direction, and I hope the principle will be extended. I am only sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman who has assisted

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in planning and doing it has been shifted from the post he was occupying to another post where I do not know whether he could show so much initiative. It is somewhat a sad thing that the Government are putting sometimes square men into round holes and round men into square holes. If the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman had continued we feel certain that some of these problems would have been satisfactorily solved. That was not to be.

"One more subject I would touch upon, and that is the establishment of a college or the beginning of a college in the Ceded districts. I saw the other day a statement made by some one that it was due entirely to the initiative of the Andhra Conference. I know it is due to the generosity of the Finance Member, when I made a representation in the Finance Committee, and also to the co-operation of my Honourable friend Mr. Sarma and other members, that we are going to make a beginning in the Ceded districts. My Lord, we are badly treated. The Ceded districts are called backward districts and our education is in a backward condition. We had no college at all for some time. There are high schools. We are glad that Your Excellency was pleased to order the opening of college classes. I think that in course of time they will be improved and raised to a first grade college. We want some technical schools to be opened there. My constituents say that I was rather backward and that I was rather slack in my demands. They say 'the Northern Circars have got a technical school and a secondary school for girls; but you have been idling away your time with the general questions of jails and forests and we have no schools.' I appeal to the Government that in justice to these complaints, something will be done for the Ceded districts ere long in the way of opening secondary schools for girls. There is one at Penukonda I know, but in other places I know we have no girls' schools at all.

"My Lord, I do not want to take up more of your time. I only make passing remarks on the achievements of this Council and the actions of the Government during the past year. On the whole, we may hope for better things in the future. Under your Excellency's liberal policy we hope that our complaints will receive more consideration, especially when they refer to the lapses of executive officers and also to such matters as may be very easily remedied by this Government. It ought not go to the people that you condone any faults of your officers. After all, the people are your people. As I remarked some time ago, the people are your people and the officers are paid out of the people's money. Though officers are your officers, you ought to remember that the people are your people and they require that their feelings and opinions should receive some consideration at the hands of Government. I am sure that your Excellency's Government will do that and we all feel confident and thankful for what has been done in the way of a constructive policy during the last one year."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER:—"Your Excellency, a year ago when I spoke in this chamber I dealt with the question of labour. The outlook now is no less serious than it was then and since the welfare of our industries, and indeed the prosperity of the Presidency, depend on an adequate supply of labourers, the subject must always remain a serious one. The planters, I am glad to say, are preparing to meet their requirements by organization, and a scheme of self-help which entails heavy self-taxation is afoot. We do not ask for any assistance here but should like to see your Excellency's Government take an interest in the matter, and I think I am justified in asking that steps may be taken to suppress any abuses in recruiting that may exist. Increased extensions of planting have led to increased activity in recruiting. It is well-known that high fees are being paid for coolies delivered at depots and it is not surprising that abuses have crept in. Free emigration, in the true sense of the word free, does not exist, the free emigrants have all emigrated and those that emigrate now at the best are bribed to emigrate and in some cases I am afraid forced into it by the tricks of the recruiter. If abuses occur in recruiting for local enterprise they should be put down too, but as a matter of fact they defeat themselves. The tricked cooly can get back to his village comparatively easily from a South Indian estate and, once back, he is not a good advertisement for the recruiter.

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"I am sorry to see that there is no increase in the allotment for agriculture in the budget before us, but I understand that it is more a question of men than money, so I hope in a few years' time, we may see four or five times this amount being spent.

"I have to thank the Government that the appointment of the scientific officer to the United Planters' Association of South India is to be continued for another five years. We would like to see the appointment put on a permanent footing and a scientific department started, for only in that way can the continuity, which is so necessary, be assured.

"I am sorry that negotiations between planters and Government in regard to cinchona have fallen through. In the interests of the country I do not think they should have fallen through, but since they have, there is no more to be said.

"It is satisfactory to find that a move in railways is being made and I hope that the long-wished-for Arsikere-Mangalore line will soon be started. Twenty-four years ago a syndicate was prepared to find the money for this line, and Diwans and most of the Residents have been in favour of the construction, and the long delay can only be attributed to some hostile influence.

"Roads are always being complained about and as a rule with some justice. I realize that the best is done to keep them in order, but it is to be regretted that any unfavourable comparison can be made when roads run out of this Presidency into a province under a different administration. Departmental roads are usually good, and I hope the bad state of the Coorg-Tellicherry road is only very temporary. If I am in order, I should like to touch on the matter of Post and Telegraphs. These are most necessary for the development of the country and those who come forward prepared to guarantee an office should not be looked upon as a class to be mulcted. I believe the departments are to be amalgamated and I would ask the Government to use its influence to obtain fair terms for the public that want new offices. The present terms imposed by the telegraph department may not be overgenerous, but at any rate they are fair and businesslike. The same cannot be said of the post office terms. Honourable Members know what they are, and in my opinion, highway robbery, with its attendant risks, is a more gentlemanly way of making money."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"With your Excellency's permission, I shall say a few words.

"The Honourable the Finance Member deserves congratulation on the prosperity budget he has put forward. I wish to invite the attention of Government to the following points.

"The thanks of the district boards are due to Government for their proposal to treat all the boards equally in the matter of dividing the contribution in proportion to their land-cess by proposing to give them exactly one-fourth of their land-cess. The Boards will then know what they will get each year and they will be able to budget for on a surer basis. I may herein be permitted to repeat my request that such of the municipal councils as are not able to maintain their roads in an efficient state for want of funds may be financially aided in a manner similar to that in which the Government assists the boards. The total mileage, the incidence from tolls, the cost of materials and labour are points which may be considered in giving the aid. Government can through their Collectors easily ascertain what each council deserves. I fail to see why the councils should be treated differently from the boards.

"I have also to thank the Government for their generosity in relieving the local bodies of the recoveries which have hitherto been made for services rendered on their behalf by officers of Government.

"I also feel it my duty to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of Government bearing all charges in connection with the outbreaks of epidemics such as plague or cholera. Local bodies are not in a position to meet cases for extraordinary expenditure under these heads at short notice. I am not unmindful of the fact that Government is prepared to come to the aid of those bodies whose resources are crippled by such unforeseen expenditure. What I beg to press on the attention of the Government is that local bodies whose purse is short are inclined to

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hesitate in sanctioning the necessary expenditure as they are not sure of the extent to which they will be reimbursed by the Government. It is therefore the duty of Government to undertake all such expenditure and relieve local bodies of this responsibility, though in regard to imported cases local bodies can always manage. If Government are not prepared to meet the whole of these charges at once, I suggest that as a beginning at least 50 per cent. may be given as contribution.

"Government has on the recommendation of our able Surgeon-General approved the establishment of an upcountry nursing service but proposes to ask local bodies to bear the cost. This is an expenditure which I consider the local bodies cannot bear. During recent years medical expenditure has been growing by leaps and bounds due to a great extent to the large additions made to hospitals by the bounty of the Government. The medical institutions have been growing in popularity and consequently the local bodies have had to increase their establishments and incur large expenditure in the purchase of medicines, equipment and furniture. A comparison of the expenditure for the last four years will amply bear out my statement. Under such circumstances it is a great hardship to these bodies to bear an expenditure of about Rs 1,000 per annum. In the interest of efficient medical aid it is the duty of the Government to entirely provincialize this expenditure.

"Government is aware that the town of Tuticorin has been suffering long without a water-supply. The scheme has been under investigation a long time and yet has not reached the stage of sanction. No provision is made in the budget for the combined scheme for Tuticorin, Tinnevelly and Palamcottah or Tuticorin alone as promised. Though Government has been kind enough to direct recently that the drainage scheme of Negapatam should be begun in 1914–1915, I do not find any provision for the scheme in the current year's budget. I hope Government will give their immediate attention to these two schemes.

"Government has been pleased to approve of the employment of marine police for the ports of Negapatam and Cuddalore. They have, however, directed, that the cost of the establishment should be borne by the landing and shipping dues committee. In view of the landing and shipping dues at Negapatam having to be considerably increased to meet improvements at that port, an additional increase to meet the upkeep of a marine police force would be a great hardship on merchants and I respectfully suggest for the consideration of Government if this force should not be paid for by Government, as is done in the case of ordinary police.

"I beg to take the liberty of suggesting that till Government actually employ the marine police, the local police may be invested with power under section 65 of the Madras City Police Act (Act III of 1888).

"Government has liberally provided for the expansion of elementary education. I do not find much provision for industrial education. The opening of industrial schools in important trading centres is a necessity which is felt by employers of technical labour. The large workshops of the railways and the great number of mills opened all through the country can give work to an unlimited number of skilled workmen. Experience has shown that applications for employment pour in for clerks' post but a mechanic, a carpenter, or a smith is hard to get. It therefore behoves Government to open industrial schools in certain selected locality or at least to ask the local bodies to do so by promising them to bear all the expenditure of maintaining such schools. I find that the industrial department demands fees when their advice is sought in industrial concerns. I should suggest that this advice be given free. If Government should think that there would be too many calls on them in season and out of season Government may provide proper safeguards to avoid numerous calls by asking that each application should be supported by a revenue divisional officer.

"Last year I suggested the desirability of providing quarters for Indian officers. The demand for residence in towns is steadily on the increase. Villagers are giving up their rural pursuits in favour of works in the towns where they can demand higher wages and as a result the towns are becoming more and more congested and insanitary. The cost of materials and labour has increased to such an extent that

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private persons are very chary of entering on new constructions for housing purposes. The lot of these officers who cannot find ready accommodation is pitiable in the extreme. It is hardly necessary to say that the judicial officers should not be placed in the position of accepting house-room as a bounty of a private individual. It is hoped that Government will make a beginning by providing quarters in at least such places as where the difficulty is most keenly felt."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"If no other Honourable Member wishes to address this Council, I should like to reply."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is stated in the Revised Financial Statement that the amount budgeted for expenditure during 1914–1915 is 833·75 lakhs which is 59·92 lakhs in excess of the revenue. This deficit is proposed to be made up by drawing 22·36 lakhs from the Provincial balance proper and the rest from the non-recurring portion of the grant made by the Imperial Government. The total amount of non-recurring grant is given as 173·82 lakhs and out of this amount there remains as estimated an unexpended balance of 75·35 lakhs. Out of this amount 37·56 lakhs are proposed to be spent in 1914–1915 and the balance next year. By the 31st March 1916 it looks as if the whole amount of the non-recurring portion of the grant will be expended. My Lord, with our growing requirements and with the present condition of affairs, receiving, as we do, bounties from the Imperial Government year after year, I doubt whether the same progress can be maintained and the growing requirements of the province can be adequately met. It therefore becomes necessary that a more favourable settlement has to be made and that we be enabled to depend more upon our growing revenues than entirely depend upon grants made by the Imperial Government. While the other provinces seem to get something like 62·71 per cent and even the United Provinces, about whose share the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya complained bitterly in the Imperial Council, gets 52 per cent, we in our province do not appear to get little more than 46 per cent. The entire Provincial revenue is given as 1,585·13 lakhs of which the Provincial share is 740·87 lakhs. This portion of our Provincial revenue works out only a little over 46 per cent. that is, we get even less than what the United Provinces get. In the course of the budget debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, in reply to a complaint made by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, it was admitted by the Finance Minister that Madras is treated even worse than the United Provinces. This, as has been remarked by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao, is one of the outstanding disputes. It is not an outstanding dispute between the officials on the one hand and the non-officials on the other hand, as it may be with regard to certain resolutions; but it is an outstanding dispute in which I think both the officials and the non-officials should join together and try to make out a case and do the needful in order that our Provincial revenues may be placed on a more satisfactory basis.

"The next point, my Lord, I would like to allude to is the necessity for imparting technical education, about which reference was made last year by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar. I do not mean a very high standard of technical education. I know the Government are very anxious about this matter; but I only draw their attention to this most important subject and request that technical education of the intermediate standard may be imparted and made accessible to the people of his Presidency by establishing schools in the different parts of this province.

"The next point I would like to refer to is the subject of local bodies. My Lord, both the district boards and municipalities are really grateful for the amount of contributions they have been receiving from this Government and also from the Imperial Government, but apart from this financial help which these bodies have been receiving, I, for my part, would like to see more effective control given to them in the shape of extended powers. So long as these bodies are held and led by financial leading-strings and protected against themselves, it is not possible for local self-government to grow at all; and it is in the interests of the growth of local self-government that I would like that, even at the sacrifice of a little efficiency, an

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experiment may be tried without much danger. An experiment in the case of appointing non-official presidents of taluk boards has been tried and found successful; and I hope that in the near future all the taluk boards in this province will have non-official presidents, whether elected or nominated, and in due course elected. I beg to bring to your Lordship's attention that the time has come when an experiment in the direction of giving a non-official president to at least one district board in the Presidency may be made. I would like to place this matter before Your Excellency, because, as I understand, both the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act are going to be revised, and your Excellency, when the opportunity comes, will do the very best that can be done in the direction of giving more effective control to these bodies.

"My Lord, the next point I would like to bring to your notice is regarding the development of upland taluks. Apart from the considerations of water-supply and other matters, I would like to place before your Excellency's Government the excellent possibility of developing irrigation and other resources in upland portions. There are several projects recommended by the Irrigation Commission in their report. There are several other sources which, if opened, would be to the advantage both of the Government and the people. I hope that your Excellency's Government will bestow their careful attention to the development of these upland portions of the districts where irrigation and other facilities for the development of these areas are very much needed.

"The next point I would like to bring to your Lordship's notice is regarding the Agency tracts. The Agency tracts of the Gōdāvari district need communications. I am grateful, my Lord, that large contributions and grants were made last year as also this year. One great difficulty that is now being felt is want of communications and in the light of the reply given to one of the interpellations at this meeting it seems there are no hopes of the Rajahmundry-Sirencha railway line in the near future and that hope has to be given up. Pending the consideration or reconsideration of that proposal, I would suggest that a steam-boat service be established between Rajahmundry and Bhadrāchalam so that these portions of the backward areas may be opened as early as possible.

"The next point I would like to refer to is regarding the desirability of having a revenue code for this province. All the rules relating to land revenue administration are embodied in the Standing Orders which are changed no doubt after previous notifications in the Gazette and which are not easily understood by the people. It is not possible to make out from the number of corrections which Standing Order is in force and which is not. Your Excellency's Government may take up this matter in hand and think about the desirability of bringing about such a code. Pending the matter relating to this revenue code, I commend to your Excellency's attention the desirability of translating the Standing Orders into all the vernaculars and making those vernacular versions available to the people so that the revenue authorities as well as the people may know what the rules regarding revenue matters and irrigation are. With these remarks, your Excellency, I sit down."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, while congratulating the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on the clear and lucid budget presented by him this year, I should like to offer a few remarks as regards the financial position of our Presidency. We find that the expenditure is more than the receipts since last year, and this of course is not a satisfactory feature. It is my humble opinion that this fact should be brought to the notice of the Imperial Government with a request that the expenditure on land revenue (Item No. 3) should be shared equally by the Provincial and the Imperial Governments. When the Imperial Government appropriate half of our provincial receipts under Land Revenue, it is but just and proper that they should also bear half the burden of the expenditure as well. I need hardly point out that without a flourishing finance, at any rate without being able to make both ends meet, it would be impossible to carry out steadily useful reforms for the benefit of the public; and the Imperial Government will I dare say, be equally anxious with your Excellency's Government to see that

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this Presidency does not continue to labour from year to year under deficit difficulties, and I trust that the Imperial Government would come forward with a liberal recurring grant to get us out of the difficulty.

"The next item of expenditure which strikes me is the large amount required for the construction of the new General Hospital buildings in the Spur Tank. In connection with this expenditure the Imperial Government should be appealed to for a decent grant as suggested by the Honourable Finance Member at the last meeting of the Council. In building the new hospital, arrangements should be made to construct comfortable and up-to-date quarters also for the Indian officers and at the same time to build wards for in-patients, of all castes and creeds alike, equipping them with modern standards of hospital life.

"The next point to which I should like to refer is the rise in the price of wood fuel, which has quadrupled within the last ten years. Taking Coimbatore for instance, I can confidently assert that it is the very heavy consumption of wood fuel by the mills at Coimbatore that has raised the price of the fuel in that district by leaps and bounds. Whatever may be the cause of the rise in the price of wood fuel in other districts, the rise in Coimbatore is mostly due to the above cause and, unless early steps are taken by Government to bring the price down, a fuel famine will soon come in and the situation of the poorer classes will be rendered still more alarmingly acute. One way of bringing down the price of fuel in Coimbatore will be, in my opinion, by the substitution of electric power for working the mills at Coimbatore. I am aware that the Government have already a scheme before them, for diverting water to Coimbatore town from the Siruvani hills, and also generate electric power therefrom for the benefit of the mills at Coimbatore. This most beneficial scheme has been hanging fire for some time past and I humbly suggest that the sooner the two schemes are carried out simultaneously, the better will it be for the population of Coimbatore, who will then be able to enjoy the blessings of a good drinking water-supply and of securing fuel cheap for their daily consumption without facing the apprehended fuel famine.

"The next point to which I would refer is railway extensions in Southern India, the importance of which is daily increasing. I am extremely happy to note that the construction work of the Podanur-Palghat line has after all been taken on hand and the first sod of this line was cut not long ago by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. This work is being pushed on vigorously. In my speech during last year's budget debate I submitted to your Excellency a few observations regarding the importance and urgency of connecting the chief populous and trading centres of the Rāmnād district by a railway line either by extending the Tanjore District Board Railway from Arantangi to Rāmnād *viâ* Devakotta, or to take on hand the construction of Pamban-Trichinopoly-Rāmnād line. I believe both these lines are among the railway projects already under the consideration of Government. I now understand that the Government of India have provided 3½ lakhs in the budget for 1914–1915 for the latter line, as assured by the Honourable Finance Member in his budget speech last year. I therefore do not say more on this point, but only hope that the matter would be strongly urged upon the Imperial Government for the early construction of this line. While I am on this subject I may be permitted to suggest also for the consideration of Government the construction of a railway line from Palghat to Dindigul *viâ* Pollachi, Udumalpet and Palni. This line, if constructed, will not only tap big trade and pilgrim centres but would also become a very remunerative enterprise. I would therefore recommend that the District Boards of South Malabar, Coimbatore and Madura should syndicate themselves for constructing this line, defraying the initial cost proportionately to the length of the line that would traverse the limits of each district, instead of allowing the enterprise to be financed and controlled by foreign capital.

"Another subject to which I referred in my last year's speech is the training of public accountants for the purpose of auditing the accounts of persons and commercial firms who need such audit as a statutory condition or for the purpose of being assessed to income-tax. As I saw no tangible signs of this matter being taken up

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I wrote to the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone on the subject, and he in reply informed me that nothing has been finally settled yet and the whole question is still under the consideration of Government. Considering the importance and the urgency of the matter I request that the Government will be pleased to arrange for the opening of a class for accountants at an early date.

"The next subject to which I would invite the attention of your Excellency is the reduction of the number of police stations in *mufassal* districts. Whatever may be the principle underlying the reduction and whatever may be the advantages that may be officially supposed to accrue, it is a patent fact in my experience that the reduction of these police stations has caused crime to be committed too often without fear of the criminals being immediately apprehended redhanded. The criminal classes naturally view with awe the vicinity of a police station while its distance encourages them in their malpractices. I would therefore recommend that the police stations be restored to their original number and the public thus further assured of the safety of their property and person much more than it is at present.

"The next point to which I invite the attention of the Government is regarding the location of the district headquarters for the new Rāmnād district. Different versions have appeared in the press regarding the place in which the headquarters of the Rāmnād district should be located. I may take this opportunity of submitting to Government that it is the opinion of the bulk of my district people that the headquarters of the Rāmnād district should be located at Madura as it is at present, and not at Rāmnād. By locating the headquarters at Madura the people of the Rāmnād district will have easier access to the headquarters and would make a more comfortable stay at Madura than at Rāmnād from every point of view. My own opinion is that Government may defer the construction of the headquarter offices for the Rāmnād district, continuing them at Madura as at present, until experience is gained after the opening of the Paamban Rāmnād Railway line, when a decision may be come to on this point.

"The last and the most important matter which I would submit for the consideration of your Excellency in Council is the establishment of a women's hospital at Devakotta, the centre of Chetty Nad, where absence of medical aid to women is at present badly needed and keenly felt. Representation on this, among other subjects, was made by the people of Devakotta to the Collector of Rāmnād when that officer was in Devakotta last month. I earnestly request that your Excellency's Government may be pleased to take early steps to alleviate the sufferings of women in these out-of-the-way parts which are still unconnected by railway."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The first and the most important question which must enable all members of this Council—official and non-official—to join together and work together is the financial condition of our province. This question has been briefly adverted to by my friend the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram and this question is one in which the Government, I believe, are equally interested. It is unfortunate that this Presidency with all its disadvantages has had to contribute a larger share of the revenue to the Imperial treasury than any other province. When this question was raised in a specific form in connection with the United Provinces, it elicited an admission from the Finance Member that Madras is in a more disadvantageous position in that respect. With that information before us, I believe it is our duty to improve our position as best as we can and make a strong and earnest representation to the Government of India that Madras has not had proper treatment in past years and is entitled to better treatment in the future. Regarding this point I have, no doubt whatever that your Excellency's Government will have the support not only of non official members but also of the public at large.

"One satisfactory feature of the budget to which I wish to draw attention is that the Finance Member has so carefully prepared it as to leave a smaller surplus and a smaller closing balance than in any year gone by. It has been suggested that if a larger amount of closing balance were retained and if a larger surplus were left behind, it would mean that larger amounts were collected from the people than was strictly necessary. This year a smaller amount has been provided than in previous

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year. In considering about the revenues of the province I wish to draw special attention to the figures relating to the excise revenue. I find that, so far as this item is concerned, we provided in the budget of 1913–1914 a sum of 174 lakhs for this province. The revised estimate went up to 183·25 lakhs and in the budget estimate of 1914–1915, we provide 195·50 lakhs. When we go to the actual figures relating to this on page 25 we find that the total amount of excise revenue estimated was 348·00 lakhs in 1913–1914 and it increased in the revised estimate to 366·60 lakhs; and in the budget of 1914–1915 it has again been increased to 394·00 lakhs. The figures given by me before represented the provincial half share. Most of the increase of revenue that has been provided for in the budget estimates of 1914–1915 appears to occur under excise revenue prominently. Before I point out certain features of this question may I not suggest to your Excellency that the proper question to be considered is whether the excise revenue ought not to be provincialized? This is not a new suggestion by me. This question was urged often and often before your Excellency's Government. This is an item of revenue which has been collected from various rural areas. It has been collected possibly owing to the evil habits of the people at large, and I believe it is absolutely essential that vigorous attempts should be made to have that item provincialized. We are losing a large sum of 183·25 lakhs, according to the revised estimates of 1913–1914 and a corresponding figure for 1914–1915. Having suggested that an attempt should be made to see that that item of revenue is provincialized and having also suggested that even regarding that attempt it will be the duty of the people concerned to join and work, I may point out that the mere increase in excise revenue need not be necessarily construed as a criterion for the increase of the wealth of the people, as has been pointed out in the Financial Statement. It is stated that, so far as the increase of consumption of liquor is concerned, it is due to the increasing wealth of the population in the Presidency. It is clear that the increase under this head amounting to 90 per cent. is due to the increased consumption of country spirits and toddy. The increase is not largely due to the other items; and I believe the persons who are habitually addicted to take country spirits and liquor are not the classes of people who are rich and wealthy and can generally afford to have surplus funds for the purpose. It might be that some have got into the evil habit and found it difficult to resist it. Whether they are ruined or not thereby, and whether they become poorer and more miserable thereby or not, they find it impossible to resist that temptation. Both on moral and economic grounds it is also necessary that this question may be considered with the object of suggesting proper means of improving the condition of the people in this respect.

"The next subject regarding which I wish to draw the attention of the Council is about the resources of the local bodies, regarding which the Government have already been doing something. It is at any rate taken for granted that the position of the local bodies must always continue unsatisfactory, so long as they depend upon the doles of the Government of India and the Local Government, so long as they depend upon the bounties of these Governments. It will be satisfactory when we arrive at a certain stage, when the income is definitely known and ascertained and local bodies can be assured of a fixed proportion of certain items of revenue. Local bodies as constituted at present find it practically impossible to have a forecast, a correct forecast, of the expenditure in future or to have a correct forecast about the extent to which they could spend the sums allotted to them for specific purposes. If this state of things is to be improved at all, it must be only when there is a sort of definiteness and certainty arrived at in the matter of augmenting the resources of local bodies.

"Connected with this question, my Lord, I am tempted to refer to another question which has a direct bearing upon it. I find it has been suggested by some that one way of augmenting the resources of local bodies is by having recourse to additional taxation. It has been suggested that there is room for local bodies to ask for increased land-cess. If that course is adopted, they might be in a better position. In this connection it will be within the knowledge of your Excellency's Government that, if there is any province wherein land has been heavily assessed, it is the

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province of Madras. This is a place where, even calculated according to the rate of taxes paid per head of the population, it comes to a high figure. The Finance Member has been good enough to show the figures at page 18 of his memorandum and I find it stated there 'that the total revenue raised in Madras under all heads is '1,585 lakhs. To this, however, should be added 137 lakhs raised by the local 'boards and municipalities, including the Corporation of Madras. The grand total, 'therefore, is 1,722 lakhs or a little over four rupees per head.' It is by itself, I suggest, a very high figure.

"Another question that is suggested is whether in the matter of the question of land-cess we should take into consideration merely the land-cess calculated at one anna in the rupee, or whether we should take into consideration the land revenue realized from the people at large. It would be a mistake to suppose that land revenue is anything essentially different from land-cess. We are to take into consideration the total revenue realized from the agriculturists and from the land-owners. Whether it is named land revenue or land-cess it does not make much difference. I believe I have the authority of an able finance minister of former days, Sir David Barbour, when I state that land revenue is in the nature of a tax collected for the benefit of special requirements, I do not see how any distinction can be drawn. Taking that into consideration, let us see how much of the land-cess and land revenue taken together is being specifically devoted to local objects. A comparison of the figures available for this country with those of several advanced countries will show that this is a place where a small proportion of land revenue is being utilized for local purposes compared with any other province. I find it necessary to refer to it, because it has been in the air for some time that the land-cess might be enhanced. Opinions of local bodies were invited and so far most of the local bodies have expressed themselves against it. I find the wording used is that 'if local boards desire it, the Government will help them in legislation.' That question is not settled and some anxiety was caused in the minds of the people when the Finance Minister had incorporated at page 12 of his Memorandum that for the sake of particular grants certain contributions would be made. I need not take up the old question again of the grant to Malabar and South Canara. The excise revenue, whether it is due to the wealth of the people, increasing wealth of the people as has been pointed out by the Finance Member, or whether it is due to the evil habits of the people, can be very well made over to local bodies, if the credit or discredit be theirs. If local bodies themselves are to consider how far it can be regulated, by all means I think they should be trusted to discharge that duty properly and the item of revenue may be made over to them. This question also has been pressed upon Your Excellency's Government for some time past, that to settle the resources of the local bodies and to settle their income, something may be done in that respect.

"The next point in regard to which I wish to make a specific reference is about criminal settlements, which, thanks to the kindness of the Finance Member, who has been taking special interest in this respect, have been introduced in various parts of the Presidency. It is impossible to describe the excellent effects that may be produced by settling the various criminal tribes in various quarters scattered all over the Presidency. So far we have criminal settlements at Kalicheda and Kavali in the Nellore district, Guntūr and Sitanagaram in the Guntūr district, Siddhapuram in the Kurnool district, Bommanigedda in the Chittoor district, Kammapuram in South Arcot and at Madras. These criminal settlements which have been started are likely to wean from criminal habits persons who have been hitherto addicted to crime, and your Excellency's Government will have the co-operation of everyone concerned in carrying out such excellent objects. But may I be permitted to point out at least with reference to one criminal settlement, which is close to my place and which I specially visited to find out how things were, that further steps ought to be taken to enable them to be really useful and satisfactory? As matters stand at present, the criminal tribes at Kalicheda are persons who have been grouped together from various parts of the Presidency, some from the Nizam's Dominions, some from the Gōdāvari district and some from other places and they

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depend merely upon the mercy and bounty of mica owners. Every one knows that mica-mining business is not a permanent item which can be taken into consideration. Large numbers have gathered at that place and excellent houses have been constructed for them and I was glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman was kind enough to open a *pela*. It has been known for some time that these persons who are there are likely to get out to adjoining villages, and I believe that the department also knows that there has been an increase of crime in surrounding villages. This fact, though known, is sometimes unavoidable, because those persons who are gathered there have no special enclosures and notwithstanding special precautions on the part of the police, they cannot easily give up their habits and at the earliest opportunity they would try to get out; and it is also possible that in bringing together persons from several distant places, some who really ought not to be there and who need not be brought under the Criminal Tribes Act are there, and some persons who ought to be there have not been brought there. To remedy that state of things I would suggest to your Excellency's Government two suggestions. One is that it must not be merely dependent upon the ability and sagacity of the police officers present at Kalichedu, but there must be some other officer at least near that place who will be in a position to correct any defects and see right matters. There are some men here and there; but they are at a considerable distance at the head-quarters of the Tahsildar or Sub-Magistrate. It would be more satisfactory if better arrangements can be made for the superintendence and checking of the work of the persons concerned. I may also suggest that some other arrangements may be made, as had been done in the case of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore; for example non-official visitors may be appointed to visit the persons gathered there now and then to find out what their condition is. I may suggest that in course of time they may be induced to take to agriculture. Some lands may be given to be cultivated by them and they may take to other pursuits. I am making these suggestions that your Excellency's Government may consider them in due course and try to improve matters."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I will close it in five minutes."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You have already exceeded the time."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"There is only one other point. It is true that when I make these remarks I will again be reminded by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart about appetite growing with eating. After your Excellency's address in winding up the resolution on the distribution of grants to local bodies, I thought it necessary to point out that it was time for further requests being made. Your Excellency pointed out yesterday in stating the functions of the Finance Committee in these terms (I am quoting from the *Madras Times*)—

'He would just like to ask the Honourable gentlemen what they would say 'if the Government of India had followed the spirit of the discussion and tended to 'centre financial control in the Finance Committee rather than in the Council itself. 'The Finance Committee was a limited body, and upon it there was an official 'majority, whereas the Council was a representative body with full information and 'much wider local knowledge and a non-official majority to aid the members in 'influencing and controlling the policy of Government.'

"Later on it is stated—

'While the Honourable Members pressed for the extension of the powers of 'the Finance Committee they were leaving out of sight the greater powers of the 'Council itself. The powers of the Finance Committee must be subordinate to the 'powers of the Council. The Council must have larger influence in all matters of 'administration. He suggested that the present functions of the Council might be 'utilized to a far greater extent than they were utilized at present.'

"These remarks, your Excellency, induce us to have higher hopes of further reforms being effected in the Council by which additional powers will be given to this Council. Your Excellency correctly pointed out that instead of asking for an

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extension of the powers of the Finance Committee, which has an official majority, an extension of powers of the Council with a non-official majority might be thought of. As I have already exhausted my time, I shall briefly refer to the fact that a perusal of the resolution of the Government of India at page 168 of the Council Hand-book shows that, so far as Madras is concerned, it is in a disadvantageous position as compared with Bombay and Bengal. In Madras there are 19 officials against 26 non-officials with a non-official majority of only seven. So far as Bombay is concerned, there are 17 officials against 28 non-officials with a non-official majority of 11. So far as Bengal goes—Bengal is particularly fortunate and its fortune cannot be easily compared with the fortune of any other province—there are 17 officials against 31 non-officials with a non-official majority of 14. Is it not therefore quite pertinent for this Council to request your Excellency to make a proper representation and see that we are not treated in a manner different from our brethren in Bengal? I believe this is a thing which we are entitled to at your Lordship's hands. We deserve at least as well as our brethren in Bengal. With these words, I close my remarks."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"Your Excellency, there is a demand on the part of the well-paid servants of the Government in the several departments for an increase of their salaries; and it appears from the several statements made by the Government in the course of last year and the previous years, that there is a sort of willingness on the part of the Government to accede to the demand, at least with respect to some services. But I wish to point out that the Government should proceed with great caution in this matter and also first satisfy the demand of such services as medical, before they take other services into consideration. I base my objection on the additional ground that even, as it is, the style and the cost of living of an average Indian Government servant is much below what it should be and much less than what he is actually paid by the Government at present. I am conscious that this statement will be met with great disapproval in some quarters but I wish that the Government will give due consideration to it.

"I do not think that the present financial position of the province as well as the just and more pressing needs of the province will permit any move in the direction of an increase of salaries of the provincial servants in the various services at present. The average growth of revenue was stated to be 22·19 lakhs and the actual estimated growth of the revenue for the year 1914–1915 is 24·02 lakhs. The average annual growth of expenditure within the last five years including 1914–1915 is more than the annual growth of revenue and according to my calculation as per statements* I prepared it is 27·08 lakhs. These figures clearly show that the growth of expenditure is more than the growth of revenue. It may be said that the largest growth of expenditure is under the head Civil works, this head being itself responsible for an increase of over 84 lakhs during a period of five years. I wish to point out that under this head there is a growth of expenditure by 47 lakhs on account of grants to local bodies. Out of this a total of 38·74 lakhs is a recurring grant from Imperial Government. I venture to submit that every one of these items does not allow of any curtailment and on the other hand demands an increase of expenditure. Most of them are supported by Imperial recurring grants and also by the policy announced by this Government. I wish to point out that a major portion of the growth of revenue is under the heads of Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, which are all divided heads, and the assignment from the Imperial revenues by way of doles is not in proportion to the growth of Imperial revenue under these heads. This is a point which I consider the Local Government can with great force press upon the Imperial Government. Unless some satisfactory arrangement is made and the provincial settlement is revised, I do not think that the Local Government will be in a position to meet the growing needs of the people of the province. In the year 1910–1911 the deficit by way of expenditure over revenue was 19·27 lakhs; in 1911–1912 it was 33·27 lakhs; in 1912–1913 it was 65·01 lakhs; in 1913–1914 it was stated to be over 80 lakhs; and the estimated deficit in 1914–1915 is 59·92 lakhs. I wish to draw the attention of the Government in this connection to one more point, namely, that the estimated income under Law and Justice is only 16·73 lakhs to which may

* Printed as Appendices IV and V on pages 751 and 712 *infra*.

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be added the provincial share of the revenue from the sale of court-fee stamps which is 46 lakhs; while the expenditure under this head is 85·72 lakhs. While the natural growth of expenditure under this head is increasing enormously, I do not think it is possible for the Local Government to incur additional expenditure under this head unless there is a revision of settlement with the Imperial Government. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in introducing the budget for the last year stated thus:

'It is probable that the total grants to local bodies will be 108·40 lakhs. That 'certainly is an enormous growth of grants in aid to local bodies. It is also apt 'to encourage the belief that expenditure on that scale can continue and that these 'grants will become permanent. Grants have been given by the Government of 'India amounting to 28·30 lakhs recurring grants, and the total of recurring grants 'is 36·35 lakhs. I think we may well see our way to maintain those grants, and I 'hope we may even go further. In the course of this year we propose to consider 'whether we cannot distribute, not the whole perhaps, but a fairly large proportion 'of this money permanently to district boards, so that instead of not knowing each 'year what they are going to get, the boards will have an assured addition to their 'income which we would also welcome in respect of our own revenues.'

"But this year he stated at page 12 of the Revised Financial Statement in paragraph 17: 'In my budget speech last year I said that the Government would 'consider whether they could not make a permanent distribution of a portion of the 'recurring grants so that, instead of not knowing each year what they are going to 'receive, the boards would have an assured addition to their income. There is, as 'Honourable Members are aware, a recurring grant, known as the 14-lakh grant, 'the amount of which is fixed at one-fourth of the income from the land-cess.' I do not think it is possible to reconcile these two statements. From the statement of last year we expected that, besides the recurring grants of 36 lakhs, a major portion of the remaining 72 lakhs out of 108 lakhs would be distributed to the local bodies in fixed grants. The change of policy is greatly disappointing and the new policy now announced is rather surprising and unsolicited in view of the fact that the boards as a matter of fact have been receiving in a more or less fixed way these recurring grants with little or no variations in the distribution among the several boards since the year 1910–1911. I wish to draw the attention of the Finance Member to the statement made at page 127 of the Amended Draft Financial Statement for the year 1910–1911. He said, 'Special grants paid to district boards 'representing one quarter of the total cesses on land collected by them amounted 'to 14·23 lakhs in 1909–1910. The budget estimate for 1910–1911 provides 14·70 'lakhs for this purpose. This latter figure is ·9 lakh in excess of the amount the district 'boards are, strictly speaking, entitled to. The excess has been granted on the recommendation of the Finance Committee.' It is sadly disappointing that the policy has been so suddenly changed. It was changed no sooner than it was announced and before it took any practical shape. This had something to do, I apprehend, with the response given by district boards in refusing to undergo any enhancement of land-cess. This has greatly affected the policy and caused this sudden turn which the Government have been now pleased to give. In his broad sympathy for the rural areas the Finance Member was pleased to state last year that 'the great bulk 'of the money which goes to the aid of municipalities comes from the rural 'population and I hold strongly that a good deal of it should go back to them.' The change of policy this year is sadly disappointing in this respect and the principles of grant-in-aid enunciated in the budget statement will not enable the Finance Member to give effect to his sympathy.

"Medical relief in rural areas is very inadequate. The number of dispensaries and hospitals now being maintained by the State and the local funds is 518, and out of this number the city of Madras with a population of something over five lakhs has got 14 institutions and the 61 municipalities with a population of 20 lakhs have got 98 institutions and the 298 unions have got only 266 institutions."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must remind the Honourable gentleman that he has exhausted his time."

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The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I shall wind up. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the purely rural areas is only 147. Out of these 34 are in Malabar and South Canara, where there are no unions, and nearly 20 are in the Agency. The rural population of the Presidency excluding unions and the Agency tracts is 35,367,407 and the number of dispensaries and hospitals to serve this large population is less than 127 or at the rate of one for every 275,600. These figures will certainly impress the Government and induce them to try their best to give medical relief to the millions of people that are living in rural areas.

"I wish to draw the attention of Government to the educational policy announced by the Government of India. They state—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable gentleman will not open another large subject. He will go very largely beyond his limits."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I hope the Government will move at an early date in the matter of vernacular secondary education."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Your Excellency, let me join the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in expressing the esteem of the land-owning classes to the Hon'ble Mr. Horne for the ability with which he conducted his commission and earned the gratitude of them for the remedies he suggested in the healing up of a running sore which contaminated the ryots and the forest subordinates. With pleasure, I congratulate the Finance Member on his clear and able budget. It is my wish that he will be able to be present to issue prosperous budgets of this sort for many more years to come. I now go to my legitimate subjects.

"The first subject on which I want to say a few words is the education of minor zamindars. This is a subject of supreme importance to us, zamindars. If we want one thing more than another, it is education. Some schemes to better it have been put forward, but none so far has yielded any practical results. The Government of India grants have been expended on ordinary educational activities. Recently His Excellency the Viceroy showed that the Government of India was capable of lending a helping hand in regard to the realization of the Chiefs' College at Delhi. A college like that for zamindars would be a great aid in furthering the future interests of the landed aristocracy of South India. My Lord, it seems to me that the question of the education of the children of this important class should not be left where it is now. It cannot be gainsaid that the education imparted at Newington is both costly and unsuited to the class for whom it is provided. The system pursued there does not impart that love of culture that is so predominating a factor in college-education even in this country. A prig is of no use whether in the domain of politics or society. The spirit of denationalization is to be deplored in any one, but most of all in a future leader of society, like a zamindar's son, it cuts at the root of things that go to make a happy home, a happy estate and a happy relationship with those around him. My Lord, I speak more from love than in anger; for the interests involved are tremendous but the condition of affairs has hardly yet been realized. Good lives have been thrown away by a mistaken system of education which gives an outer polish without doing anything to educate the mind on true lines, on lines compatible with the future duties and responsibilities of the person concerned or with his religious and social ideals, or, indeed, with his future position as the head of an ancient estate. I do not say that the present system of education has not, despite itself, produced some good boys, but I think the exceptions in this case prove the rule. I need only refer to the cases of late Saptur, Tulavankottai, Gandamanayakkanur, Bodinayakkanur and other well-known cases. I do not know whether the system should be continued any longer. It is an essentially wrong system and, if not radically changed, is bound to do greater harm than good. I speak, my Lord, from some experience of the younger generation of my class, and I trust I have not overstated the case. A recent example illustrates the point of view I have tried to put forward, but it is hardly necessary to labour the point any further. The position has been obvious for any one taking the smallest interest in zamindari education. Newington education is ill-conceived and is costly. It dissociates the class for which it caters far too much from the society and religion into which it has been

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born. Rightly or wrongly, we attach importance to religious and social ideals to which we Hindus are heirs by virtue of our nationality and a system of education divorced from them is, I think, radically wrong. It is false economy to educate our children in such an atmosphere. It ends in tragedy of a kind that is hard to contemplate. The Maharaja of Bobbili with the keenness which characterizes him observed these defects long ago and proposed a Rajkumar College, but nothing came of the proposal. The Government of India and your own Excellency's Government might be disposed to view the idea underlying it in a generous spirit. We can help ourselves a great deal, but a great deal depends on the help we can secure for our schemes from your Excellency's Government. I shall be glad if we have some response to this appeal from your Excellency's Government. My Lord, if the Government and the leading zamindars jointly debated on this subject in a friendly co-operative spirit, I am sure a *modus operandi* can be found. Newington must be changed into something more useful and more in keeping with the actual needs of the class for which it is intended. In any case, a system of education that idealizes sports at the expense of intellectual advance has a tendency to make the future zamindar into a keeper of racing horses rather than of a happy and contented tenantry. I would suggest as a basis for discussion the following points:—(1) whether the Newington scheme may not be given up in its entirety in favour of a system of education in keeping with the social, religious and intellectual ideals that should dominate the education of the would-be zamindar; (2) whether the association of high class Indian professors is not necessary in the educational uplifting of zamindar youths; (3) whether practical training in the lower rungs of the official ladder, under the supervision of Government officers, would not be of benefit to them in their future careers; (4) whether the age of wardship may not be raised to suit the requirements of education from 21 to 23 if necessary; and (5) whether generally a system of education that aims more at cultivating the mind rather than the mere body should not be aimed at, as the specific purposes for which education is claimed for zamindars is not merely to suit the individual fancies of wards but to make them fit to take their places in the society into which they are born. My Lord, a friendly conference would go far to solve this problem of zamindari education in South India and your Excellency would be leaving an indelible impression on the history of this Presidency. This question has been agitating the minds of the zamindars for some years now and a solution has to be found for it before long. Will your Excellency give us your helping hand? The hour is propitious, it only wants the man.

"My Lord, I feel it my duty to refer in this connection to the Coimbatore Agricultural College. Since its inception I have taken great interest in it and watched its progress very keenly. My Lord, that ought to suffice as a guarantee of good faith in regard to the criticism I feel bound to offer against it. The college leaves in the hands of professors more than they can be answerable for; the result is that at the alter of so-called discipline youthful lives are cast away. I speak from personal knowledge, my Lord, when I say that students with no idea of manual training whatsoever—I mean for hundreds of generations—are one fine morning turned out to the fields and made to do the work of field labourers. That I call excess of zeal; that I should characterize as a misconceived course of practical studies. The principle involved is sound, but its working out has been radically wrong. The result has been the driving away of excellent boys from it. I have had complaints from boys as far away as the Mysore State in regard to it. It does seem wrong to me to make education here more practical and physically tiresome even to youths unaccustomed to the habits of life thrust on them. Slow but sure is an adage worthy of consideration here. My impression is that the fetish of practical agricultural education has claimed too much attention. The case of the Salem youth who was, despite his securing a very good percentage of marks in all subjects, sent away, because he could not do something more in the practical lines, is a tragic one. Here is a youth and an excellent youth too who has been turned out after two years and despite repeated appeals it has not been possible to do anything for him. One case of that sort does more to ruin the reputation of a useful institution like the Coimbatore Agricultural College than anything else. I think that the institution is after all intended for boys and not boys for the institution. If I remember

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rightly Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, when he asked your Excellency's predecessor, Sir Arthur Lawley, to open the college, remarked that the college was intended more for the zamindari and other landowning classes than others. It has not been borne in mind that after all there is such a thing as a human element in the administration of laws and dispensing justice and the result has been that the institution is gradually going down in favour with the landholding classes of this Presidency. This is truly deplorable, my Lord, and I think that steps ought to be taken to remedy this state of affairs. We do not after all want expert agricultural coolies. We want rather to produce sensible agriculturists and if possible, *entrepreneurs* in the field of Indian agriculture. We want men able to sympathize with agriculturists, men themselves knowing the trouble involved in the industry and possessing such practical knowledge of agriculture as to take an intelligent interest in its progress and in the progress of those engaging in it. This so-called lack of interest in the practical side may after all be due to very trivial causes. My inquiries made it plain to me that a time table that gave only two hours rest and meals after hard manual labour in the midday sun in the field was a faulty one. Most of those made to work are unaccustomed by birth and training to do such work. And if lectures follow it with but a short break of two hours for bathing and meals, much cannot be expected from the lectures The student who is subjected to this course of training deserves in his physical condition more pity than anger. It seems to me, my Lord, a consultation of an informal kind with those taking interest in the working of the college and of representatives of non-officials would go far to remedy the present condition of affairs. A good college like the Coimbatore one does not deserve to become unpopular with zamindars and the landowning classes. It would be truly deplorable if the idea got abroad that boys were not treated either with justice or mercy in it and that it had for its aim the developing more of the manual than of the intellectual side The college is yet in its infancy and much may be hoped from it, if its courses of study and general governance were improved.

"A subject of some interest to zamindars generally is the appointment of honorary deputy collectors to try suits under the Land Estates Act. These are mostly, if not solely, retired deputy collectors. They are neither sufficient, nor able, owing to age, for instance, to cope with the volume of work coming before them. More deputy collectors of the regular type should be appointed to do this work Government gets heaps of money by way of stamp duty and there is no reason whatsoever why more regular officers should not be appointed to speedily dispose of these accumulating arrears. In Rámnad alone there are more than 10,000 suits yet undisposed of and, though a special deputy collector has been appointed, it will be hardly possible to clear off these arrears without undue delay on the part of Government. Speedy disposal is the essence of a good system of judicial administration. Government should, I think, do something more than appointing retired officers and retired officers of Government who have already taken service under private parties; the latter cannot find much leisure to attend to this quasi-judicial work imposed on them. Moreover, complicated questions of law and fact require men with leisure and only regular officers can do the work efficiently.

"Before concluding, my Lord, I would draw attention to one or two local matters. Seeing that the problem of pure milk is being tackled with in right earnest, can there be any objection to the free grant of good breeding bulls to those engaged in Indian dairy farming? I understand that a retired revenue officer who keeps a well maintained dairy at Pasumalai has been refused this kind of help. In olden days the Government bought and distributed such bulls to improve the breed. It seems necessary that Government should encourage scientific dairy farming by the free grant of such bulls to deserving people. The grant of boring instruments at half rates to cultivators may also be tried in particular areas. I do not know whether the *shavi* remission rules may not be administered in a little less exacting way. At Tiruvangalam, in Madura district, there was a failure of crops this year and inspection of the same could not be had expeditiously. Perhaps Government will see their way to authorize tahsildars and revenue inspectors to send inspection reports in cases where the divisional officers could not themselves go in time. I

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cannot close this part of my speech without a word of thanks to your Excellency's Government for the grant made for the construction of bridges and for furthering water-supply projects for both of which the people of Madura district are much beholden to your Excellency's Government, more especially for the liberal help we have received for the construction of the new municipal hospital at Periyakolam and the district board bridge over the Varahanadi."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR:—"I wish to refer to the inadequacy of the financial resources of the municipalities. Every source of income available has been fully tapped. Taxes and license fees and other sources of municipal income have been levied at the maximum rates. Taxes on buildings and lands are enhanced every five years. Other sources of income such as fees from market, cattle-stand, avenues have been fully developed. In spite of these the income is hardly sufficient to enable the councils to meet the numerous demands made upon them from time to time. The Government have liberally given grants for education, sanitation, and medical relief. I acknowledge these grants with thanks. But for the carrying on of ordinarily administration the income is hardly sufficient. I appeal to the Government to transfer to the municipal councils some taxes which are collected within municipal areas, such as income-tax or excise revenue. If it is not possible, there is no option but to request the Government to indicate some other source of municipal taxation and to authorize municipal councils to levy that tax."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I cannot fail to refer to the rather retrograde steps we have taken in the course of this year in connection with our financial state, especially in the matter of the distribution of grants to local bodies. My Lord, it was expected last year that we should have made a definite progress in this direction. The financial condition has not stood in our way. We have had a small loss of revenue of about 3·50 lakhs in Land Revenue; but on the whole we had much more than we anticipated and we were able to have 760 lakhs where we only budgeted for 740 lakhs. This is all recurring revenue. I find that in expenditure also, though in the draft budget we had it estimated at 727 lakhs, when we really leave off the non-recurring item, we find under Civil works we have to take away an expenditure of about 53 lakhs and under Education, where we have certain non-recurring expenses, we must remove about 2·46 lakhs—when we remove these, we find that we work to an ordinary expenditure of 671 lakhs leaving a net recurring expenditure of about 89 lakhs, of course inclusive of recurring grants from the Imperial Government. My Lord, we have been following the growth of revenue for the last five years and the matter has been touched upon by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju. Even if we are not able to put the net increase of revenue at 27 lakhs, taking the previous five years, I think we will get a fair net increase of about 20 to 22 lakhs. That is the position we have fully to understand. The Hon'ble the Finance Member says that we have 51 lakhs of our revenue as our balance deducting the budget balance of 20 lakhs. I do not at all say that you may not have this 51 lakhs. You must somehow be able to make as far as possible a definite distribution of grants to local bodies. That is an item that for some time must engage our attention. In the distribution of sanitary grants last year it was stated by the Imperial Government that the principle that should be adopted in the distribution was as follows: 'The distribution both of the non-recurring and recurring grant is based mainly on a consideration of the proportionate urban population, that is to say, communities of five thousand and upwards, or in which some form of municipal administration is in force modified, where necessary, in accordance with lists of schemes actually ready and waiting for funds in each province.' That was the principle adopted by the Imperial Government and I think that ordinarily ought to be the principle to be adopted by us. I really do not see why a policy of the kind declared should not be adopted by this Government. Nothing else should guide us than the policy to see that every portion of this vast Presidency is benefited as much as possible. When I have referred to the fact that they have adopted a certain principle for the purpose of their contribution, when we adopt ours we have to so distribute as to have an underlying policy that could not be

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(Mr. Rama Aiyangar.)

attacked from any quarter. My suggestion in this matter I gave out yesterday, and that would be that we should make these grants freely to be equally distributed in proportion to the population and the area confining ourselves for the present to villages of 500 people and more. That is a policy that will be quite consistent with the policy of the Finance Member who has had British and Indian experience and has left our shores with all the appreciation of this vast country. I refer to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. Most of our grants are of this nature. Sanitary grants—I mean minor sanitary grants—the grants for wells, and also grants for roads to some extent will come under this category. Educational grants come under another principle and even there the principle adopted by the Imperial Government in the distribution of the non-recurring grant of 50 lakhs and the recurring grant of Rs. 55,000 might well be adopted. The policy adopted for distribution of the 50 lakhs Darbar declaration recurring grant might also be adopted by us to some extent. I only say that we must have a definite policy guiding us, and as far as possible, it must be determined at the earliest. The spirit of last year's announcement of the Finance Member was that. But throughout this year in the course of the financial discussion up to March and in the course of the discussion in this sitting, we have been only finding principles enunciated against the one previously set forth. It will be the earnest wish of the non-official members of this Council to see that the distribution is considerably modified only to the advantage of all parties concerned. The only point that can be urged is that this Government ought not to be left without funds really to help areas which deserve special aid and whose condition will have to be properly taken care of. I say that the proportion of such grants must be fixed and what that proportion will be is not very difficult to say. Fifty per cent. may be reserved. My suggestion is that 50 per cent. of the grants that we make recurring may always be treated as grants that will have to be given proportionately to all areas. Even out of the 50 per cent. we will have to take a further percentage to be distributed to municipal and district board areas. The rural population, my Lord, deserves Your Lordship's great concern. Municipalities, I do not deny, require special help; but all that has to be done may be reserved out of the 50 per cent. grant which I said might be retained at the disposal of the Government. It is that 50 per cent. that should enable this Government to help special municipalities. I do not bring under this category expenses connected with major sanitary schemes. They come under the allotted expenditure, and I do not go to interfere with them. That gives scope for improving the sanitary condition of municipal areas by taking to water-supply and drainage schemes. At the same time, we have got also this amount of 50 per cent. which should be divided under the various heads for providing roads, grants for bridges, minor sanitary works and others in a proportion that might be decided upon.

"Only one or two more remarks in that connection. I submit respectfully that the policy of expecting contributions from the local bodies concerned for every grant that we make is a policy that must be reduced to a minimum. That is the policy that I referred to when I read the Decentralization Commission's report yesterday. It ought to be particularly restricted—I do not say absolutely done away with—as much as possible. And in the distribution of grants to rural areas, I would respectfully submit that this ought not to be the criterion at all. This Government ought not to induce any particular body to borrow with a view to get half-grant, three-quarter grant or whatever that may be. We have seen instances in which this Government had to go behind that principle and make a grant of 90 or 95 per cent. in some cases. That being so, if the Government can see that in particular cases they have to make exceptions, the general policy will be to make this grant without restricting it as much as possible. Do restrict when important circumstances require. With that, I leave that portion.

"One other matter in connection with finance is the appeal we have to make for funds from the Imperial Government. True, at the date of the provincial settlement in 1911–1912 we had 52·6 per cent. of our revenue reserved for ourselves but in the course of five years we have gone back and it works out only to 46 per cent. We are now having only 40 per cent. of our revenues. I know the United Provinces

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(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President.)

members even in the Imperial Government have not been able to carry their point and they have been met by the plea that Madras has not been grumbling as they are doing. It does not mean that Madras does not want more or that it is satisfied or satiated with its revenue. I am sure the Honourable the Finance Member referring to this matter last year also said that there was difficulty in the Government moving; but a resolution of mine which I wanted to discuss in this Council, Your Excellency was not pleased to allow as not being within our scope. Whatever it may be, I may point out that a move in this direction will be quite proper. We could at least request the Government to make up this six per cent. by means of an additional fixed grant. What I find is the United Provinces get about 41 lakhs of recurring revenue as grant and we get also about 41 lakhs; but between us there is a difference, that we have a larger area to command and distribute our grants to. That being the difference, I think that the amount of money that we contribute also is very great, it will be very proper for this Government to move so far.

"As regards the police reorganization, the point has been touched already by one of the speakers and I want to refer to only one fact. We have been during the past four years increasing our expenditure from 80 lakhs to 95 lakhs and I dare say it will be also more. I do not grudge the expenditure. We had previously 1,647 police stations and 178 outposts before the organization scheme. Now 750 police stations and 81 of the outposts are proposed to be abolished. We have increased our expenditure. I say I do not grudge it, but certainly I grudge this reduction and this removal of outposts. Abolition of stations ought not to be permitted, my Lord. We are growing in population and safety has to be ensured. Any amount of establishment in higher grades would not reach the masses and such a large reduction of 750 stations and 81 outposts ought not to be allowed. If it is not possible to place sub-inspectors in charge of stations, I submit these may be converted into outposts in charge of head constables. Whatever that may be, the police force has been increased from 24,000 to 32,000. I do not see why these stations should be removed. If it is done, the interior becomes insecure. It may not be a proper policy and the expenditure that we will have to add will not be large. It is quite essential to keep peace, and it ought not to grow in the minds of the public that we are not mindful of the public as much as we ought to be."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"One minute more. We have the matter of the supervision of the minor irrigation establishment. I have already mentioned it and I will only refer to it for consideration."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It will be convenient that we adjourn till 11 o'clock on Monday."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 6th April.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENTS referred to in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju at page 706 *supra*.

Head.	Actuals in 1910–1911.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Increase or decrease in five years
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	127·60	149·02	+ 21·42
Stamps	2·15	2·41	+ ·26
Excise	8·87	9·48	+ ·61
Assessed Taxes	·18	·20	+ ·02
Forest	22·26	21·63	— ·63
Registration	12·03	12·84	+ ·81
Refunds and Drawbacks	1·88	2·00	+ ·12
Assignments and Compensation	2·62	2·73	+ ·11
Interest	3·16	3·24	+ ·08
General Administration	12·50	13·86	+ 1·36
Law and Justice	59·23	70·21	+ 10·98
Courts of Law	14·09	14·51	+ ·42
Law and Justice—Jails	80·45	95·21	+ 14·76
Police	·22	·36	+ ·14
Ports and Pilotage	38·84	73·42	+ 35·58
Education	18·22	25·17	+ 7·03
Medical	·96	·92	— ·04
Political Agents	13·87	17·40	+ 3·53
Scientific, etc., Departments	24·28	32·04	+ 7·76
Superannuation	14·95	15·07	+ ·12
Stationery and Printing	3·73	5·30	+ 1·57
Miscellaneous	25·81	25·21	— ·60
Major Irrigation Works	37·41	41·22	+ 3·81
Minor Works and Navigation	96·38	180·02	+ 83·64
Civil Works		Total ..	21·42
		Deduct ..	76·30*
			5)135·67
			27·03

	LAKHS.
* Grant in 1914–1915 from Imperial funds	38·70
Amount to be spent in 1914–1915 from the balances of Imperial grants in the previous year	37·60
	76·30

APPENDIX V.

Head.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Increase or decrease with reference to the grants for 1910-1911.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Civil Works—In Charge of Civil Officers—		
Total of grants to local bodies, etc.	82·67	47·80*
Original works, repairs and establishment	1·08	— ·45
Total ...	83·75	47·35

Details—	LAKHS.
Grants to District Boards to supplement their revenues	1·84
Grants to roads and bridges	17·14
Grants to sanitary works	17·70
Grants for the construction of medical buildings..	4·30
Grants to the Madras Corporation for improvements to the water-supply and drainage works	2·00
Grants to Madras Port Trust	5·00
Grants to District Boards for the construction of school buildings	5·30
Other grants to private bodies	·21
	47·80

Civil works—In Charge of Public Works Officers—	Actuals in 1910-1911.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.		Increase or decrease in five years.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.		LAKHS.
Civil buildings	31·86	51·97		
Repairs	6·45	4·76		
	38·31		56·73	+ 18·42
Communications	1·54	1·72		
Repairs	2·42	2·08		
	3·96		3·80	— ·16
Miscellaneous Public improvements ...	1·94	18·15		
Repairs	1·32	·26		
	2·26		18·42	+ 16·16
Establishment, etc.	14·45	...	17·32	+ 2·87
Total ...	58·28	...	96·27	37·29

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M on Monday, the 6th day of April 1914.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. S. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. D J. CARMICHAEL.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNNIKAMAN NAYANAR.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. SAVAGE.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SIMHA DEVU Garu, Zamindar of Dharakota.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

THE BUDGET DEBATE—*cont.*

The discussion of the Budget was resumed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, it has now become customary for non-official members of this Council to offer some observations at this, the final stage of the consideration of the budget estimate of this year, not only in regard to the financial administration of this province but also in regard to all matters of public and general importance. I do not propose to deal very much, my Lord, with any detailed criticism of the estimates of the year, as that has been done by several Honourable Members who have preceded me, but shall confine myself to a few general observations. Various matters of public interest have formed the subject of discussion in this Council and we are thankful to your Lordship personally and to the members of your Lordship's Government for such consideration as has been given to all of them and also, if I may venture to say so, for the appreciation of our work in this Council which has found expression on the present occasion. In alluding to the death of the late Lord Minto, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson made the statement that this Council which is the product of the late Lord Minto's work is proud of the opportunities afforded it to show that its work makes wholly for the good of India. We are thankful that the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson has given expression on behalf of this Council to that sentiment. I beg to express the hope, and I feel confident my Honourable friends in this Council will all join me in that hope, that as we go on with our work in this Council we may be able more and more to influence the spirit of the administration of this great province and to make the Government more and more responsive to public criticism and to induce them to serve more effectively the true needs of the people than heretofore. Your Lordship assured this Council the day before yesterday that the Government welcome criticism in every branch of their work and that in the discussions in this Council the political instincts of the non-official members have been fully utilized. We are very thankful to your Lordship for these words of encouragement and appreciation.

"My Lord, your Lordship made a reference the other day to the practice of the House of Commons. It is our wish that, under the guidance of your Lordship and those who may come hereafter after having taken part in the public life of England, we shall be able to put into practice in this Council the traditions of that great parliamentary assembly which guides the British Empire and we hope that the true parliamentary spirit would be developed in the discussions in this Council and that the members, both officials and non-officials, will be able to imbibe the spirit which characterizes the deliberations of that great assembly.

"Before I pass on to a few matters, I should like to make a brief reference to the South African problem. We are grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for the consummate statesmanship with which His Excellency has handled this most intricate problem. His memorable speech in this city, which formed the subject of comment throughout the Empire, has contributed not a little in rousing the conscience of the people of South Africa and in allaying the unparallelled public indignation that was aroused throughout the length and breadth of this land at the treatment of my countrymen by the Government of South Africa. Your Lordship and the members of your Lordship's Government have also sympathized very much with our feelings in this matter, for which we are also grateful. The Viceroy's gracious message conveyed to the whole country by his statement in the Imperial Council has raised hopes that the solution of the problem is now in sight and I request your Lordship on behalf, if I may venture to say so, of this Council and of the people of this Presidency to convey our deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency Lord Hardinge for all that he has been able to do in this matter. My Lord, I beg to express the hope that this problem which has bulked largely in the Indian political situation will disappear as early as possible and the sharp racial distinctions which have formed the subject of controversy will no longer continue to agitate us.

"My Lord, I shall now say a few words on a subject which I have been usually referring to at this time of the year, and that is the financial position of this province regarding which a great deal of criticism has been already offered. I do not propose to deal with the subject at length. The Honourable the Finance Member stated yesterday that I have been continually pressing for more powers to

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

this Council and to the Finance Committee in financial matters. My Lord, I plead guilty to this charge and I believe that, if I did so and if I do so, it is because I believe that in all matters financial the fuller the discussion, the better it is for all the parties concerned. The present financial position of this province is not equal to our many wants and I shall not weary in asserting this fact in this Council so long as I am here. The most hopeful factor in the situation is that your Lordship and the Finance Member and the other members of your Government appear to be fairly alive to our poverty and, if my Honourable friends in this Council had referred to the subject at length, I believe it is not so much to convince your Lordship's Government, but to convey to the Government of India, as we are bound to do, that we in this Presidency are dissatisfied with our existing arrangements. We fully believe, my Lord, that your Lordship's Government have been probably doing all that is possible to convey our wishes to the Government of India in this matter. If the existing system does not permit your Lordship's Government to inform us of the steps that have been taken in these and other important matters, it is unjust to your Excellency's Government and also to this Council.

"The limitations placed on the publication of despatches between your Excellency's Government and the Government of India and the Secretary of State require reconsideration. To take only one example, there was a motion about three years ago in this Council for the reconsideration of the despatch of the Secretary of State about the Department of Industries. That motion was carried in this Council about three years ago, and as a consequence of representations made by your Excellency's Government the Secretary of State has, it would appear, reconsidered his views in regard to technical and industrial education. These orders have not been published up to date though they were admittedly issued on a motion made in this Council. There seems to be no justification for this course; I can instance various other matters in which it would be to the public advantage if your Excellency's Government would be able to secure a change in the present system as early as possible and to make criticism of public measures more effective than it is now. I would suggest that your Excellency's Government may be able to devise means by which more effective criticism in this Council may be made in all important matters before the Government make up their mind one way or the other.

"My Lord, coming back to the financial position of this province for a moment, His Excellency the Viceroy recently referred to the satisfactory condition of our balances as a sign of our prosperity but, as has been stated so many times in this Council, we have been practically living on our balances. The deficit in 1910–1911 was 19·27 lakhs, in 1911–1912 it was 33·27, in 1912–1913 it was 65·01, in 1913–1914 it was about 80 lakhs. We have therefore been living on our balances. My Lord, at the recent discussion of the Financial Statement in the Imperial Council various requests were made on behalf of the United Provinces for increased financial resources and it would appear that Madras was referred to for comparison. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer is reported to have stated in reply that, if he was speaking as a Madras officer, he would point out that the financial settlement of this province must be considered worse than that of the United Provinces. He referred to the head of Excise and the revenue from major irrigation works, in regard to both of which the present provincial share is only a moiety, while in the United Provinces they fare much better under these two heads. This is exactly what we say and we also feel we have a very good case. May we express the hope that the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will not forget, in his exalted position as the custodian of the finances of the Indian Empire, that his old province is entitled to a better share of the revenues raised in this Presidency? I have no doubt that opportunity would also be taken of his approaching visit to us to apprise him of our needs. Apart from the alteration of the present settlement there are two or three matters in which we might ask for special treatment. One is in regard to the proposals for the increase of pay to the menial establishments which, I have been informed, is estimated to cost 15 lakhs of rupees per annum. This is a very heavy recurring expenditure due to a general rise in the prices during the last decade and, if paid out of provincial revenues, would absorb most of our present resources for recurring charges.

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(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Kunhiraman Nayanar.)

"Another matter in which we are similarly entitled to special treatment is in regard to police buildings under the police re-organization schemes. I have been informed that the total expenditure under this head up to date is about 36 lakhs and it is expected that we shall have still to spend about 85 or 90 lakhs under this head. This appears to be a legitimate charge for the Government of India; and we should, it seems to me, get an assignment for this purpose also year after year till these buildings are completed. Our annual rate of expenditure on these buildings is now 11 or 12 lakhs of rupees per annum and this will be so for the next eight or nine years if the present programme is adhered to, unless we are helped by the Government of India.

"The third matter is the question of the new General Hospital and the Medical College buildings, which would involve heavy expenditure from Provincial revenues and which formed the subject of a debate in this Council very recently. I venture to suggest for the consideration of the Government that representations should be made to the Government of India on these matters for special financial assistance to this Presidency, apart from the alteration of the existing financial settlement.

"Finally, my Lord, I should like to see during your Excellency's term of office a beginning made towards the solution of the various intricate problems in regard to urban and rural life on the lines on which solution is attempted in the western countries. I am referring to the great scheme of social progress which is now under consideration as regards town-planning and the housing of the poorer classes, with reference to which it might be advisable to call for a conference not only to educate the public but also to find out what steps could be taken. Apart from it I may say that last year when His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to this city, in reply to the address of the Corporation he characterized Madras as a garden city. I believe that in the vicinity of Madras there are suburban areas which might be developed for the purpose of finding room for the large congested population and also the poor and the middle classes who now find difficulty in getting dwelling houses in the city. This is a question which requires examination not only with reference to Madras but also with reference to all large towns in the Presidency. Your Excellency may consider the advisability of appointing a commission to investigate all these intricate social problems which are now so pressing in their insistence for solution.

"I should also like to allude to the construction of the district board railways. It is a matter for satisfaction that your Excellency's Government are now taking active steps to push forward railway construction in this Presidency. The financing of the district board railways has occupied a great deal of attention at the hands of the Government, although a full statement of the existing arrangements has not been made public. It will be an advantage if the Government will make a statement on the subject. Much attention does not seem to be paid to this part of the country in the programme of railway construction undertaken by the Government of India. I do not know the causes but I imagine that more powerful influences from other parts of India probably are brought to bear on the Government of India to undertake lines nearer home and this Presidency has not received the attention it deserves. Any way, my Lord, this is another matter in which we shall have to see what should be done.

"I also feel that for 10 or 15 years practically nothing has been done in the direction of protective irrigation works, except with reference to one or two projects. I should like to know the causes which have led to the slow progress of protective works. I have been informed of some of the causes, and I believe the Hon'ble Col. Ellis or the Hon'ble Mr. Murray may be able to inform us as to the exact reasons for this delay."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. KUNHIRAMAN NAYANAR:—"Your Excellency, the few minutes at my disposal I do not know how better to utilize than for dealing with some of the West Coast wants for the information of the Government.

"First, I have to call attention to the question of irrigation. The Government maintain hardly any irrigation work on the West Coast. The general impression outside seems to be that the ryot has only to whistle and the rain would descend, blessing his broad acres with its fertilizing properties. Fancy paints Malabar and South Canara as lands flowing with milk and honey. I do not want to go into the

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(Mr. Kushiraman Nayanar.)

root of this misconception. My present purpose is to point out to this Council that the tillers of the soil on the West Coast have been labouring under difficulties of which most people on this side of the Western Ghauts have no adequate conception. It is true that the monsoon is heavier there than on the East Coast. How does that benefit the cultivator? Timely rains are indeed a blessing to him. But, as years roll on, seasonable supply of rain is becoming rarer. In a volume published in January last, entitled '*Cocoanuts: the Cassock of the East*,' the writer, after referring to the dependence of the Indian population on agriculture and of agricultural prosperity on timely rains, says that 'by one of the most stupendous miracles of nature, the source of the rainy weather (in India) is derived from the heart of Africa. The peasant of India owes his very existence to rain clouds called into being in the former country and despatched thence on their beneficent mission to discharge moisture for the fertilization of Indian crops. Rain, too little or too heavy, or at the wrong period, can turn, and often in the past history has turned, plenty into death, health into pestilence and a comfortable subsistence into fierce famine.' And he goes on to say that 'so long as men continue to denude the surface of the earth of its forest lands precautions must be taken, far ahead, to see that in opening up the heart of Africa to the ploughshares of European enterprise, ample areas are left untouched lest in clearing them we carry dearth and desolation to India.' Whether due to the denudation of forests in Africa or nearer home or to some other cause, of late, rains on the West Coast have been rather fitful and irregular. Occasionally, we have torrential rains which continue, with short breaks, for several weeks together. Rivers, brooks, fields, in some places even garden lands, are flooded. But in the absence of proper irrigation works, of what use can the recurring floods be to the ryot? Far from their being a welcome gift of heaven, they are often an affliction to him. But if the rivers, brooks and other water-course of which Malabar and South Canara are so full, are brought under human control and if their waters are made available to the ryot, they will add to the fruits of his daily toil. It was to draw the sympathetic attention of the Government in this direction that I brought to their notice, at one of the recent meetings of this Council, a typical proposal of the kind, and I was glad to have it confirmed by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart himself, that a special subordinate officer was already at work in the Palghat taluk, who, he assured us, would include the work I specified in his authorized programme. As I said the other day, the Collector of Malabar has also taken action on his own account, his object, I am told, being to see how far and in what manner the brackish water, at the mouths of the Malabar rivers, could be prevented from injuring rice and other cultivation in the adjoining areas. In my opinion, alike in Malabar and South Canara, the lands on both sides of almost every river can be made to yield abundantly if the owners are enabled either to make use of the fresh water available when and where they need it, or to keep off the inflow of sea-water from diminishing the natural fertility of the soil or damaging the growing crops. Indeed, the fresh water streams running high and other supply of storm water can all be converted into fertilizing Nile-floods if the Government would come to the help of the West Coast ryots in the way I have ventured to indicate now and on the last occasion. I am deeply grateful to the Government for their promise to look into my suggestion. I said recently in this Council that I would, from time to time, call the attention of the Government to useful irrigation projects of some kind or other that happened to come under my notice. May I now make a suggestion the carrying out of which will not involve much cost? The Conolly canal has been useful to the inhabitants of the neighbouring localities in several ways. If, besides improving this canal generally, a lock is constructed near Pudiyara not far from Calicut, it will be of material advantage to the owners of the lands in the vicinity.

"A less precarious source of wealth to the people of the West Coast than paddy cultivation is the cocoanut palm. In my last budget speech I touched on this topic. I have carefully studied the correspondence on the cocoanut-palm disease published towards the close of last year; and the people of Malabar gratefully appreciate the action taken by the Government. It is clear that the Collector of Malabar and other officers who have studied the subject on the spot realize the gravity of the situation. The pests that generally attack this palm are bud-rot, root-disease, bleeding stem and leaf disease. Of these that which is most prevalent on the West Coast is bud-rot.

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Perhaps it is well to glance at the adequacy of the remedial and preventive measures already adopted. Experts seem to be agreed that the most effective method of combating bud-rot, which is acknowledged to be a most serious bacterial disease, is by uprooting the infected palms and burning them. I believe it has also been demonstrated that careful tillage and proper and sufficient manuring are of the utmost value in minimising the liability of trees to infection. Coconut cultivators in Malabar are deeply grateful to the Government for their having decided to continue for another year the special establishment organized for the investigation of the bud-rot disease and preventing its further spread. But I have to bring to the notice of the Government that the Malayalis, in most places, have a deep-rooted and superstitious belief that it is sinful to cut down a coconut tree; and owners of infected trees are not therefore likely to appreciate the process of uprooting and burning diseased trees. In order, however, to remove the existing prejudices and to prevent the further spread of the infection, I think it is necessary that cultivators should be instructed in the method of preserving their trees and preventing the outbreak of diseases by means of lectures and by the distribution of simple vernacular leaflets. I venture further to suggest that the special duty of supervising and directing the investigation and the carrying out of preventive measures should be entrusted to a Malayali officer, whose knowledge of the people and their vernaculars would stand him in good stead in securing their intelligent and active co-operation in the campaign. I regret that Government were unable, owing among other reasons to the inadequate supply of trained and qualified hands, to give effect to my suggestion, made last year, that an experimental and demonstration coconut farm should be opened in some suitable locality in Malabar or South Canara. I still feel it my duty to press the idea upon the sympathetic attention of the Government; for I am convinced, more than ever, that no available preventive and curative measure should be left untried in a matter like this. Of the ten farms to be newly opened in the Presidency, I was grateful to know that Malabar and South Canara are to have one each. If no separate farm for experimenting on coconut and allied palms can now be established on the West Coast, may I request the Government that one of the two farms sanctioned to be established may be made use of for this purpose?

"Before I leave the subject of agriculture I think I must say a word about agricultural farms. My experience is that no appreciable good is done in maintaining farms in which crops which the ryots of the localities concerned have for generations been successfully raising are experimented on, unless it be for trying better methods and new manures. What would be more useful is the introduction of things new with a view to popularizing them. In Malabar and South Canara expert attention has yet to be paid to the cultivation of fresh edible roots and fruit trees, for which I think there exist ample facilities. Tapioca, for instance, is cultivated only in isolated parts. I am told that in Travancore, during certain seasons of the year, tapioca is practically the chief food of the poor, especially in the interior. I think it should be tried in Malabar and South Canara in places where it is not known. Soils there are fit for it, which are not propitious to other crops. The same may be said about fruit trees that are unknown to the ryots of the West Coast. Individuals like me may do something in the matter. But its influence is necessarily limited. If in the Government farms new roots and fruit trees, possessing immense economic value, are cultivated for the instruction of and as an example to the ryot, he, with his shrewd instincts, is not likely to miss the chance of adding to his slender resources.

"Directly connected with agriculture and with material development generally is the question of communications. South Canara and Malabar possess peculiar natural features, and yet no part of the Presidency is so defective in the matter of communications. In either of these districts one may wander for forty or fifty miles together, climbing high hills, piercing through dense jungles, swimming across deep-streams, or wading through shallow ones, without ever coming in sight of a single public road. In most places the only pathway is that made by the foot of man. In the rainy weather communication is almost impossible, and one knows nothing of the lives lost in the process. And yet some of my colleagues in this Council opposed, in most uncompromising terms, the grants to the district boards of South Canara and Malabar as a

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small return for the spirit of self-help they have shown in imposing an extra cess for the purpose of improving communications. There was however, a silver lining in the dark cloud The inhabitants of Malabar and South Canara cherish as a treasure the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that the conditions in both these districts are peculiar enough to justify the grant. I hope and trust that in the interest of justice, good government and civilization an effort will be made by the Government to open up these two districts by free and easy means of communication.

"Another subject in regard to which I must ask for the sympathy of the Government is in respect of sanitation and medical relief in Malabar and South Canara. In Madras City, for dealing with malaria, the Government have so far given four lakhs, which works out to something like twelve annas or almost a rupee per head of the permanent population of this city, and a costly official machinery is at work, with what results I do not know. In Malabar and South Canara, in not a few taluks, every third or fourth man you meet with is a victim of malaria, and yet he receives no help. If I remember right, on the question of the removal of the General Hospital to the Spur Tank, even after an assurance was given by Sir Harold Stuart in the matter of cost, the opponents of the transfer in the Council excited themselves to such a pitch that they divided it on the subject, inferentially on the ground of a distance of two or three miles. I abstained from voting, but do these Honourable gentlemen know that there are hundreds of places on the West Coast the inhabitants of which, good, loyal, and tax-paying British subjects, must travel over a distance of thirty or forty or sometimes fifty miles to obtain medical relief at the nearest dispensary or hospital? In ninety-nine out of every hundred cases people have to suffer without obtaining any relief at all. In Udipi and its environs in South Canara small-pox has of late been prevalent. What relief have the inhabitants got? I can cite any number of instances of outbreaks of epidemics passing practically unnoticed even by the registrar of births and deaths in rural areas, whose statistics are proverbial among us for their inaccuracy. I know that the strain on the financial resources of the Government is severe. But what I beg the Government always to bear in mind is that only less than three per cent of the population of this Presidency live in towns. You will have to seek for the rest in the villages.

"I must avail myself of this opportunity to press upon the attention of the Government the growing need for special police arrangements at the port of Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore In the course of his reply to the address presented to him by the Madras Chamber of Commerce in November last, speaking with reference to the representations made on the subject of theft from cargo boats, His Excellency the Viceroy said that the Madras Government were at the time considering special police measures for the ports of Cuddalore and Negapatam and that they would be ready to investigate complaints from any other port whose case might be brought to their notice. I learn that it has since been decided to organize a party of port police for Negapatam, and I would take this opportunity of urging the claims of the three West Coast ports. It is a matter of general knowledge that thefts from cargo boats are rife at these ports. In consequence of this I understand that steamer agents yearly have to pay heavy claims brought by consignors and consignees. Most of the European firms seek to minimize the losses from thefts by sending trustworthy subordinates in charge of cargoes that are landed or shipped. But the majority of the Indian merchants and shippers are hardly in a position to employ special men and consequently they are the chief victims of the frauds that are perpetrated. Besides there is also reason to suspect that owing to the absence or at any rate to the inadequacy of police arrangements, considerable quantities of dutiable cargo are sometimes smuggled on board native vessels at the above ports Cal cut is now being provided with two piers in place of the one hitherto in existence. Tellicherry also is having a pier, and with the improved landing and shipping facilities, we may count upon a further increase in the volume of business. When all these circumstances are considered, the necessity for special port police arrangements will of course be recognized.

"I find from the figures of cattle mortality in this Presidency for the half-year ending 30th September 1913, published by the Government, that 1,457 cattle were killed by wild animals in all the districts put together and that out of this total 1,134

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deaths related to Malabar and 2,295 to South Canara. This obviously means that these two districts accounted for half the Presidency total. The returns, I may add, always give these two districts an unenviable prominence in this respect. Most of the mortality occurs in the hilly and jungly portions of these two districts, and they are not the only loss the cultivators undergo from the depredations of wild animals, for these also do sad damage to the crops which are raised. I am aware that much care is taken to administer the Arms Act without undue prejudice to the interests of the cultivators, but I think, it is reasonable to infer, from the figures published, that cultivators require more effective protection against wild animals and agricultural pests generally. I would therefore plead for a more liberal distribution in Malabar and South Canara of licenses for the possession of arms required for the protection of life and property in the more exposed areas of both these districts.

"I now come to the subject of education. A stranger visiting Malabar for the first time and going into the interior of the district would in several places come across more taverns and toddy-shops than schools. In North Malabar, even in the matter of elementary education, much remains to be done. In not a few places there are no schools at all, and the children, boys and girls, grow up in ignorance. But I shall not discuss here the question of primary education since the development of elementary education is a subject upon which the Government are now engaged. I only hope that, when the question of the establishment of new primary schools is taken up, the claims of the West Coast will be duly considered. But I need not wait for that time for urging on the Government the necessity of strengthening the staff of sub-assistant inspectors in Malabar where we have now, including the number of sub-assistant inspectors for Mappilla schools, seven of them. On the East Coast a sub-assistant inspector is generally put in charge of 150 schools which, I am told, is the average. What is the case in Malabar? In Malabar, in more than one case the sub-assistant inspector has more than 300 schools under his charge, and in the case of non-Mappilla schools, the smallest number is something like two hundred. Does anybody imagine that these sub-assistant inspectors, who have sometimes to travel over most difficult country, very often on foot, forty and fifty miles, to inspect schools, could do their duty satisfactorily? I think the question is only to be asked for an answer. What is the remedy? The most obvious one is that the number of sub-assistant inspectors should be increased in order that their charges may be reduced to reasonable dimensions with a view to more efficient inspection. Where is the money to come from? I am one of those who think that proportionately more money is spent on the inspectorate than on the actual development of education. My suggestion is that the supervisors in Malabar, and may I add, the assistant inspector too, may be dispensed with. I fear that in making this rather bold suggestion I may unwittingly kindle the wrath of my Honourable friend the member for the Ceded districts, who seems to fancy that the members of the subordinate service should be touched only when you intend to increase their salaries, forgetting the millions of people outside the Government service who are in receipt of no salaries at all and are often on the verge of starvation. From my own personal experience I do not think that the supervisors in Malabar serve any good purpose, and nobody but themselves will feel their disappearance. In appointing sub-assistant and even assistant inspectors care must however be taken to see that they are socially homogeneous with the people whose education they have to make themselves responsible for. Before I leave the subject of elementary education I request the Government to include South Canara, which is both a poor and an educationally backward district, as one of the four districts to be taken up to be brought under the new system of payment of grants, quarterly or monthly, as an experimental measure. I can assure the Government that it will be a great boon to the managers of aided schools in South Canara. Secondary schools and incomplete secondary schools we have not many on the West Coast and from the reply given to my question on Thursday last it is apparent that North Malabar is exceptionally poor in this respect. Equally poor Malabar is in respect of University education. The Government do not maintain a single college in Malabar. On the East Coast there are the Presidency College in Madras, the Kumbakonam College and the Rajahmundry College, all first grade colleges, maintained out of public funds. If the Madras University

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were a teaching University with the colleges all centered in Madras, we would have had no complaint to make. But ours is not an educational corporation falling under that description, and I venture to think we of the West Coast have as great a right as that of the East Coast people to claim a well-equipped first grade Government college on our side. Perhaps in regard to this matter we shall have to live in hope without its ever attaining fruition; in which case may we not ask for strengthening and rendering more efficient second grade colleges like the Brennen College at Tellicherry. I am profoundly grateful to the Government for what they have already done and what they promise to do to improve the Brennen College. I only hope that Government will fulfil their promise at an early date so that the people of North Malabar may not be kept in a state of anxious suspense. We have now a highly sympathetic and broad-minded educationist at the head of the Educational department, and I am sure he will infuse his spirit into the representatives of the department on the spot. I have yet another educational topic to refer to. The Nambudri Brahmans of Malabar form a most important section of it population. Many of them are rich *jenmis* who exercise enormous social influence on the people. As a class the Nambudris are famous for their keen natural intelligence, unaffected simplicity and their proverbial hospitality. But of the prevailing modern spirit very few of them have availed themselves. I have consulted some of them, and their complaint is that they have no educational facilities close to them. Their notions of orthodoxy will not permit them to send their children to tempting centres of mixed population, until at all events they are permeated by the new spirit of progress. My suggestion therefore is that a high school should be established in a Nambudri centre, like Tirur or Pattambi in South Malabar, for their special benefit. Of course the institution should not be exclusive in character, for education given in cloistered seclusion is not worth having. It must be a mixed institution, and I dare say if the educational officers are sympathetic and tactful enough the Nambudri *jenmis* themselves will be prepared to meet a large part or the whole of the initial expenditure. I press this suggestion on the kind attention of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone who, if he is so minded, can find a solution.

"Before I close I should like to enlist the active sympathy of the Government on behalf of the village population. The village community was the glory of this country. European observers have borne testimony to it, and British Indian Statesmen like Sir Charle Metcalfe and Mount Stuart Elphinstone have left on record, that it was the village community, each forming as it were a separate little state in itself, that contributed largely to the preservation of the people of India through all the revolutions and changes of the past. What happened under all conditions of storm and stress was—

"Along the cool sequestered vale of life
"They kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

"All that is now gone. The village now finds its rightful place only in books, in despatches and in perorations. It is being deserted and is no more the Sweet Auburn of the past. Deprived of its charms the scene is shifted to the town. Had the village been what it was, the composition of this Council on the non-official side might itself have been somewhat different. In his celebrated despatch on the Reform Scheme, Lord Morley urged on the Government of India 'to consider the 'best way of carrying out a policy that would make the village a starting point of 'public life.' I do not know whether this will ever be a realized ideal. Political arrangement is a work for social ends. But an arrangement in which the bulk of the population find not their proper place cannot effectively promote high social ends. I may be wrong. But as a villager I have a right to complain. We who live in villages have no institutions of any kind to stimulate and keep alive organised activity for common ends. The village panchayat does not exist, and in Malabar even the village court is practically unknown. When the Government have to establish courts of law and other apparatus of administration, hospitals, dispensaries or educational institutions, they choose towns for the purpose; and with all respect I must state that even members of Government hardly see how the people live in the villages. Men in high place on their retirement and captains of industry follow the prevailing fashion. We are often told that nothing could be done

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for the village, because it is a hot-bed of faction. But factions in villages are as trifles light as air, compared with factions in large cities and towns, which fight against one another, under misleading political disguises, for place and power. We are told that the nation in every country dwells in the cottage. The Indian nation, I may say, dwells in the village. I have certainly no complaint against the people who live in towns and cities. Let them be given their due, and those of them who are free from sectarian bias we shall be prepared to accept even as our leaders. But the village stands in need of greater attention and more practical sympathy alike on the part of the Government and the educated classes in urban areas. Let villages be given *panchayats*, better class of educational institutions and the like, and we may depend upon it, these institutions will unite the enlightened among their population into a harmonious whole, making public life possible and real among them and diffusing gradually through the entire community an atmosphere of sweetness and light. I am afraid my time is up—yes—your Excellency,

"'Tis late and I must haste away. But give me these and I will stay."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADANA MOHANA SIMHA DEVU:—"May it please your Excellency, I am thankful to your Excellency's Government for the efforts made towards expansion of education to the Uriya population in the Ganjām district. I hope the proposal of raising the Training School at Russellkonda to the status of a secondary training school will receive the favourable attention of your Excellency's Government and that the want of properly trained teachers will be soon removed.

"Education, so far as the district of Ganjām is concerned, is particularly backward for want of development of educational facilities among the Uriya community. I take this opportunity of thanking the Government of Sir Arthur Lawley for recognizing the desirability of so extending the application of scholarship rules as to make them benefit the Ganjām Uriya students reading in the Government College, Cuttack, as a measure to meet the want of qualified Uriya teachers for the Uriya districts of Madras. But it must be confessed with regret that since the number of scholarships is far too small to be spared for the Ganjām students now reading in that college, the privilege so kindly granted has hitherto been unavailing. I would suggest that the number of stipends now existing for Uriya students may be increased so as to make the provision really available to such students as join the Cuttack College.

"I may also observe that educational facilities do not exist for the training of Uriyas of this province. The Engineering, Medical and Teachers' Training Institutions of Orissa have not received the recognition of Madras Government as giving the requisite training corresponding to the high level of training in the special colleges of Madras. In these circumstances, it is no use blaming the Uriyas for not profiting by the opportunities which do not exist for them. It behoves the Supreme Government or Local Governments concerned to make better provision for the education of all Uriyas in one common centre, say Cuttack, in the interests of economy and sound finance. To grant the administrative union of Uriyas under one Local Government, no matter under which Government, would be an act of real statesmanship. But if the Government find any difficulty to grant the prayer for the Uriyas for their administrative union under one Government, there is no reason for denying them the common educational facilities for their material and economic progress with the other Indian communities.

"The education of the sons of Uriya aristocracy is beset with some peculiar difficulties. The Uriya young zamindars dissociated from their own society, language, manners and customs, and kept in long exile in the distant city of Madras, return home divested of their national characteristics. This leads to very unhappy results. The best course for the Uriya zamindars is to have a central educational institution in their own country, so that they may develop on their own lines in harmony with their tradition and environment.

"The subject of giving a greater and more effective control to the zamindars over the village establishments in their estates has been brought repeatedly before the Government for some years. In the year 1912, the Honourable Raja of Vizianagram

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asked an interpellation regarding the removal of the obligation of collecting quit-rent on the enfranchised service inams imposed upon the zamindars by Act II of 1894. I am thankful to the Government for the Bill that has been recently passed, whereby the disability imposed upon the zamindars of collecting quit rent on enfranchised service inams has been removed once for all. But the request of the landholders for their being given a greater control over the village establishments has not been as yet granted. At the meeting held on the 27th January last, the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, while introducing the Proprietary Estates Village-Service Amendment Bill, said that the subject connected with the powers of the proprietors in regard to the village establishments has been under the consideration of Government. The zamindars were for the time being consoled with that statement as conveying a kind of promise of a prospective amendment to the Act in the direction which the zamindars have been desiring for a long time. My Lord, the village service cess was being collected from the ryots as well as the zamindars, each paying half the amount. The remission of the village service cess has therefore benefited the zamindars as well as the ryots. It was remitted not certainly as any special favour to the zamindars but in pursuance of a policy begun in 1905 of remitting all minor cesses in the several provinces and as a measure, which, in justice, the Government was bound to extend to the zamindars in the same manner as it was extended to ryotwari holders. It cannot therefore be said that the remission of this village service cess is the reason for the zamindars not being given any control or supervision over these village establishments. The village officers are under dual control of proprietors and revenue officers and so they are under the temptation to evade both. There is no reason to suppose that the work of the Government will suffer to any extent by giving the zamindars a little more effective control over these village officers, whose duty it has been from time immemorial to attend to collections of rents in zamindari villages. And in order that this may be effectively done, the zamindars must necessarily have effective powers of control over these officers. I hope your Excellency's Government will not recede from the sympathetic assurances which have been already given in regard to this matter, but view the same in a large-hearted and sympathetic spirit.

"The disabilities imposed by the Madras Estates Land Act and the enormous unhealthy litigation which it has given rise to is another matter which I want to touch upon. As a result of repeated agitation and constant representations made by the Madras Landholders' Association and the Ganjam Landholders' Association, a Bill to amend the Act was placed before the Council on the 27th January last. The zamindars felt very greatly disappointed at the inadequate manner in which that bill sought to remove the great disabilities imposed upon the zamindars by Act I of 1908 and further to add to the disappointment, there were introduced some amendments which tend to result in the imposition of further disabilities. The amendment Bill introduced by my Honourable friend, the Zamindar of Polavaram, meets with the requirements of zamindars in the northern districts to a large extent and I hope in the amendment of the Act due weight and consideration will be given to the views of the zamindars, the practice and the peculiar kinds of tenure prevailing especially in the district of Ganjám. The Government have, to a certain extent, sought and received reports from the Collectors of the various districts regarding the effect of the provisions of the Estates Land Act and the result of its working. It is not possible for the Collectors to give opinions on all the provisions of the Act. They can only give opinions on matters which happen to come to their notice or with which they may become acquainted. My Lord, in almost all the zamindari estates in the Ganjám district *varam* rents have been in vogue and there are also several instances in which rents in kind have been collected for a very long time. Among the reports received from the Collectors contained in the papers circulated by the Government nothing regarding the effect of section 40 (3) (*b*) is made mention of, and in reply to the question asked by the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram (Question No. 93) the answer given does not throw any light on this matter. The zamindars are therefore led to presume that no proper inquiry regarding the working of section 40 (*b*) (*b*) of the Land Act seems to have been made, though the matter has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Government for a long time. My Lord, the zamindars and the ryots are dragged into unhealthy litigation and brought into

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constant disputes and a position of hostility. The chief cause of this undesirable condition of affairs is due to the incomprehensive and vague nature of the sections of this Act. I am sorry, my Lord, that the resolution proposed by my Honourable friend, the Zamindar of Polavaram, regarding the appointment of a special officer to inquire into the working of this Act did not meet with any sympathetic response at the hands of Government. I take this opportunity of respectfully submitting that there is no other way of satisfying the just and modest request of the zamindars than by the proposed inquiry.

"I am keenly alive to the necessity of developing a system of village roads which must take precedence of all other schemes of improved communication, light railway or the like means of easy locomotion. Hitherto the district of Ganjám has not received that attention regarding its rural areas that could be desired, yet one could see that the existing roads might be so developed as to connect them with hill tracts in the northern and eastern borders of the district, extending to the feudatory state of Nugur on the eastern side of Gumsúr taluk in Ganjám in the interests of grain trade and pilgrim population."

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB:—"My Lord, at the last session of this Council I had the privilege of bringing forward a resolution suggesting the appointment of one inspector and two assistant inspectors for Muhammadan schools. That proposition was opposed by Government on the score of its alleged impracticability and its involving an interference with the work of circle inspectors. An argument like this can only be met by pointing out that a similar measure under similar circumstances has been adopted elsewhere and has proved successful. I am fortunate enough at this meeting of the Council to be able to call attention to the fact that the Bombay Government have tried the experiment of appointing a Muhammadan deputy inspector for Muhammadan schools in the southern division of the Presidency and are so well satisfied with the result that they have sanctioned the proposal that a similar post should be created for the central division. To obviate the difficulty of interference with the work of circle inspectors, the Muhammadan deputy inspectors' duty was defined (to quote from a pamphlet recently published by the Bombay Government) as being "to inspect and advise and not to administer the Urdu schools and to bring to notice any measures which he might consider desirable from the experience gained in the course of his inspections for popularizing such schools and improving the standard therein". As the result of four years' trial, the Muhammadan deputy inspector has been able to report an increase of nearly two to one in both the number of purely Muhammadan schools and the number of pupils attending them, besides a considerable increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils attending non-Urdu institutions. On the strength of these results the Director of Public Instruction was able to report to the Bombay Government in June 1911 that, though he was at first rather sceptical as to the likelihood of the experiment proving a success, he had come to the conclusion that in fact it had proved a success. He pointed out that, besides the immediate results of an increase in the number of schools and pupils and of a quickening of the interest of Urdu schoolmasters in their work, the appointment of a special Muhammadan deputy inspector for a whole division had proved of great advantage to the department itself. In practice, in every district of the Presidency proper, there is at least one Muhammadan assistant deputy who is in special charge of the Urdu schools. But these assistants are in a subordinate position, their qualifications are not always of the highest and they perhaps find it difficult to make their voices heard. The case of Khan Sahib Pathan (the name of the deputy inspector appointed) is very different. He has a wider area in which to gather experience—a division instead of a district—and by virtue of his fellowship in faith and sympathy with the one community among the numbers of which his work lies, he should be peculiarly well qualified to formulate proposals on behalf of the Muhammadans and co-ordinate them for the whole division. In fact such an officer may almost be said to be a special assistant to the Divisional Inspector of Education from whom an expert opinion may be sought on all topics of Muhammadan sentiment and all Muhammadan educational needs. His utility is exemplified by the fact that it is only from the Southern Division and since Khan Sahib Pathan's appointment that definite proposals have been received for the opening

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of Muhammadan central schools for a system of scholarships and for rendering the service more attractive to Urdu teachers. Moreover the Khan Sahib was able to give great assistance in the work of drafting the pure Urdu standards recently sanctioned and in finding out text-books suitable for use in Urdu schools.

"This matter of fact narrative of results achieved explains my case for Muhammadan inspectors in Southern India more clearly and more eloquently than any words of mine can possibly do and has the additional advantage of inspiring courage and confidence in the mind of the Executive since what has been achieved elsewhere may also be accomplished here.

"Another object to which I would respectfully direct the sympathy and support of Government is the cause of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine. Your Excellency will remember that during all the discussions we had on the Medical Registration Bill we were assured by the Government that it was inspired by no unfriendly feeling towards indigenous systems. We were led to believe that the Government was quite impartial and that the attention bestowed upon the western system did not imply indifference to ancient and indigenous systems. I would now ask the Government to extend their right hand of sympathy and support to the Ayurvedic and Unani colleges of which there are two in Madras and attempts are being made to establish more in the *mufassal*. Will the Government be pleased to give them a handsome and substantial grant so that they may become more efficient and more useful?

"A third subject to which I would refer is that among the four district judgeships that are available to Indians not one has hitherto has been conferred upon a Mussalman. Neither has there been all these years a single Muhammadan judge in the Small Cause Court or in the City Civil Court. I believe that it will not be difficult to find suitable persons either in Government service or at the bar who are eligible and fit for such appointments. Such appointments will go a long way, my Lord, to stimulate the ambition and energy of the community to which I belong."

The Hon'ble Dr T. M. NAYAR:—"My Lord, there is an old advice which says 'be it for better, be it for worse, be good to him that has the purse'. There is something more substantial than what is contained in this advice on which our appreciation of the successful administration of the Finance Member rests. He has been exceedingly generous in his financial policy, a generosity only tempered with judicious discretion with a full knowledge that the resources at his disposal are limited. It is unfortunate that while he can control expenditure he has not got the means of expanding the income as well. We recognize that the resources at his disposal are restricted and depend very largely on the bounty of nature in this province and on the bounty of the gods that sit exalted on the Himalayan heights. It is a pity that he cannot control either the one or the other. We can only hope and pray that these two sources of bounty will continue to flow as fruitfully as ever and that the finances at his disposal will be amply sufficient for the needs of this province.

"Coming to the administration of the finance and the needs of the different communities in this province, my Lord, I find that the needs of almost every community have been pressed in this Council some time or other and in some form or other. We have had the needs of the zamindars, the landholders, the cultivating ryots, the Government officials, and of the educated professional classes all discussed here. We had even the needs of the prisoners inside the jails discussed. But one class who form the largest class of people whose interests have not been sufficiently ventilated are the general labourers, the agricultural as well as industrial labourers, and as they form a very important and large part of the community, a great deal of the prosperity of the country will depend upon the economic conditions in which they are placed.

"My Lord, the economic conditions of these labouring classes have to be investigated now, and there are special reasons why we should go into them now on account of the tendency for a rapid rise in prices manifest within recent years. I do not want to go into a discussion of the economic causes that led to the rise in prices, causes such as increased facilities for transport, the large output of gold in the world and the establishment of credit. Those are not the causes which we can discuss with advantage in this Council, but there are causes which have contributed to a certain extent to the

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rise in prices with which we in this Council are concerned. One of these I maintain is the shortage of supply of agricultural produce. It is an undoubted fact that commercial crops have ousted to a very large extent the cultivation of food-grains in certain parts of this Presidency. I am speaking with experience of the West Coast where there is a gradually growing process of paddy lands being converted into cocoanut lands because there is a boom in cocoanuts at present. I am sure that the Honourable Members from other parts of the Presidency can say the same thing, namely, that the cultivation of food-grains is gradually being diminished and commercial products are cultivated more and more. That is one of the causes which certainly has contributed towards the tremendous rise in prices.

"Another cause which has contributed equally and even more is that the area of cultivation of food products is not keeping pace with the increase in population. That being the case, it follows that prices would go up.

"Now, my Lord, these are two important causes which this Council can consider and to a certain extent counteract in order to prevent the excessive rise in prices. To take stock of the result of the operation of these and other causes, I find, as far as I can make out from a study of the figures, that in this Presidency the rise of prices averages, I say roughly, about 40 per cent. I admit there are variations in some parts of the Presidency which go as low as 37 per cent., and in other parts of the Presidency it is a rise of 43 per cent. or 44 per cent. As far as I can make out, in a rough manner, the average amount of rise in prices in this Presidency is about 40 per cent. Having come to that conclusion we must examine whether there is any corresponding rise in wages. Here also I can only give approximate figures. What I find from a study of a mass of figures is that approximately the rise in wages in this Presidency extends from eight to 30 per cent. In the most favourable places, it rises to 30 per cent. but in very unfavourable places it is as low as eight per cent. Taking the West Coast and taking the agricultural labourers I should say that the rise in their wages will amount to about 12 or 13 per cent. It stands to reason, my Lord, that if prices have generally risen to 40 per cent. and if wages have only risen to a maximum of 30 per cent., the cost of living must press hard on a large majority of the population. What is the result? We find the result in increasing emigration. It may be said that emigration is a healthy sign and that if in a community the extra population is large it is much better they are sent off as emigrants rather than retained in the country so as to produce congestion and high prices. The peculiarity about Indian emigration is that these emigrants are not the people who cannot find work in this country, because in every industry, taking the two chief industries—agriculture and mill industry—you find a shortage of labour wherever you go. I found on an investigation on the Factory Commission that there was not a single mill in the whole country which did not complain of shortage of labour. The shortage of labour extended from 15 to 25 per cent. I have heard complaints from agriculturists, who know what they are talking about, that in every district there is a tremendous shortage of agricultural labour. If there is ample room for employment and if in spite of it you find a large population emigrating, there must be some other reasons at the bottom. The whole fact is that in this country wages are not sufficient to maintain them and hence the necessity for emigration. My Lord, it has been said by some people that this emigration—I confine myself to the Madras Presidency—does not injuriously affect us. Figures have been quoted to show that emigrants bring back or send back large sums of money which add to the material wealth of the Presidency and in that way the Presidency gains rather than loses by this emigration. I looked into the Census Report and I find that within the ten years covered by that report 3,151,921 people had emigrated from the Madras Presidency. I also find from that report that the returning emigrants, by either bringing with them or sending by post, have brought within the Madras Presidency Rs. 38,32,106. That, my Lord, works out an average of Re. 1–3–5 for each emigrant for ten years, which means a little under two annas per year per head. I am certain that the economic value of the labour of any of these emigrants will be worth considerably more to this Presidency than two annas a year. I think 50 or 100 times that would be nearer its value than what is represented by these figures.

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"It therefore, shows, my Lord, that the position of something like 13 millions of people of this Presidency is in an exceedingly unsatisfactory state, that the wages which they earn are not sufficient to pay for their living at the present enhanced high rate. If we do not study the conditions of those people and consider the means of putting them in a more satisfactory condition, all the good efforts of the Government in looking to the other classes will be unsatisfactory. The condition of this Presidency will be like that of a whited sepulchre with a fair exterior but full of dead men's bones within.

"I know that I will be asked 'we admit all these but what remedies do you 'suggest?' My Lord, there are various remedies that may be applied. The resources of economic statesmanship are by no means exhausted; there are several economic remedies which can be suggested, beginning with encouragement of food-grain cultivation which is by all means within the power of Government, going up to the other end of fixing a legislative minimum wage. There are many measures which can be taken to improve this condition and I invite the attention of Government because it is a serious state of affairs and it is not to be lightly considered.

"My Lord, passing on from this to a very nearly allied subject, my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao has touched on the improvement of the condition of rural parts. I would say that whatever improvement we have to undertake in the rural parts we have first of all to perfect the machinery which can carry out these improvements. I do not think that it is possible for a central Government to undertake all these improvements in the rural parts. The machinery for carrying out improvements must be perfected and then the process of improvement should commence. The municipalities in this Presidency are comparatively speaking on a better footing than the district boards and the municipalities are receiving far more attention and efforts are being made to put these on an even more satisfactory footing than what they are at present. But I am sorry that the district boards are not receiving any such attention. It may perhaps be urged that in rural localities you cannot find sufficiently educated electorates who can be invested with the franchise so as to create satisfactory elective bodies in rural areas. It is not necessary that a man must be educated in English before he can be entrusted with the franchise. Many an intelligent resident of the country parts who can look after his interests and is sensible and astute may be very well trusted with the franchise which will have a two-fold effect of creating in him an interest in the process that is now going on as well as training him to be a proper citizen in course of time. That is not the subject into which I wish to go into in detail at present, but even outside observers, passing observers, have remarked that in the Madras Presidency you have got only ten per cent. of the members of district boards elected, whereas in a far more backward province, namely, the Central Provinces, they have 71 per cent. and in Bombay they have 51 per cent. elected. There is no reason why Madras, which can show a satisfactory record of successful municipal administration and where a large number have shown such a capacity for local self-government work, should have such a very low percentage of elected members on the district boards. I think that superior control of a district board must be vested in some other hands than those of a highly overworked district officer. On this point I should like to quote the observations of a Member of Parliament who has written a book. My Lord, I may say here I am not in the habit of taking information about India from travelling Members of Parliament. It has more often fallen to my lot to supply them with information than receive information from them. But it is interesting to observe what an intelligent observer thinks of the system as it is worked here. This is a book, my Lord, by E. C. Meysey-Thompson on 'India of Today.' Writing on this point he says:

'It is difficult to imagine a more congenial task, to any one who liked Indians, 'spoke the language freely and was interested in the moral progress of the country, 'than by wise and agreeable discussion and friendly co-operation, to improve local 'amenities nurture the infant spirit of self-government and secure the cordial support 'and loyalty of his native colleagues. It is with great pleasure that we have in one 'of the latest of important promotions seen this spirit in an official for once recognized.

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'But, unfortunately, a view of the general operation of the action of the local self-'government displays the very reverse. To some extent this may be due to the fact 'that the district officer may not always be competent, to a larger extent it is probably 'due to the evil traditions in which he received his training, but chiefly it is again 'due to the pernicious effect of the Secretariat.

'Under the present Secretariat system, the district officer's work on such boards 'is wholly ignored. He is not required to give any serious time to it, nor is his 'work properly scrutinized. He knows, therefore, that he will receive no credit if it 'be well done and no blame if it be done badly. On the contrary, he is fully aware 'that his reputation depends on his satisfactory performance of sundry petty and much 'less important inspections and reports. Those inspections take up so much time that 'he has little leisure left for the really important work connected with Local and 'Municipal administration.

'It is little wonder, therefore, that he nearly always neglects the spheres of work 'in which he might exercise a really important and valuable political influence, and 'toils at a dull routine on which his future career will under the Secretariat depend.'

"This gentleman has a great deal to say against the Secretariat system. But that is another story. But the impression of a passing Member of Parliament at all events gives us an idea of what an outsider may think about us. I think even in this Presidency those who are well acquainted with administration are not quite satisfied with the manner in which the control of the district boards is exercised by the Collectors. We have to re-arrange the whole district board system by an elective franchise with better superior control. It is only then that they can be entrusted with the work of improving rural areas. Until the rural areas are improved and until the economic conditions of the large masses of people are studied, the administration of this Presidency must continue to be more or less unsatisfactory.

"I wished to bring these facts to the notice of Government. I took this opportunity of bringing these facts before the notice of the Council as this was the only opportunity I had of bringing stray facts before this Council without having to run the scrutiny of the Hon'ble Mr. Francis."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Your Excellency, I should just like to draw your Lordship's attention to one or two matters connected with Anglo-Indian education. You Lordship may remember that the Imperial Government made a grant of 5½ lakhs for purposes of a non-recurring character. This was last year. Nothing of this sum has been spent during the year that has just closed. I also find there is no budget proposal to spend anything out of this sum during the current official year. As this sum will lapse after the expiry of three years, I take it that the amount must be spent, if it is not to lapse, in 1915–1916. I only hope that the Department of Public Instruction will initiate, if not encourage, schemes for the purpose of spending this sum on European education. An outsider might infer from the omission to spend the money last year and in not providing to spend in the current year that there is not much need for this money. I do not think that there is any cause which is in greater need of money than Anglo-Indian education. I only hope that there will be no further delay in coming to a definite decision in regard to the expenditure of the 5½ lakhs non-recurring grant made by the Government of India.

"I say this, because there is a tendency in the Educational department to rush things at the last moment. I will just quote one instance. The Government of India made a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the education of the poorer classes in Madras. This was in 1912 just about the close of the official year. The Government naturally were unable to spend this sum. They only spent Rs. 5,000 in 1912. In March last year the Government resolved to spend the remaining Rs. 25,000 on some useful scheme of a non-recurring character. This, I understand, was the decision arrived at in March 1913. We heard nothing of it till January 1914 after a delay of nearly ten months, when it was announced that the Rs 25,000 would be spent in providing European schools with equipment. Between January and March the various schools have to come to know that this money is available, and then their committees have to meet and decide. They have then to address the

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Educational department and get the departmental sanction and finally buy the equipment and get bills paid before the 31st March. I am not in a position at present to say how far the money has been spent. I hope, and I hope it is not merely the expression of a pious hope, that this money has been spent before the 31st March just past.

"Another matter to which I wish to draw attention is this. The University some years ago changed the commencement of their year from January to July. The Indian schools fall into line at once and they changed their school year to correspond with that of the University. The Secondary School-leaving Certificate examination for Indian students is held in March or April, so that the successful students join the intermediate classes in colleges after the vacation and pursue their studies without interruption. But so far as the Anglo-Indian schools are concerned, the old order still prevails and the examinations are held in December; and if students who are successful in their examination wish to pursue their studies, they have to wait for six months from January to July before they can enter the intermediate class. The result is that during these six months students contract lazy habits and sometimes they get tempted to seek employment and they change their desire to pursue a University career. Great many things might happen in six months which might affect their future career prejudicially. I only hope that the Government will examine the question and change the time of examination in European schools and bring it into a line with the time adopted in the Indian schools.

"There is another matter which, however, I am glad to find is under the consideration of the Government, and that is the subject of the abolition of the High School Examination. There is a great deal to be said for and against it, and I hope the Government will examine the question and come to a right decision on the matter. Whatever the decision of Government might be on this point I hope the examinations will be so held, so that the students who desire to pursue their studies further will lose no time unnecessarily and have no occasion for their time to be wasted."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, within the 15 minutes allowed to speakers on this occasion, it is hardly possible to do justice to any set of topics or to be sure of their logical arrangement. I shall, however, not take up any portion of these 15 minutes to complain about the shortage of time. But I will take up what comes uppermost in my mind. From page 77 of the budget I am glad to note that there is an increase in the allotment for the Legislative Council. That means, I take it, that there is going to be more work during 1914–1915 than there has been during 1913–1914. I must say that the public have had a very uneasy feeling that enough use was not being made of the Legislative Council. We have to thank your Excellency's Government for what is on the whole a sympathetic attitude towards the interpellations and resolutions we have been putting forward before the Government. But instances are not wanting when the answers to the interpellations and the responses to the resolutions have left much to be desired. I have only to instance my own first interpellation at this meeting and the unfortunate resolution about travelling expenses being paid to karnams. Honourable Members on this occasion are apt to feel and feel strongly that their efforts in trying to place the grievances and the wants of the public before the Government for consideration and to prevent or to clear misapprehensions as to the intentions of the Government on the part of the public—these deserve much better treatment than they have had. I am also anxious to express the feeling that at present too little work is being done in the Council. We have on an average five meetings, at one of which, the March meeting, interpellations are considered inconvenient and therefore on an average we have a chance of interpellating only once in three months. It is not always by one interpellation that any remedy is obtained, so that matters have to come up for a second interpellation which cannot be short of six months, by which time they become very stale. It is not thus that any good can be done to the public by employing the remedy of interpellations. If meetings are held oftener there will be better chance of pushing interpellations to a successful issue, so that the Government and the public will understand how the facts stand. With reference to the possibility of more meetings being held, I know it is considered in some quarters that unless

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there is strictly legislative work before the Council a meeting cannot be held. I do not think it is possible to endorse that view. Even assuming that a meeting of the Legislative Council can be called only when there is strictly legislative work, I do not see why we ought not to have seven or eight meetings in a year. At present, we run through several stages of a Bill at one sitting which is entirely needless except in the case of measures of an emergent character. Then there is no prohibition against the adjournment of a meeting at a certain stage for a sufficiently long time to allow a chance for further interpellations and further resolutions instead of adjourning it to the next working day as we do now. I have therefore to express to your Excellency's Government the feeling that largely prevails that more use should be made of the Legislative Council than is now being made.

"As for the legislative work turned out during 1913–1914, we have to thank your Excellency's Government for the encouragement given for the introduction of two private Bills which have been passed and placed on the statute book or nearly passed into law. It is to be hoped that the same encouragement will be continued in the coming years. In that case there will be more legislative work. It will be possible with the help of that legislative work to convene more meetings so as to enable Honourable Members to send their interpellations and resolutions, which in the opinion of the public are by no means inferior in importance to the work of legislation. I may mention that there is no want of demand on the part of the public for legislation. I have been pressed to initiate legislation for the abolition of the degrading punishment of stocks, more especially for women; for preventing children from smoking; for nipping in the bud serious religious riots by regulating the acquisition of places of public worship; for remedying the numerous and glaring defects of the Local Boards and Municipalities Acts and a number of other matters that can be easily mentioned. In point of fact I have agreed to move in these matters if the Government should only give me some chance. The anxieties of the public have been increased in this matter by reason of the answer to an interpellation at this meeting giving a list of Bills for 1914–1915 which unfortunately includes none dealing with the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. While on the subject of facilities for Legislative Council work I may incidentally mention something which was brought to my notice by my Ootacamund constituents—that the postal service there leaves much to be desired. It is not possible for a gentleman at Madras to get his letter attended to till the day after its receipt, any more than if any one posts a letter at Ootacamund, addressed to Madras. If it remained merely a matter of defect with regard to mufassal inhabitants, it might not mean much. But Ootacamund is the summer head-quarters of the Government, and the delays in correspondence are felt by the non-official members of the Legislative Council as well as by others. It will only cost a little bit extra to run a motor service for the purpose of taking the post between Mettupalayam and Ootacamund, and if that were done, further facilities for the Government work as well as the work of planters and merchants will be afforded.

"Next I wish to proceed to the progress of local self-government. I am glad to note that your Excellency's Government have made some advance by the appointment of ten more non-official presidents of taluk boards; but a great deal remains unattempted. In the first place I wish to endorse what has been said by the Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram and the Hon'ble Mr. Nayar about the district board presidents. The present district board presidents are overworked and cannot always afford to attend to the work of the district boards. It cannot be said that, while we are conferring a very large number of titles on a considerable number of successful chairmen of municipalities, there is not one in this Presidency who is fit to occupy the position of a district board president. Your Excellency's Government have conferred titles upon successful chairmen as they have been doing good work as chairmen. Is it right to suppose that these people are incapable of attending to the work of the district board presidents? What is after all the work of the district board president? When I became acquainted with taluk board work, I first experienced some surprise. I was rather shocked. I was surprised to find that at meetings the resolutions had been written beforehand by the clerk long before any member

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arrived, and the president went on signing each 'sanctioned' or 'not sanctioned' or 'penalty of one rupee' that had already been written. Everything is made ready by the taluk board clerk, and the president goes on initialling; and it rarely falls to the lot of some member to raise a question, in which case some slight alteration might be made in the resolution which the clerk had written out previously. At other times, when meetings are not held, everything seems to be done in the same way. Everything is in the hands of the clerk, and no paper goes up to the president without an 'O.N.' which is a contraction for office-note, which is all that the president has mostly the time and inclination to peruse. Some presidents do not even look at the entire 'O.N.' but only at the bottom which is the order portion. They put their initials underneath, thus converting the 'O.N.' into an order of the president. This is the commonest occurrence in local boards, and this is a striking contrast with what goes on in a municipality, even in a municipality which is not as highly advanced as others. Wherever a matter requires investigation and inquiry, it is not the usual thing for the local board president to consult the non-official member residing in the locality concerned and to obtain a report from him. On the other hand straightaway the president who is generally a revenue officer commands, in no uncertain tones, a subordinate to go and see the place and consider the matter and give a report. Usually there is a certain amount of devolution and the order which is issued in imperative terms to the subordinate revenue officer, the deputy collector, or the tahsildar, is passed on to the 'R.I.,' *i.e.*, to the revenue inspector, who in his turn passes it to the 'V.O.' or the village officer, so that in many cases the work of the local board which ought to be done primarily by the local board members or the president is done by the lowest revenue officers. That is not a state of things on which we can congratulate ourselves. The sooner we correct it and bring it into line with what goes on in municipalities the better. For that purpose we must begin at the top, and if the man there is an enthusiastic votary and believer in the cause of local self-government he would take the trouble to see that the non-official elected members attend to the papers that are sent to them, and they are trained in certain respects where training is wanted by being entrusted with the work in conjunction with officials where necessary. I do think if an enthusiastic district board president can be found among non-officials—I may assure your Excellency that it is not impossible to find such an individual—the experiment may be introduced in one district and may be introduced later on in other districts if it proves successful. I can assure your Excellency's Government that no catastrophe will happen to local administration by reason of this experiment being tried. I hope that in the course of 1914 it would be found possible for your Excellency's Government to initiate this experiment without serious detriment. Before leaving this question as to the spirit in which the local board work is done, I may point out that there is a tendency on the part of the presidents to put aside every work as work which ought to go to the clerk. For instance, when I approached a number of local boards on my amendment to the Local Boards Act and requested their opinion, one local board president wrote to me to say that there was no provision of law under which he could place my request before his board and two other boards imbibed the spirit of that excellent example and refused to think on the matter. That is exactly the spirit which pervades the local administration, and I think it is high time, therefore, that your Excellency's Government should do something to infuse a more liberal spirit into the local administration.

"Then I may mention that about the membership of the local boards, what the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar says is entirely true. There is little electral element in these boards and the feeling in the various parts of the country is that there is nothing at all in the nature of a locally governing body to attend to their wants. That is largely due to the extent of illiteracy which in turn is due to the want of activities on the part of the local board members.

"I wish to mention only one or two matters as my time limit is approaching, and I must conclude my remarks. It is really a sad spectacle to pore over the annual administration reports of local boards and municipalities year after year, and find that the number of unions practically remains the same. This is a particularly

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disheartening feature. Are we to suppose that there are no more villages which would be better by being constituted into unions? Taking the districts of Coimbatore and Salem which I represent, at present there are at least half a dozen villages which can be immediately made into unions to the great advantage of the people; and all that is now wanting is that the Government should signify that they do not view exactly with self-complacency the stagnation in the development of the unions. There will no doubt be a certain amount of opposition from the villagers who do not like to pay a few more extra rupees for the benefit of local self-government. But that has always to be reckoned with and I do not think that would take such a shape or attain such a volume that we need seriously think about it.

"While dealing with the work of local boards I wish to make a suggestion or two about combating epidemics. Your Excellency's Government have done a great deal by way of supplying purer water, of relieving congestion of towns and of giving drainage grants; and in various other ways your Excellency's Government are combating the spread of epidemics. But there are a few points which within my short space of time I might mention. The foremost is the trial scheme. The trial scheme is the proposal for extending compulsory and simultaneous registration of births and vaccination. The very last order which was issued by the Government is an unfortunate one from my point of view, and the standpoint of several others. I am not an enthusiast who overlooks the convenience and even the liberties of the people. If a large number of prosecutions are to ensue from full effect being given to the trial scheme, I do realize that it would not do, for it to pass a law for which people are not yet ripe. The attitude taken in the very last order of the Government is not at all encouraging, and I am afraid that, as a consequence, the increase of small pox, as we see from various reports published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, will continue. We find that the second largest head among deaths in the report is from small-pox, a preventible evil, and I am afraid that the deaths in the last two returns will be more noticeable in the municipalities than elsewhere. I am not terrifying the Council, but it is a regrettable feature. What I want to point out is that if the Government are really earnest about the trial scheme, and wish to push it as far as the people are prepared to receive it, something might be done; and my own suggestion is that in the case of all unions at first, we might make both registration as well as vaccination compulsory. I think that the people are sufficiently advanced in unions to accept it. The next step is to take it to villages which are not unions, but in which a sanitary staff is maintained by local boards. I think it is quite sufficient to give these two practical suggestions for the immediate present. I would also—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"May I remind the Honourable gentleman that he has already exceeded his time?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I may point out that the last order on the trial scheme was intended to improve the pay and prospects of the vaccinators, and especially to better the staff. But the tendency, I am afraid, will be to decrease the total number of cases vaccinated. There will be an increase in the number of deputy inspectors; but I am afraid that the result, in several places, of the last Government Order will be to decrease the number of vaccinators. I am not quite sure of the result of that experiment. I wish to say one word more about the forest—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"I hope the Honourable gentleman would not open a new subject. He has been speaking for more than 20 minutes."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I won't take up more than one minute."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must really in fairness to other Honourable Members ask the Honourable Member to conclude his observations."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I may be permitted to avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your Excellency's Government our gratitude and that of the agricultural public for all the acts of benevolence

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(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

that have been done and are being done by your Excellency's Government to promote their good and for the constant and continuous efforts that have been made in the Agricultural department to educate the ryot and to improve his condition. I think that the conservative habits of the South Indian farmer long resisted the efforts of that department in trying to educate him and induce him to take to new methods of farming. So vigilant and so persevering have been the efforts of that department that ere long conservatism in him has vanished and he is now opening up his mind to get into new methods of farming. My Lord, there are as many as ten farms all over the Presidency, and they are in very good working order. In the course of the discussion yesterday or the day before yesterday, your Excellency's Government promised to open ten more farms and I understand that your Excellency's Government felt that the demand was growing for such farms. The farmer has become alive to the new methods of farming, and we already see him taking to the new method cheerfully. For example, he has already become a strong advocate of single seed-planting and he understands the value of deep ploughing in the place of the shallow ploughing to which his ancestors were accustomed. He knows the value of the selection of the seed, and he is nowadays engaged in duly selecting seed for the next season. He is alive also to the value of green manure.

"Equally good and strong are the efforts made for him by your Excellency's Government towards promoting the condition of his cattle. The Civil Veterinary department is doing as much good as it can towards preventing diseases of cattle. The various veterinary hospitals and the mobile forces organized for the inoculation of cattle have done successful work. When I looked into the administration report the figures seemed to me astounding. We learn from that report that in Kistna alone the mortality of cattle has become so diminished that the figures of this year for mortality of cattle would show only 6,112—I mean cattle that suffer from rinderpest and die from it. It was 6,112 in the year 1912–1913, whereas in the year 1905 the figure representing the mortality was so high as 150,000, or to be more precise, 149,606. As regards the fodder for cattle belonging to the ryots themselves, thanks to the efforts made by the Forest Committee, orders have been issued to a great extent to safeguard the ryots' interest in this direction.

"Almost extraordinary efforts have been put forward in bringing education within the reach of the children of the ryot. Schools have been multiplied—and I state it advisedly in the presence of the Honourable the Director of Public Instruction—faster than wisdom would warrant. For while new schools are being abundantly opened, they are opened before trained teachers are ready to equip these schools. I know from my own experience that two or three classes are clubbed together under one trained teacher for want of more trained teachers.

"As regards sanitation also, rural sanitation, efforts are being made to safeguard the ryots' interest in the villages.

"In the face of all these facts, in the face of the indications of such active benevolence on the part of your Excellency's Government towards the ryot, it was indeed surprizing to me, as it was to my fellow elected non-official members, that the attitude taken by Government should have been so hostile in the matter of the re-settlement of the North Arcot district when the enhancement was made in the kist by four annas in the rupee. Protests of ryots and the representations of the ryots to re-consider this question were not heeded. The earnest representations of their representatives here that the cultivation expenses amounted to Rs. 34 and not Rs. 24, as asserted by the settlement officer, were also not heeded. In fact, the unsympathetic attitude taken by the Government towards the North Arcot ryot reached its climax when my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar was told in the last debate on that question that the cost of labour that the ryot and his wife and children put in on the soil personally would not be reckoned in calculating the cultivation expenses. I was informed subsequent to the debate—I believe the information that I received is correct—that the Collector of the North Arcot district has expressed it as his opinion that one bad season in the North Arcot district meant a succeeding famine year. I understand that is precisely the state of things at present. Last year both the monsoons failed and they did not bring in the same

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(Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

quantity of rain that the district used to get. The result was that there was either no crop or a short crop just sufficient for the Government to collect the kist. All the same the collection of kist has been going on with the same rigour as ever and at the enhanced rate of four annas in the rupee. I feel sure—I do not simply apprehend—that precisely the same fate and the same treatment await the districts awaiting settlement in this matter of the enhancement of kist. I am quite aware that this is but natural as long as the Government feel the necessity for expanding the receipts to cope with the expanding expenditure. That we are all aware of. I am also aware that the Government might find that other sources cannot be so easily tapped as the ryot's land. Suppose for instance a trial was made of other sources. Suppose there is a proposal today to raise the income-tax by say one pie more in the rupee. What will be the result tomorrow? You will find all the officials, including the Members of the Board of Revenue and the Members of Government, the lawyers with princely incomes wrung from ryots, merchant-princes, all will join in concert to raise their voice so high to such a pitch that the echo of it will be heard in the House of Commons. Quite certainly they will not rest content until the matter is redressed in their favour. Contrast this with the feeble voice of the ryot. He is unable to speak owing to his illiteracy. Your Excellency has already noticed from the re-settlement report for North Arcot that 73 per cent. represent the ten-rupee patta holders and 23 per cent. represent the thirty-rupee patta holders. Are these the men from whom remonstrance will be heard? When the elected representatives of this Council moved by a sheer sense of duty on behalf of the ryots rose in this house and urged upon your Excellency's Government their grievances, to their extreme regret the reproach was cast on their faces that they were holding a brief not for the ryot but for the middleman who felt that his share of the profits was gone. Your Excellency, is there no remedy at all in favour of the ryot? The remedy certainly lies in the hands of our able and sympathetic Finance Member. If he will devote himself to the task of presenting a strong case for the revision of the Provincial Settlement, I am sure that the receipts must eventually expand and the poor ryots will be saved.

"I have another point to invite your Excellency's attention to, and that is this. I take this opportunity in behalf of this house and in behalf of the public to thank your Excellency for the judicious resolve arrived at with reference to the General Hospital yesterday. I would only proceed further and bring to your Excellency's notice one other fact. I state it on the authority of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kesava Pillai, because I am not personally acquainted with the facts, and that is this. I understand that in the Maternity Hospital of Madras precisely similar troubles are being experienced, as are being experienced in the General Hospital, by Indian ladies of position. I understand, and I state it subject to correction, that while there is paying accommodation available for those that can pay among Europeans and Eurasians, such an accommodation is denied to Indian ladies. That means if they would have a mind to obtain the benefits of the Maternity Hospital, they must go into the general ward and must be subject to the treatment that the lower classes are subject to.

"I have been asked—that is my last word today—to bring to your Excellency's notice that, since the South Indian Railway opened the Rameswaram line, through travellers to Tuticorin have suffered a great deal of difficulty in performing their journeys owing to want of sufficient trains. What is suggested is another train to Tuticorin."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, with due regard to the time limit prescribed, I wish to confine myself to a few points to which I think it is necessary that I should draw pointed attention. I am certain that whatever has been put forward in this Council by way of interpellations as well as by way of resolutions, whatever might have been the response that they met with at the hands of the Government in this Council, well deserves, and does receive, the earnest, careful and continued attention of the Government.

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(Mr. Chidambaramudlia Mudaliyar.)

"In making the few remarks that I have to make today, I wish to premise, as I did last year, that I am keenly grateful for the sincere interest that has been taken by the Government and their officers in promoting the welfare and prosperity of this province, and that in any remarks that I make, I do not suggest that there is anything wanting in that respect, and I can assure the Government that what I say is only by way of suggestions that I throw out, and not by way of finding fault with the system of administration or with the administrators.

"The first need of Madras, as I said last year on a similar occasion, is the compilation of a land revenue code for this Presidency which was felt necessary and recommended to the consideration of the Government by the Decentralization Commission.

"As regards also another point, *i.e.*, the drinking and bathing water tanks for cattle, I should like to hear to what extent practical steps have been taken, steps which in a way we were promised when I moved my last resolution to provide facilities for supply of water to cattle.

"As regards irrigation I should like to make a few remarks on the administration of the department. A great deal of the prosperity of the people of this province depends upon the way in which the department administers the matters entrusted to it. I was surprised to learn that there was absolutely nothing to show what changes had occurred in the beds of rivers as well as in the main distributaries and channels, in the bed levels of the various irrigation sources that we have in this province. I would resume the same to be the case with regard to the distributaries that spring up from tanks. That, I believe, is a matter for very serious concern. I expected that at least since the reorganization of the Public Works Department in the year 1881 such defects would not exist. But I am sorry to find there is absolutely no record of what exactly the changes have been with reference to these bed levels. I cannot believe that the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis could have been quite in earnest when he said the day before yesterday that it would require another Survey department, perhaps like the one which is employed for the land survey of the province. I cannot believe that he was quite in earnest when he said that. I thought that it was the duty, and I believe still that it is the duty, of every officer to have an idea of the changes that have taken place, or to find out the changes which have taken place in the beds of the channels in the area that is entrusted to him. I should not think that it would entail any additional labour upon these officers if they have to take a few cross-sections at important places every year to ascertain whether such changes have taken place or not. But such a record has not been kept, and what is more, it is said that it is impossible to keep such a record without an elaborate establishment. The statement seems to me to be very astounding, and I should draw the very earnest attention of this Government to this important matter. It is only in that way we can have a safe guide, especially with regard to the large channels and distributaries, which cannot be easily repaired under the *kuttaimaramat* system, as to what changes are taking place in the beds of channels and distributaries. It is of such vital importance to the lands commanded by these sources that they cannot possibly be ignored at least hereafter. The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis was telling us the other day that the higher the bed level of the channels, the better it commanded the area under irrigation. But I am afraid that the real facts that lies behind that argument is—I do not know whether it is not clearly seen or not clearly understood—that the higher the bed level of these rivers and channels, the less is the actual amount of water-supply that goes through these channels. The law of gravitation cannot but hold good in regard to channels just as it does elsewhere. The water that gets through these channels, if the bed level of these channels has risen up, cannot but be less. We see that the breadth of the channel is not widened. Particularly in seasons of low supply much less water goes in through the channels and the channels dry up much earlier than if they were deeper or if their bed levels had not risen up. That is a question which, I believe, requires the careful attention of the Public Works department. I see that the Public Works department do not see eye to eye with me in this matter. But I believe it is certainly true in regard to the village channels. For it is one

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(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

year the bed of the channel is not cleared, next year you will find difficulty in irrigating from these channels. I cannot see how it can possibly be otherwise with these major channels and major distributaries. I cannot see why, assuming that the bed levels of these channels have risen up, the same thing should not be the case with these major channels and distributaries. It is with this view I will suggest that in the future, though not every year, the overseer of every section, should be asked to maintain a register of the changes in the bed levels of the main channels whether they are in charge of the Public Works department or of the Revenue department. Unless that is available, it will not be possible to have any idea whether any changes are taking place or, if changes have taken place, to what extent they have taken place. To me, therefore, it is a very important matter, particularly when it is a question affecting the distribution of water-supply in a mainly agricultural province like ours. I have only to say that unless that aspect of the question is carefully considered and the figures made available at least in future, it will be really taking away from the essential usefulness of the department to the people at large.

"I have also one or two suggestions to make as regards the Irrigation department They should be in a position to help the people of the villages with advice in regard to the channels that are generally repaired under the *kudimaramat* as to the necessity of repairing those channels, and as to the exact places in which such repairs are required. Now as it is, our people are not able to have a clear idea of the levels of channels. Whenever applications are made to the officers, it should be made possible for the people to get such professional advice as may be required to guide the labourers in the matter of repairing village channels.

"I now come to the administration of the Abkari department. Looking to the short time that I have before me I would only make a few remarks which I hope will be taken by the Government in the spirit in which they are offered. We see from the Government reports themselves that the consumption of liquor is growing up. Is it a really sound state of affairs? Are we to be simply satisfied with the increasing revenues that are going into the provincial coffers? Are we to look to the people and see whether the state of things should be as bad as it is? I am one of those who deplore most sincerely the line of development with regard to this department, particularly as it affects the moral and material well-being of this province as a whole, and we should, as people solemnly interested in the future welfare of the province, look a little deeper and see if all is right and if the state of things does not require a remedy. The present policy of the contract system of shops, I am afraid, puts a large number of unscrupulous people abroad in the country whose main interest it is to see that they do not lose anything in the concern. Year after year these sales are going up, and the man that takes up a particular shop or a particular contract has to see that he does not lose in the concern. What is the result? We find that they employ all sorts of means to command larger sales. That practically means that the Government themselves are responsible for placing abroad a number of, I must say, unscrupulous agents whose duty it is to increase the consumption as much as possible. I can see no good in saying that the Government go on increasing the duty, and that is all they can do and nothing more. If the increase in the duty is a step in the right direction, has it benefited the classes? While we see the revenue growing up—all the same I am not jealous of it provided it grows in the right direction—while the revenue is growing up, the consumption is also increasing. It is a sad and serious state of affairs. I do not believe that this country was ever so intemperate as it has grown today, and it behoves a responsible Government to look carefully into the policy that has brought about this state of affairs. I see already that in Bombay efforts are being made, on what I consider to be the right steps, in the direction of their working a fixed lease system. There the experiment has been tried—and I should certainly expect our Government to make that experiment—of the fixed lease system. I am fully confident that this contract system, the system of leasing by contracts, is certainly responsible for the ever growing consumption of toddy and other intoxicating things.

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If the Government are, as I believe, really anxious to promote the moral and material well-being of the province as a whole, I believe their first duty is to examine their whole policy with regard to this matter, and see if some steps other than those taken during the past few years cannot be taken to see that the consumption is reduced as early as possible. It must only be gradual. I should rather prefer to have something like a poll-tax or house-tax in preference to this kind of abkari revenue which is got at a very great sacrifice of so much moral and material welfare of India as a whole.

"Your Excellency, I would add only one other remark. That is, as regards the encouragement of the indigenous systems of medicine. I cannot but lament the poor aid it has received at the hands of this Government all these years. I certainly hope that substantial steps will be taken in this direction, and something will be done to preserve and encourage these ayatams and make them more and more useful to the people of this country, the poor people, who, I am quite confident, will still very largely continue to receive all the medical aid that they have been receiving under this system."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"May it please your Excellency, I rise with pleasure to congratulate your Excellency's Government upon the various progressive administrative measures which have been sanctioned to be introduced in the current year, chiefly those connected with the opening up of the Agency tracts in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts and the opening of college classes in the Telugu districts which are backward from an educational point of view. I refer in particular to the beneficent measure of introducing college classes for the Ceded districts, and to the opening of a teachers' college at Rajahmundry and the establishment of an industrial school at Cocanada. I wish I could congratulate the Government upon the engineering school at Dowlaishwaram which was proposed to be established there, and which was budgeted for in the supplemental estimates by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Bourne. I hope the Government will see their way during the coming year, if not in the present year, to establish an engineering school in the Circars.

"Well, My Lord, with regard to the other administrative measures adopted and the resolutions which have been passed, I think it would be wearying to recount what has been done in this council chamber. Suffice it to say that I cannot help congratulating the Government upon their wisdom in accepting the appointment of a committee for the purpose of investigating as to whether survey, settlement and land records departments can be placed upon a more satisfactory footing than at present.

"Another promise which has considerably gratified the public is the gracious assurance that when the Medical College and the General Hospital are removed to the Spur Tank, the present buildings will be utilized as a hostel for the Madras students. The thanks of the general public are due to the Government for their resolve in that direction.

"I think the thanks of the general public are due to the courageous and able statesmanship of our Finance Member which has dictated paragraph 18 on page 13 of the Revised Financial Statement. We have there an authoritative statement that this Province has contributed to the Imperial exchequer 20 per cent. of the money needed for Imperial purposes though the population of the Presidency is 16 to 17 per cent. of the whole population. That is, in other words, we are contributing about two and a half crores more than we ought to, if our proper share alone were taken into consideration. That has been the subject on which Honourable Members, especially non official members, have been dwelling in great particular both inside the Council and outside it; and I have added my feeble voice, during the last eight years, in this direction, in trying to pin the attention of the public to the importance of this great question. I took a little pains to see how the matter stands not from the general point of view of averages, but going into detailed particulars from the standpoint from which the Imperial Government generally look at this question. I have excluded items from general revenue in several departments—those items which are generally considered not included in taxation. I excluded the revenue due to the water-rate. What has

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been the result? From the year 1857 down to 1911–1912 I have found that this Province has raised no less than 70 crores of rupees in excess of the average due from it in the shape of taxes. It is impossible, within the limited time at my disposal, to go into particulars. These years may be divided into four periods, the period from 1858 to 1871 when the Imperial Government looked upon every pie as their own, leaving something for Provincial needs; then the period from 1871 to 1881, when a decision was arrived to taking a certain expenditure as provincial and local and to lump allotments for the purpose; then the period from 1881 to 1893, when a small share of the revenue was allotted to Provincial needs; and the last period when a larger and more generous share in the growing items of revenue was accorded to this Province. I have taken the revenue of these various periods and the net result has been, that in the period 1858 to 1871 we have raised nine crores; in the period 1871 to 1881 we have raised 14 crores; in the period 1881 to 1893 we have raised 19 crores; and in the period 1891 to 1911 we have raised 27 crores, and during the last two years much more. If you add the revenue due to irrigation, I may venture to say that the amount will be from 100 to 120 crores. I have viewed it from another standpoint also. I have taken the net Imperial expenditure of the Government of India and the net revenue derived from our Province. What has been the result? The result is almost the same. I take the period from 1893 to 1911 and I have taken into account those periods also in which the Government of India had to pay from the general exchequer for the postal, irrigation, and railway departments, for interest and loss of exchange. Taking all these into calculation, I have found that in this period, the sum total needed for Imperial purposes was 486 crores. Taking our population as one-sixth, we should have contributed 81 crores, whereas we have contributed 131 crores. That is, during a period of nineteen years we have contributed 50 crores in excess of our proper share. I suppose that if I enter into the mathematical region of calculating the interest at four per cent. on three crores on every year the figures will be much larger. But there is no need to indulge in such a calculation. Suffice it to say that we have been paying, as the Honourable the Finance Member shrewdly and wisely remarked, two and-a-half crores more than we ought to. This is in addition to the local tax which is, in this Province, much higher than in the other Provinces. Honourable Members are aware that various items of expenditure are not but be incurred if this Province is to improve in various directions. I do seriously ask whether this Province which is paying so much more in the shape of taxes should get so very little in the shape of returns. Is it proper that we should be a party to the general tax-payer being asked to pay a little more for Provincial needs? To my mind no tinkering policy will do. It will be of very little use to us. The only solution to the problem can be not by adding one-third here, or one-half there, but the Government of India should recognize this Province on a federal system, and take certain items as Imperial and ask the Province to contribute the balance. Then only can financial justice be done to this Province.

"However, that period may be remote. But we will be justified in asking the Government of India to provincialize Excise, because that has been provincialized in other provinces. The excise revenue is derived from the poorest people for whom some return ought to be made. The return may be made in improving primary education and in developing the industrial resources of the country. From this point of view there is ample justification for our demand. I can understand, when the same system of taxation does not prevail, one province being asked to contribute a little more than another Province; and there is nothing to grumble about it when the method of taxation is different. There is every reason to ask that the excise revenue should be provincialized. We have during the last fifteen years yielded this income from 113 lakhs to 8 lakhs, whereas in the rest of India the increase is not more than 80 to 90 lakhs so that there is a tremendous difference in the revenue derived from this source. When the rate of taxation are higher, there is no justification for the Imperial exchequer to ask for a share of the revenue under this head.

"Another item to which the attention of the Government must have been drawn is we are receiving 11 lakhs on account of the proprietary village service fund, whereas, even during the present year, we have had to make a budget provision of

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14·67 lakhs for it, *i.e.*, we have had to make an additional provision of 8·53 lakhs. This additional provision is bound to grow year after year, unless the Government put it on the same footing as that which prevails in other Provinces and ask the Government of India to do us financial justice. It would be bad finance to ask us to pay for capital expense from our revenues. We build roads, bridges and public works from the general current revenues of the land. I can understand the necessity therefor under exceptional circumstances, but I do not understand the wisdom or justification of revenue being treated as an item from which this expenditure ought to be incurred. Such items as those which I have mentioned should be treated as capital expenditure and the general revenues of the land ought not to be utilized for the purpose. They should be utilized for such items as education, sanitation, and so forth from which the present generation derive immediate benefit.

"I shall now pass on to the subject of education and plead for a little larger grants in this direction. Several members of Government seem to think that as much as may be done for the Province is being done in this direction, and there is no use for asking for more in this particular. But I am afraid we are behind our sister Presidency of Bombay in this matter. One fact which, I think, is generally overlooked in this connection is the population for which this expenditure is incurred. It must be remembered that Bombay spends a much larger sum on education with its population of 20 millions than Madras does with a population of 41 millions. We are particularly weak in the expenditure on the provision of scholarships, because we spent in the year 1911–1912—our figures are a little more now—about 1·88 lakhs, while Bombay spent 4·96, Bengal 6·82, the United Provinces 4·91 and the Punjab 3·86. The Punjab and Bombay which have half the population spent more than we have done. You will see that all these Provinces spend much more than we spend. We see it further in the matter of industrial education both in the higher and lower grades. This is also reflected in the progress that we have made in manufactures. We are essentially an agricultural people. We are not a manufacturing people, in any sense. Our commercial enterprise is very low. If we are to come up to the level of other Presidencies, something more must be done by the Government. It must not be fancied that education has made considerable progress. One million out of six millions is below our average. There are several difficulties also. The average annual fee income from Arts Colleges is the highest in our Presidency as also the annual fee income from secondary schools. Except in Bombay, nowhere else is it higher. There the average is 14·7 whereas here the average is 17·7.

"I pass on now to co-operative societies. Much can be said upon this point. But I would ask the attention of the Government at the present moment to one fact. The Circars with a population equal to one-fourth of that of the Presidency has only 78 co-operative societies out of a total of 1,078. Even the backward district of Anantapur has got 148 societies. It seems to me that a large factor in the development of co-operative societies is the zeal and the enthusiasm that is displayed by the officer that is responsible for the promotion of co-operative societies. I know that the Government have appointed a special officer, and I hope a little more would be done in this direction by developing the resources of that part of the country.

"On the subject of railways, the resolution of the Government of India that they cannot spend any money on the Vizianagram-Raipur railway is very disappointing to that part of the country. As I have remarked, it is nobody's line. It is in the extreme north-west. We cannot take much interest in it, and the Central Provinces are not interested in it. Now that the Government of India are receiving much more from us, and are getting much less from other Provinces than from us, they ought not to treat us in this niggardly fashion in the matter of developing our country.

"I am sorry that nothing has been done as regards the Kistna reservoir project. The Nagavalli and the Rushikulya tributary system seem to require repairs, and I hope the gentlemen in charge of the Public Works department and also the Honourable Member in charge will take a particular note of it.

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"The question of village *panchagats* all Honourable Members are keen about. I hear that the papers are about to be disposed of by the Government and I sincerely trust that legislation will be undertaken before we meet next in the cold weather."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must draw the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that he has exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I am sure the Council remembers that last week reference was made to the sharp demarcation now sought to be established between secondary and elementary education. I wish on this occasion to follow up that discussion. It is an old English idea that these two grades of education are not successive stages of one continuous process, but alternative plans, the one suited to the middle classes, the other to the lower classes. The distinction, however, has under the pressure of the democratic spirit, practically disappeared since 1902. The Education Act of that year placed all education in counties and boroughs in the hands of the local councils and these local educational authorities, under the guidance of the Board of Education, have increased the number of secondary schools and also that of free students so as to facilitate the passage from the elementary to the secondary school. There are now 885 schools against 272 in 1902 and 54,500 free students instead of 5,500. In fact, of the total strength of these schools quite 34 per cent. were receiving free education; and the value of these free places in money is estimated at £400,000 or 60 lakhs. The authorities, however, are not content with this. They likewise give maintenance allowances, the cost of books and travelling allowance to the poor amounting in 1911 to five lakhs. I am quoting these figures from a report of the Board of Education. When last year I pleaded in this Council for a pitiful five per cent. of scholarships in secondary schools, Mr. Davidson tried to scare us by capitalizing the small sum that would be required and fixing it at 60 lakhs. And yet this is the amount given in a single year to poor and deserving scholars in England. In the event, the Government, to borrow a Tamil expression, said 'no' to my request with the hand instead of by the mouth. I would appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone to revive the old rule of allowing ten per cent. as a deduction from the fee-income of a school in the shape of concessions to the sons of poor parents. At present there is not a single free place in any institution under public management and private managers have no inducement whatever to give free education. Quite recently the public have received assurances from your Excellency and other members of Government that secondary education never was and at any rate will not hereafter be under occultation. And we now have in the Hon'ble Mr. Stone an officer who has completed the full round of educational experience as trainer of teachers, as professor, as inspector, as conductor of special inquiries, and now as Director. And I here take the liberty of telling him that, after his accession to office, the world of education breathes more freely than before.

"In elementary education, there is a matter that causes anxiety as it seriously hampers the passage of pupils to the secondary stage. It is a remarkable fact that while there are 411,000 children in the infants' class, there are only 17,000 in the first form. How miserably 17,000 contrasts with the 100,000 which represents the annual enrolment in English secondary schools!

"The number of children in the fourth standard is 51,000 so that only 33·5 per cent. pass over to the higher stage. This perhaps is not to be wondered at, as children have mostly to change their school and their place of residence to get into the first form. But there is another heavy break at the next previous stage, for, out of 138,000 in the third standard only 51,000 or 36·8 per cent. pass into the fourth standard. It is this break which, if possible, should be avoided. Sir Alfred Bourne considered a school with three standards above the infants' to be the typical elementary school and this mischievous notion is responsible for the enormous waste of material before the first form is reached, for out of the 2[illegible],000 elementary schools in the Presidency only about 4,000 have the fourth standard; so that a very great number, having to change school at the end of the third standard, necessarily fall off the ladder of education. A great attempt has therefore to be made to open the fourth standard in these schools.

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(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

"About one-half of those that now have fourth standards are under public management; the other half are under private. What has to be done in the case of schools under public management I have indicated in the resolution which, at the suggestion of your Excellency I withdrew the other day. In the case of schools under private management, two things at least would require to be done. In the first place the salary grant which is now three rupees per mensem and a little over must be greatly increased to attract the proper sort of men to teach the fourth standard. And, in the second place, the capitation grant must, like that in board schools, be one rupee per pupil.

"These changes would involve a large expenditure of money and may excite fears in the mind of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. I suspect he perceives a divided duty as I plead for education. The police has the chief place in his affections I don't expect to displace it, but I request he will promote education to a higher position in his heart After all, it is wonderful how, when Government make up their minds, they can manipulate their finance and find money easily even for large schemes. Why, in this very sphere of education, there is a scheme of model schools under consideration which is expected to cost 4 50 lakhs a year. We thought that a quietus had been given to this wasteful luxury, but it is mentioned in the latest reports on public instruction, and if it be sanctioned the Government will somehow find the necessary money for it The demands that I have made for increased expenditure will prove of the utmost benefit to the poor people. After all, it is the poor men in this country that pay the greatest part of the revenue It is raised from the small agriculturist, the petty trades, the labourer's drink bill, taxed salt and stamps of litigation. Government must never forget that it is a poor country's finance that is entrusted to them and that all other claims must be postponed in favour of plans that will directly conduce to their welfare. One is jealous of the pressure on the national resources exerted by the higher and well-paid services. Popular education, rural sanitation, agricultural credit and such other things as the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar alluded to must engage the attention of the authorities before increasing the cost of an administration which is already overcostly and before launching on schemes of scientific perfection. The Sanskrit poet has expressed the ideal beautifully, however much kings might have fallen short of it in point of fact. It requires some hardihood to quote Sanskrit in this Council, but I remember it is not many years since that unfortunate language was rusticated and there must be some gentlemen here round me to whom the sound of Sanskrit is not a mere cacophony.

प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् ।
सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः ॥

'The king took a tax from the people solely for their benefit. The sun sucks 'up moisture from the ground to return it (as rain) in thousandfold beneficence.'

"Speaking of the people, I must say that it is the duty of Government to rule, if not altogether in accordance with their wishes, at least not in open violation of their feelings It is the inevitable tendency of a centralised Government to attach, in the case of their officers, too much importance to the quality of strength Strength is all right, but it must be strength to do right, not to persist in wrong. The Government must not be slow to come down on the official wrongdoer, however exalted he may be. Else the people would look upon the members of the Government as capricious gods reclining in ease, careless of mankind. They should endeavour rather to be thought of as agents of impartial justice, courageous to face disagreeable facts, vigilant to detect wrong, and prompt to redress it. Government no doubt always keep this standard in view but there have been unfortunate instances like those referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai in which through some officers this high standard was not fully reached

"I must now beg leave to say a word which is personal to your Excellency, but which, from a social point of view, has considerable importance. We all remember the occasion when the members of this Council and the members of the Royal Commission on Public Services sat together to dine at your Excellency's table. The

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(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh.)

Indian guests of the day are full of gratitude to your Excellency for the bold departure made on that occasion in consulting the idiosyncrasies of our palate while no outrage was perpetrated on our orthodoxy. This is the first public occasion since then when it is open to us to make this acknowledgment and I am happy to do so on behalf of my non-official friends. When a Brahman has had a full feed, his usual way of expressing gratitude is to wish that there should be a recurrence of such feasts. If I do not adopt that exact form now, let me at least express the hope that on future occasions, what we should be asked to dinner at Government House or elsewhere by European friends, your Excellency's gracious example would be followed in respecting our tastes and our scruples at once."

The Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. G. PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, until a few minutes ago, I had no intention whatever to take part in this pleasing custom quaintly called the budget debate. My reticence was not due to any virtue or vice, but simply to the fact of my recent introduction into this distinguished assembly and to the fact that I was unable to study the budget figures. If I had done so I might have found some food for reflection. But during the discussion this morning, several things have been said that have excited my interest, and it is this that has induced me to intervene in the debate.

"Before I deal with these remarks, there is one point which perhaps ought to be referred to in the Council as this discussion draws to a close. I might perhaps be permitted to make a personal reference, that is to express—I am sure I am expressing it not only in my own name, but in the name of those assembled here—our great pleasure at seeing your Excellency in the chair on this occasion. I need hardly assure your Excellency that, when the news of your illness was spread abroad, it filled the country not only with deep sympathy, but I may say, with consternation. We were somewhat relieved when the bulletins announced your convalescence and, above all, when it was stated that you had recovered sufficiently to be able to come here to preside over our deliberations. The only criticism I have heard in this connection is that your Excellency has taken your duty somewhat too conscientiously. We should have been delighted if you had sat here for half a day presiding over this Council and taken the other half for rest.

"The points that interested me in this discussion—or at least the ones that I shall refer to—are in the main three. The first point is that mentioned by the Honourable Member for Malabar, whom it is always a pleasure to listen to. I think, if I am not mistaken, he urged upon the Government the necessity of starting a first-grade college in Malabar. If that is so, I should like to say that it seems to me that he has been labouring under a great misapprehension as to the function and policy of the Government in this matter. It is not the policy of the Government to start colleges of a general nature. It is the policy of the Government to encourage in every possible way elementary education. What the policy of the Government is has been laid down repeatedly by the Government of India and emphasized strongly in the recent resolution of last year, that if any private body desires to come forward and assist in higher education and if the Government see that there is need for such higher education in any particular district, the Government will be prepared to assist it with grants-in-aid. Their policy is not the policy of extending Government colleges, but the policy of extending grant-in-aid education as far as possible.

"The second point that interested me was the point brought forward by my Honourable friend Mr. Zain-ul-abidin whom I should greatly like to support in this matter if it were possible. He urged the appointment of a Mahammadan inspector. Now it seems to me that it would be well to consider this question very carefully, whether sectional representation of this kind is really for the good of India, and for the good, therefore, of the individual communities of India. There is a great tendency to-day to demand sectional representation of every kind. I question very much indeed whether that will be for the ultimate good of this land. It seems to me that if this principle were granted, other sections would come forward and ask for a similar representation. The Christian section of the population will

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(The Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh; Mr. Carr.)

come forward and demand that there should be a sectional inspector. Therefore I think the Hon'ble Mr. Zain-ul-abidin would act wisely if he considered very carefully the bearing of his request to the whole situation.

"The most interesting point in the discussion of this morning was however the speech of my Honourable friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. There was much in that speech that I should like very strongly to emphasize and impress upon the Director. I shall not go into detail as the house is already wearied. I shall mention in particular only the question of increasing the capitation grant in aided institutions, and also of increasing the grant for teachers, or varying the grant according to the grade of the teacher; I should also like to emphasize strongly his remarks about model schools. I cannot but think that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was mistaken in speaking of the devotion of 4·50 lakhs to that object. That was doubtless the original intention; but that was departed from. If it has not been departed from, I think the Government would do well to make their scheme of model schools public at the earliest possible moment. There is no scheme which has aroused more feeling in the country in connection with education than the question of model schools. If it still has any shape or form, it would be well that we should know it and how far we are committed to it.

"These are the main points that have impressed themselves upon my mind in connection with the discussion this morning. I trust that the efforts made by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and others to secure this advance in elementary education will be heeded, and will meet with liberal response, and I hope that the committee that has been promised to us by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone in his reply will take all these points into its consideration. Many of us have during recent years pressed these points upon the Director of Public Instruction, and I hope that they will be very carefully considered by the committee which he is going to call."

The Hon'ble Mr. R. C. C. CARR:—"I wish to say only one word with regard to the education of minor zamindars, a subject on which the Hon'ble the Zamindar of Doddappanayakanur has spoken somewhat openly. The Honourable Member advocates, I understand, the establishment of a separate college for the sons of zamindars on the lines of one of the Rajkumar colleges in Northern India or on the lines of the Zamindar's College in the Central Provinces. I may say that this is a matter which is under the consideration of the Government. I must, however, take exception to the somewhat unstinted condemnation which is bestowed by the Honourable Member on the education of minors at Newington. The Honourable Member has said that Newington education is absolutely ill-conceived and unsuited to the class for which it is provided, and he implies that the young men who have the misfortune to come under the baneful influence of the Newington Institute issue as prigs—he uses the word prigs—whose bodies have no doubt been improved by athletic exercise, but whose mind has been left entirely untrained on the lines on which they should be trained. He also says that they have not been educated and brought up in consonance with their religious and social ideals. I am surprized that the Honourable Member who sits near the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu, was able to sit quiet while these diatribes were being showered on his old school. The Hon'ble the Raja of Dharakota is, I should say, a very good example of the product of Newington. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu would no doubt call him an exception. But I should call him a good example. My Lord, I am glad to inform you that amongst those who have been trained at Newington we recognize many of our leading zamindars who are known as old Newingtonians. They have, I am glad to say, a growing pride and affection in their old school. I happened to have the privilege of taking the chair in two successive years at the meeting of old Newington boys and I was glad to see among the boys that there was a very high spirit of affection and pride in Newington. I may say that the training which is given at Newington is given with one fixed idea, *i.e.*, of fitting them to fill the high positions which will devolve upon them. I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu that religious observances are not neglected. I do not say that there have not been failures; and we are sorry for them, but I maintain that these failures are exceptions rather than the rule.

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(Mr. Carr ; Mr Buckley.)

"I do not say either that the Newington system of education cannot be improved. We welcome criticism and we invite assistance. We have so far had to be content with the former. Quite recently an advisory board which has been appointed by the Government to assist the Court of Wards in the management of the Newington, met, I think, last month, and I am sorry to say that there was only one member of the advisory board present and therefore we were unable to form a quorum. Your Excellency, I should like, with your permission, to impress upon the Council that the Court of Wards endeavours to frame the education of these wards, and also those who are not wards and yet are entrusted to its care by people, whom the Honourable Member would call their misguided fathers—the Court of Wards does its best to make that education in the words of the Honourable Member, 'in keeping with the social, religious and intellectual ideals which should dominate the education of the would be zamindars'."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu has complained of the practical course at the Coimbatore Agricultural College. If we wished to turn out specialists such as mycologists, chemists and botanists, no doubt the practical course might be largely eliminated. But the man whom we want for agricultural work in this Presidency is the general agriculturist, and if you want to make a general agriculturist you must give him practical training. All agricultural authorities are agreed upon this point. Western schools all insist upon it and the present Director of Agriculture, when he was qualifying himself for his present post, underwent a course of manual labour. It is quite true that one or two boys have passed away from the College, because they were unable to face the practical work there. But I think if they had taken the trouble to read the prospectus issued, they would have saved themselves disappointment. I will read you a few lines from the College prospectus: 'Practical work forms a very large and important 'part of the training and those who are not prepared to take their full share in plough-'ing, reaping, weeding, and all other cultural operations, are not advised to apply.'

"On behalf of the department I wish to acknowledge with gratitude the testimony that has been borne by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar for the work which has been done by the department.

"The Hon'ble Dr Nayar has referred to the fact that the cultivation of food grains is not progressing at the same rate as the increase of population. But I would ask him to remember that the agricultural department is here to make two blades of grass grow where one only grew before. I will ask those who come from the *mufassal* to help the department to spread amongst the ryots the fruits of their experience. It is a matter for congratulation that the department has been able to do so much in the short time that has elapsed since it came into its new existence, and the fact that it has been able to do so much is, I am sure, due to the fact that the men who have been sent to preach the agricultural gospel in the districts have been men of practical experience who were ready to take off their coats and work in the sun to demonstrate what they preached. And, as a consequence, they have gained the confidence of the ryots Agriculture is not a branch of literature as is thought in some quarters, and if our apostles had gone out equipped with mere book-learning, I am quite sure that the department would have had another and quite a different tale to tell.

"Your Excellency, I must confess I was astonished at the description which my Honourable friend Mr Narasimha Ayyar gave of what he considered to be the way in which local fund administration is conducted. Where he got it from I do not know. I have been the president of a good many local boards in the course of a fairly long experience, and I can only say I do not agree with him. I regard his statement as a travesty of facts and am confident that everybody who has an experience as official president of a local board will agree with me. The work of a district board is one of development and it is one of the most interesting branches of work which the head of a district has to deal with, and it consequently receives an adequate share of attention and care."

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(The President; Mr. Stone.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I would suggest to the Council that we should now adjourn for lunch. I do not think we can finish the proceedings in less than three-quarters of an hour. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart are likely to speak, and they are likely to take not less than three-quarters of an hour."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 2-15 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, several points that have been raised demand a few words of explanation. In the first place, in regard to Muhammadan education, it seems to me that what has been done in Bombay amounts to very much the same as what we have done here many years ago, that is to say, the deputy inspectors in Bombay correspond very much to our sub-assistant inspectors of Muhammadan schools.

"With regard to European education the sum of Rs. 25,000, that was, so to speak, left over for the poor schools in Madras has now been spent on the equipment of these schools. With regard to the non-recurring expenditure of 5·50 lakhs on these schools, I am just on the point of addressing the Government on the subject.

"With regard to the other general points in connection with secondary and elementary education, and the more detailed matters of the capitation grants, rates of fees and so forth, I have already said that it is the intention to consider these matters. There is one point, however, which concerns itself with secondary education alone. That is the demand or request made that in calculating the amount of grant allowable to any schools we should allow for a certain percentage of free scholars. Ten per cent. used to be allowed in old days, and the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has recently asked for five per cent. I cannot go fully into what the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri mentioned regarding what the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson had said in this Council, as I was not present then. Still the general principle is that we are obliged, having in view the paramount needs of elementary education, to see that secondary education shall be as far as possible self-supporting. It is perfectly clear that, if we allow a larger proportion of free scholars we should be making secondary education more expensive to the Government and therefore less self-supporting. I should like to remark that the English analogy does not altogether hold because these poor boys who are passed on from elementary schools to secondary schools in England are not only poor but are boys of marked ability. We cannot be sure, since we do not control admissions to secondary schools, that the fee remissions are given or would be given to boys of marked ability. They would be given for other reasons than marked ability. That, I think, is certainly a reason why we cannot accept the English analogy as by any means final in this matter.

"Finally comes the question of model schools. I am allowed by the Government to state that the scheme of model schools which created so much discussion some years ago has been definitely abandoned; but it is perfectly true that it is in contemplation, or at any rate it is being considered, whether it would not be well to take over a few schools for a special purpose. Some two or three years ago, when I was acting Director, I had to submit a scheme for the reorganization of the training schools. In that scheme I proposed that instead of having secondary training schools we should have secondary training classes attached to second-grade colleges or high schools, and this proposal was made when it seemed practically certain that this large scheme of model schools would be adopted. That scheme was abandoned, so that what is now under consideration is the taking over from municipal or board management four schools and colleges, some schools and some colleges in order to attach to them these secondary training classes for secondary training teachers, and these schools are to be selected according to language. There would be one for each of the four principal languages of the Presidency. I anticipate myself that this action will be thoroughly justified by results, because it will be the means of our training a very useful class of teachers. We shall give them not only technical training but the fact

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that these training classes are attached to thoroughly well-managed institutions will enable students not only to get a good knowledge of what a school or college ought to be, but also to continue their general education."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE:—"I do not propose to detain the Council with a long speech; but as several Honourable Members have made reference to the steady growth of the revenue from excise, it may be as well that I should take this opportunity of stating that, in so far as that growth is due to the increase in the consumption of liquor, the Government and the department regard it with as little satisfaction as any of the members who have spoken on the subject. The subject, however, is one that bristles with difficulties; and although it is very easy to expatiate on the necessity of reducing the consumption of liquor, it does not appear so simple a matter to suggest any feasible methods of affecting that end. The theory that the increase is due to an attempt on the part of shopkeepers to push the sale of intoxicating liquors has engaged my special attention ever since I became connected with the department and I must say that it appears to be a perfect delusion. So far at least, I have not found any reason to believe that shopkeepers do anything to encourage the consumption. Compulsion is out of the question and of advertisement there is practically none. Inordinately high rentals have no doubt sometimes to be met; but so far the shopkeeper seems to resort rather to illicit practices, short measure and dilution and possibly in some cases illicit distillation. It is quite conceivable that renters will ultimately take to pushing the sales when the demand begins to fall off; but I can assure the Council that so far there are no indications of any such practice.

"The fact of the matter seems to be that the causes which have led to the increase in the past are so deep-seated as to be beyond the direct control of any Government or department under modern social conditions. The increase falls naturally under two heads—an increase in the amount consumed by the class of casual and industrial labourers, and an increase in the tendency towards generally moderate drinking in the case of those classes who were formerly debarred from any indulgence in strong liquor by the rigid rules of caste and religion. The ultimate cause in both cases is the same; a desire for some form of relaxation and amusement apart from the daily toil, combined in the latter case with the growth of a spirit of independence which no longer attaches the same importance to the precepts of authority. It must be admitted that there are very few forms of rational relaxation open to the Indian labourer; and when he finds himself in possession of the means and the leisure to amuse himself, it is only natural that he should turn in the first place to the liquor shop. It may be, and doubtless is, very wrong, but there is no use in disguising the fact and this is the first fact we have to face.

"The second and even more important fact is that any attempt to check this tendency by direct and violent means is more likely to produce evil than good. Unless the labouring classes can be persuaded that it is in their own interest to avoid indulgence in drink, any attempt to deprive them of the opportunities of that indulgence is liable to create a feeling of resentment and injustice which, when established, renders the work of a controlling department more and more difficult and accentuates the evils which they are endeavouring to mitigate by rendering them more difficult to detect. The remedy seems to lie in the education of public opinion which, I must admit, is a slow process, and I can therefore hold out little hope of any marked reduction in the liquor bill in the immediate future. At the same time, it must not be supposed that the department is apathetic on the subject, and if any Honourable Members have any definite proposals to make, I need hardly say we shall be most pleased to give them the most attentive consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I rise to make a few observations with reference to the remarks which have fallen from Honourable Members of the Council. The Honourable the Zamindar of Polavaram has pleaded for an extension of the powers of local bodies. As a matter of fact, the Government have been passing orders from time to time delegating more and more powers to local bodies. I have got in my hands a list of the orders we have passed during the last one year or so, in

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which I find that about 13 or 14 orders have been passed dealing with the subject of further delegation to local boards and there are similar orders conferring more powers on municipalities. Whenever occasion arises, we consider the possibility of a greater devolution of powers to local bodies. We shall be always prepared to carry out that policy as far as practicable. The Zamindar of Polavaram suggested that we should try the experiment of appointing non-officials as presidents of district boards at least in one district. I would remind him that the policy of appointing non-official presidents of taluk boards has only recently been introduced and that it is in an experimental stage. It is only two or three years ago that this policy was introduced. The first year, I think, we appointed non-official presidents for about a dozen taluk boards and this year we have extended the experiment to ten or twelve more taluk boards. It is hardly reasonable to expect that we should take a further step in that direction before we are satisfied that the experiment is a success.

"Then he asked for a steam-boat service between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam. I have had this question recently examined and it was found that any such service would not pay its way and it was therefore decided to drop the suggestion.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar asked for grants to municipal councils for the purpose of enabling them to maintain their roads in proper efficiency. That is not a purpose for which it would be possible for the Government to make any grants. We cannot recognize any obligation to make grants to municipal councils to enable them to maintain their roads in proper repair. It is a purpose which should legitimately fall upon the municipal revenues themselves.

"Then, the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar asked that the charges incurred in connection with the outbreak of epidemics should be wholly provincialized. There, again, we cannot accede to that suggestion. If in any particular case the charges were so heavy that they were beyond the resources of a municipal council, we went in the past to the help of the municipal council, and made them grants in aid of their resources; but we cannot possibly agree to the proposal to provincialize the expenditure in regard to the outbreak of epidemics in municipalities.

"He then wanted to know in what stage the Tuticorin water-supply scheme was. I may mention that the Government have referred the matter to the municipal council for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be possible to obtain any income by sale of water to the mills established in Tuticorin. At present, according to the calculations made in the office in regard to the financing of the scheme, we find that the cost of the scheme is beyond the resources of the municipal council. If, however, it is possible for the municipal council to obtain some income by the sale of water to the mills, it would go some way towards rendering the financing of the scheme easier.

"Then, again, he wanted to know in what stage the Negapatam drainage scheme was. Proposals were first of all sent for an open drain scheme; but that was condemned by our expert advisers and we are now asking for a closed drainage system and we are awaiting proposals.

"Then, the Honourable gentleman requested that the cost of the marine police at Negapatam should be borne by the Government and not out of the landing and shipping dues. The difficulty experienced at Negapatam is not one peculiar to Negapatam, but is one which is experienced in Cocanada and Cuddalore, and in both these ports the same course is adopted. It was considered that there was no good reason for charging provincial revenues with the cost of the marine police and that the expenditure ought to fall upon the landing and shipping dues of the port. There is no reason for differentiating the case of Negapatam from those of Cuddalore and Cocanada with regard to which similar orders have issued. He also suggested that section 65 of the City Police Act should be applied to Negapatam. That is a proposal which has been fully considered and the Government have not found it possible to accede to that suggestion.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Somasundara Chettiyar suggested that steps should be taken for the proper training of accountants and auditors to enable them to audit the

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[Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.]

accounts of the various companies that have come into existence. That matter is now engaging the attention of the Government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao considered that the system of doles to local bodies was unsatisfactory and that there ought to be fixed grants to local bodies in aid of their resources. That is a proposal which we have considered and we have found that it is not practicable to make any fixed recurring grants. I agree that it is desirable, if possible, to make fixed assignments instead of subsidies the amount of which could not be previously forecast. The question was examined last year and we found that there were only three recurring grants which could at all be dealt with in this manner, viz., the 14 lakhs grant, the grant of 3·46 in aid of sanitary works and another sum of six lakhs in aid of urban sanitary schemes—all made to us by the Imperial Government. As a matter of fact, we do distribute the 14 lakhs grant amongst district boards according to the amount of the land cess they derive. As regards the other two sums, it would be far better that they were utilized in aid of large schemes of water-supply instead of being frittered away in smaller grants. As regards the other grants which we make to local bodies, they are dependent upon the money that we can spare from Provincial funds and they are necessarily fluctuating and uncertain in character. It is not possible to adopt any system of fixed recurring grants out of Provincial funds, when it is not possible for us to say how much exactly we should be able to spare.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar pleaded for the augmentation of municipal resources and he at last suggested that we should indicate some other sources of taxation. We shall of course endeavour to comply with his wishes in that respect, and if we could devise any satisfactory methods of additional taxation we should be glad to suggest them to the municipal councils and put them in the way of levying such taxation.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar asked that rural areas should get more of the grants than they have been hitherto getting, and he thought that rural areas were not getting as large a share of the bounty of the Government as municipal councils. We have no desire to be partial to municipal councils at the expense of rural areas or to rural areas at the expense of municipal councils. We are trying to hold the balance even between them as far as possible. If a particular municipal council has got a large scheme which would be advanced by giving it a little more money, I do not suppose that the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar would stand in the way and suggest that that scheme should stand over in order that a small amount may be distributed to each of a number of taluk boards or local bodies or rural areas. We do, however, wish to carry out the principle that he suggested of benefiting all local bodies, whether municipalities or local boards, as far as possible. That is the principle which we have kept in view in distributing our grants.

"Then, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar thought that we were carrying too far the principle of expecting local bodies to contribute as a condition of grants-in-aid. I am afraid that I cannot agree with him in that view. It seems to me, however, a sound principle to require local bodies to contribute if they require any grant-in-aid. In the first place, it will be a great incentive to economy. If they thought that they could always rely upon provincial funds for any amount of expenditure, they would hardly have any motives to economy. In the second place, provincial revenues are not usually so inexhaustible that we can make grants to all bodies without any contributions from the local bodies themselves.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar complains that the number of unions in the Presidency was practically the same and that there was no increase. I do not know whether he realizes the amount of opposition that would be raised to any proposal for the creation of new unions. However, I agree with him that if it is possible to constitute a union in a locality to secure better attention to its sanitation, it would be desirable to do so. I do not know whether, in stating that there were six villages in Salem which were ready to be constituted into unions, he has consulted his constituents. If, however, he assures us that the people of these villages

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are anxious to have their villages constituted into unions, we shall not raise much difficulty about complying with the suggestion.' The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, however, made one remark which is worth remembering. He said that there might be the usual opposition to taxation but that we need not seriously consider such opposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I said a certain amount of opposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I hope he will remember this statement in connection with his opposition to the enhancement of land-cess. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar regretted that the experiment of the trial scheme with regard to the enforcement of compulsory registration of births and deaths and compulsory vaccination was not continued. The fact is that we found that the registration of births was far less unsatisfactory in places where there was no compulsory registration than in places where there was compulsory registration. It was rather an anomalous state of things, and we thought that there was no use in keeping up a compulsory system of registration when the results achieved were so unsatisfactory."

"Then, again, the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar wanted to know what had been done upon his suggestion made last year with regard to the supply of drinking-water for cattle. We have not received any representation from any local bodies on the subject, and we have not taken action on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"There were some applications pending. That is what we were told by His Excellency the President even when I was moving my resolution last year."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I do not remember it. If you write to us, I shall find it out. Then again, the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao referred to the large amount of excise revenue which has been raised in the Presidency. Whenever there is an increase of excise revenue, the Honourable non-official Members look upon it with a feeling of great uneasiness. There is a searching of hearts and they are afraid that it might be due to causes which ought to be prevented and that it shows a growth of the evil of intemperance. We have had occasion to examine the matter of the excise policy of the Government, and it was only recently that we went into the whole question, and I may say that the Government can look upon their excise policy with a clear gaze. There is nothing in the excise policy which is at all calculated to encourage the growth of this evil. I need hardly assure the Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar that as a teo-totaller myself I am in full sympathy with his sentiments upon this subject and I need hardly assure him that my examination of the subject was made with a full recognition of his standpoint, and the conclusion I came to was that the excise policy which had been pursued by Government was really not at fault."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I might be permitted to explain that I did not say that all opposition might be ignored. What I said was that opposition might be ignored if it is neither considerable nor reasonable."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, we have at last reached the final stage of our discussion of the financial proposals of the year which has just commenced. I am gratified to find that, on the whole, these proposals have been well received by the Council. I cannot in the time that is available discuss every point that has been raised. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks to a few of the important matters that have been brought to notice.

"I think that the most frequent criticism of the budget has been in respect of the grants that have been made to local bodies and in particular as regards our failure to make more of these grants permanent in character. Well, sir, at the risk of repeating myself, I must invite the attention of Honourable members to paragraph 17 of

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my memorandum prefixed to the Budget Statement which has possibly escaped notice; for I do not find that those arguments have been in any way met by Honourable Members who have criticised this feature of our administration. There I have pointed out that our grants for education are virtually of a permanent character, so that we have the 14 lakhs grant and the recurring grants that were made to local bodies for education now permanent and certain. I then draw the attention of the Council to the fact that a greater part of the remaining grants that we give to local bodies come out of our balances and not out of our revenue. We calculate that our free surplus, as I may call it, our actual surplus over our obligatory expenditure, is about 47 lakhs, and our grants to local bodies this year come to between 70 and 75 lakhs. It is therefore, very obvious that it would be impossible to make all these grants permanent in character or to give that character even to a large proportion of them.

"There is another argument, I think, against going further at present and that is this: if we distributed such sum as we might possibly spare, we should have to spread it very thinly over a large number of local bodies, instead of a few local bodies getting grants for a new work such as a bridge, water-works, etc.; every year, they would be all saving up a little bit till they had saved enough to pay for those works. Our method, I think, is superior to the method which is necessitated by the distribution of thinly-spread grants.

"Then, my Lord, there is another and perhaps wider objection to proceeding further at present with a permanent distribution of grants to local bodies. The principle of the grant-in-aid is to speed up efficiency so as to induce local bodies to improve some particular service. In the United Kingdom we have a very excellent and old example of that method of grant-in-aid in regard to the police. When Sir Robert Peel reformed the police, he dealt, in the first place, only with the London Police; and in order to encourage the various counties and boroughs, which had and still have their own police forces—to reform this force—the Central Government offered to pay half the cost of every police force which came up to the required standard, as judged by their inspectors of constabulary. A number of them at first refused any aid or inspection, but at last they gradually came in and found that it was a useful addition to their revenues. Now the whole of the police force has been inspected and brought to a high state of efficiency by means of these grants-in-aid. I think that is a proper way to work a grant-in-aid.

"The only advantage that we can see in making these grants permanent is the advantage of certainty. I think we have that under the system that I am advocating. Every municipal council knows now that for any scheme of water-supply or drainage it will receive from the Provincial Government a grant equal to half the cost and a loan for the other half. There is, therefore, in connection with schemes of that nature no element of uncertainty. Municipal councils can proceed to develop their schemes and arrange for their execution with every certainty as regards the financial factor. We can perhaps extend that principle to some of the other works that come before us for grants-in-aid. We have indeed already extended it to the construction of bridges by local boards. We can, I think, extend it to medical buildings for which this year we have given 10 lakhs and also to minor sanitary works for which this year we have given 25 lakhs. We can say in future if a local body wishes to build a medical building or execute a minor sanitary work, the Provincial Government are prepared to give it a grant equal to half the cost. I think we should be quite safe in undertaking that liability; and in my opinion that is a proper method of developing the grant-in-aid and at the same time obtaining an element of certainty. We have it in the case of education. I would here like to make an observation that is perhaps of some importance on that subject. Formerly the element of certainty was absent in regard to education grants; and it frequently happened that the Director found at the end of the year that the applications for grants exceeded the amount of money which was at his disposal, and the grants were cut down by one-eighth or one-tenth or one-twelfth whatever the sum may be, and the unfortunate school-master or manager who confidently looked forward to his full

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grant was only given a portion of it. The element of certainty was wanting. Your Excellency's Government are prepared to undertake to meet all these grants in full in future. The element of certainty there also will be maintained. That is a liability that properly falls upon us and we shall be prepared to meet it.

"The next criticism of the budget referred to the financial settlement. I think it is desirable that I should explain what our position is with respect to that settlement. The principle of financial settlement is this. The Government of India examine the expenditure of the Province. They see what its normal expenditure has been for some years past and what it is in the last year preceding the settlement. Allowances, usually liberal allowances, are made for any additional expenditure that is likely to arise in the immediate future; and then the Provincial Government are given a share of their revenues, sufficient to meet that standard of expenditure. That, my Lord, is the principle of the provincial settlement; and regarding the settlement from that standpoint, I am bound to tell the Council that our settlement is a distinctly favourable one and we have no just grounds for complaint. There is, however, this to be said: of late there has been a great development in several directions, in education, in sanitation and medical aid, and we have been able to meet extra expenditure only by means of grants from the Imperial Government. It will, I am sure, be difficult for any Provincial Government to go back from this new standard that has been created; and that is, I think, a good ground for asking the Imperial Government to re-consider our provincial settlement and to give us a larger share of the growing revenues than we now possess, in order that we may meet this higher standard of administration, which has been set before us for our guidance, and which we must certainly desire to maintain now that it has been once begun.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao mentions three particular items in respect of which he thought that we might get special aid from Imperial funds. We shall probably try in respect of two of them at least and perhaps another item which he did not mention. I should prefer, however, to see our resources increased in the way I have just indicated. We can then find the money ourselves for these police buildings and additional salaries.

"The same Honourable Member also referred to railway finance and invited me to give some explanation to the Council as to how we are financing the district board railways. I have already explained this in a speech that I made at Podanur on the occasion of the cutting of the first sod of the Podanur-Pollachi line; but I will briefly re-capitulate what I then said for the information of Honourable Members. Our local boards have accumulated—most of them accumulated—a certain amount of railway cess. The system of financing one of these branch railways will be that the board will pay a certain proportion of the accumulations towards the capital cost, and the balance of the capital cost it will raise by debentures, bearing interest at four and a half per cent. but issued at the price of 103, and therefore the real interest will be a trifle less than four and a half per cent. The Bank of Madras, I am glad to announce, has promised to underwrite the debenture loans of this character to a very considerable extent. That will enable the district boards, especially the district boards that come forward quickly, to finance the railway projects which are now in sight. I think I can speak with some confidence that the probability is that no district board will fail to find the money that it requires in this manner; but that is not absolutely certain. Therefore I would urge every district board to conclude its discussion of railway plans as speedily as possible and make definite proposals for loans.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao also inquired about the construction of railways from the Imperial programme grants. I am glad to be able to tell the Council that I heard this morning that the construction of the Panruti-Trichinopoly line would probably be commenced at an early date at the cost of Imperial funds. That is very good news to us, because besides giving facilities for a number of feeder lines to be made, this railway will also in itself open out a very important tract of country which is rapidly growing in wealth. There are some other branch lines which are not within the purview of local boards. The Ramnad-Virudupatti line is

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one for which a preliminary application has been received to form a branch line company with a rupee capital and head-quarters in India. A similar application is also on its way for the Dindigul-Palni-Palghat line. I shall be surprised if all these companies are not formed this year. If the former company proves to be a success, the firm that is launching it will, I understand, propose to form another company for the Virudupatti-Tenkasi line. So we should have three important railways constructed, as I hope, at no distant date. In the State of Travancore the railway is being extended from Quilon to Trivandrum; and I hope that, going further up the coast, this year may see a beginning made of a line from Arsikere to Mangalore. The South Canara District Board is prepared to build so much of the line as lies within that district, but the cost would be considerable, and it may be a little difficult to arrange for the financing of it. I am hopeful, however, that we shall be able to carry this out before the end of the year. I think, therefore, that the railway prospects of the Presidency are distinctly improving and on the whole I might even describe them as rosy.

"There is one matter which I feel I ought not to pass over without some remarks, and that is the statement that fell from the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar about prices. He declared that one cause of the increase of prices in this country was shortage of supply of food-grains. Well, my Lord, although we have a large increase of area under commercial crops, I found the other day from the statistics supplied to me by Mr. Chadwick that the area under rice has also increased though not in the same proportion. I think the Honourable Member will be well advised to examine carefully the figures for the whole of India, including exports of food-grains also, before he advances again the theory which he has put before us today. I do not, however, share his views as regards the abject condition of the labourer in this country. In the first place, the labourer does not form a very large proportion of the population. The biggest class of the population is the ryot. A labourer in my experience can usually get very good wages and most certainly wages quite sufficient to keep him well nourished and to give him such simple luxuries as his drink of arrack or toddy.

"I should like before I sit down to say a few words about some of the departments with which I am more immediately connected. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar referred to the increase in the cost of the police and said that he would accept that increase if only we could increase the number of police stations. Now, my Lord, that is impossible. If we increase the number of police stations we shall have a further increase in the cost of police. I have frequently explained to what causes that increase of cost is due and I need not trouble the Council again, but I would repeat once more that we are better provided with police stations, having regard to the area, than any other province in India. If we were to extend them, or rather increase the number of outposts, what we should find is that outposts would gradually perform the functions of police stations and we should go back to the old vicious system of head constables as station-house officers.

"There is one feature in connection with the police work of the year that I should like to mention. That is that in the districts where we have established settlements for criminal tribes there has been a gratifying decrease of crime against property, such as dacoity, robbery and house-breaking. Dacoity has fallen from 135 to 75 cases; robbery from 265 to 91 cases. House-breaking is not quite so satisfactory, the number having fallen from 2,106 to 2,095. That is after this reclamation work has been in force in several of the districts only for a part of the year. I look forward with great confidence to this treatment of habitual criminals resulting in a very marked decrease of this class of crime against property. I do not think, as one Honourable Member suggested, that we should be well-advised in putting further official control over these settlements. My experience—and this is the experience common to every province in India—is that an official settlement is a failure. What we want is to get some non-official who will devote himself or herself to this work. I would leave the reform of the prisoners to an agency of that kind. We may get an official who is of the right type and he may do admirably for a year or two.

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Then he is transferred and somebody else, is put in who has no inclination in that direction. That is why we must leave work of this kind to people who have a distinct vocation for it.

"I need not trouble the Council at length about jails. We have carried out a number of reforms, not of a startling character, during the year. There is one fact, however, I desire to mention and that is the death-rate. In 1909 the mortality was 23·2 per mille. In 1910 it fell to 14·5. Next year there was a further fall to 13·5 and in the following year it again fell to 11·6. But the figure for the year which has just closed has quite eclipsed all previous records: it is 7·89 per mille. That, I think, my Lord, the Council will agree, is a feature of the jail administration on which we may congratulate Colonel Macnamara and the officers who serve under him.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to protective works. I think I am right in saying that he complained that we did not do sufficient in that direction. We have at the present time three protective works under construction, namely, Mopad, Bhavanasi and Venkatapuram. Mopad in the Nellore district will irrigate 11,500 acres at a cost of 21½ lakhs; that is a very big project. We are investigating some others; but at present, I cannot remember any which is likely to be put forward at an early date. I can assure the Honourable Member that we are not neglecting this matter. It does come before us constantly and we review the situation from time to time.

"Another Honourable Member complains that the Government of India has not done anything in connection with the Kistna reservoir. That complaint is not well grounded, because estimates for that project have been sent back to us with a request for further information. There are certain elements, which are not altogether satisfactory and they are of such magnitude that it is absolutely necessary that they should be very fully investigated. The Inspector-General of Irrigation very properly required that some features should be further investigated with a view to avoid dangers which were incidental to the original proposal.

"I think, my Lord, that exhausts all the departmental matters that I need trouble the Council with.

"Before I close, I should like to remind the Council as to how much we are indebted to the Chief Secretary for the mass of statistics and information which is put before this Council in the shape of the budget and the Financial Statement. The Council here again, I am confident, will join with me in expressing our great regret that the Hon'ble Mr. Horne has probably severed his connection with the Government of this Presidency. His absence will be a great loss to the administration and a great loss to the people of Madras. Under the Hon'ble Mr. Horne in preparing the budget is the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Reilly, and to him we may say we are more directly indebted than to anybody else; and he in turn is greatly indebted to the Superintendents who work under him and would be the first to admit that obligation."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Gentlemen, we have arrived at the end of our business, and it is not my intention to make any lengthy remarks in winding up the proceedings of this sitting of the Council. But I should be ungrateful if I did not say a word of sincere thanks for the very kind personal references which have been made to myself, which I greatly appreciate, by my colleagues in this Council. I would also say that, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao requested, I shall take care to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy the expressions of gratitude to which he gave voice for his action with regard to the South African question.

"Perhaps, I may say just a word on one or two points which have been discussed in the Council. Some emphasis was laid on the subject of the racial bar and prejudice in connection with the discussion on the topic of the General Hospital. I greatly doubt myself—my colleagues can all speak with longer experience than I can—but I greatly doubt whether that exists to the extent that was suggested by the debate. The truth is that, so far as I can ascertain—I mean in regard to matters of public administration—the truth, so far as I can ascertain, is that both here and in the districts there is, as a rule, no such prejudice whatever. The public institutions, such as hospitals, have to be managed by rules. It is impossible to have in a large

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public institution sufficient staff to cater for, and to meet the individual idiosyncrasies of every patient who happens to be within its walls. But I imagine I am right in saying that, if on no other ground, the dictates of humanity would forbid any official in this Presidency placing any sufferer within any of our hospitals at any disadvantage owing to his colour; and to my mind, the truth is really this: there is no such prejudice whatever, but there is a real difficulty, a difficulty which has to be met honestly and which every effort is made to meet, a real difficulty in these public institutions for those in charge of them to meet the very varying degrees of willingness of many Indians to modify their own personal habits of life and custom in order to conform to the rules of such institutions. It is a real difficulty and it was not mentioned in that debate. Therefore I venture to mention it now. In these public institutions, it is extremely difficult—even with the very best of intentions and even with a very large expenditure of money—it is extremely difficult to adapt them to individual idiosyncrasies, and it is therefore there I think that the difficulty lies rather than in conscious prejudice on the part of either Indians or Europeans.

"I should like to say one word about the question of the income of district boards to which allusion has been made. Roughly speaking, the income of district boards is, so far as I can ascertain without any lengthened examination—the figures have been kindly supplied on short notice—roughly the income of the district boards is about half from central resources and grants-in-aid for various purposes, such as education, medical, civil works and so on. Roughly speaking the income is half from that and possibly a very slightly larger half from the local revenues, from tolls, land cess, and other receipts. I have got here one board which has from the central resources 1·14 lakhs while from the other it has 1·50 lakhs. So roughly it is half. How does this bear upon the questions that we have just been discussing, the chief of which is how we are going to increase the responsibility and work of these district boards? To my mind, it is inevitable that, as this country progresses, such an increase shall take place and one result of such an increase will be that many very small issues will more properly be discussed in the district boards themselves than in this Council, the discussions in which will be reserved for the larger matters and matters of principle. Well now, the system of grant-in-aid has not been developed very largely, and I agree heartily that it forms a most useful instrument in increasing the resources of district boards. But I want to make one suggestion which may best reconcile the Honourable Members to that system or to a development within the limits of that system. What we want today is to increase the freedom and responsibility of the district boards in disposing of their own resources. Let me point out that it is just as possible to limit the freedom of a local body such as a district board by financial control as by any other. If you can picture to yourselves a board which has nothing to do but receive grants-in-aid and administer them, you will have a body greatly fettered in its discretion and usefulness. That drives us to the conclusion that, when the country can bear it and when the resources of the people can afford it, then the increase in the resources of local boards should be by their own taxation or by taxation imposed upon areas within their own limits, so that they may have for the carrying out of local improvements and local administration a larger free income wholly at their disposal. I make that one suggestion as it does seem to me to bear upon the discussion which has taken place.

"I do not think the Government, if I may say so, have anything to complain of in the criticisms which have been addressed to them on their Financial Statement. Indeed, these criticisms have been in more than one sense gratifying and complimentary to the work that has been done. I hope that the non-official members will not go away with the impression that any of their criticisms have remained unheeded or fallen upon deaf ears. If there is one characteristic of any Government in my experience, especially of a Government which is supported by a deliberative chamber like this, it is that they are only too ready to listen to criticism and only too glad to welcome it, and I feel quite certain that I am safe in assuring the Honourable gentlemen that their criticisms have not fallen on deaf ears and that as time goes on they will find that that statement is true.

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"May I just point out one other reflection, which is this? It couples the subject of criticism which I have just mentioned with that of the district boards with which I have just dealt. It is this: I should like to point out that the criticisms which we receive tend to make the administration more efficient. Every criticism as to the failure of a department here, there, and everywhere, tends of course to put that department on the defensive and it tends also to make it improve its methods. Efficiency can be bought at too high a price. When institutions are in their infancy, it is almost essential, if they are to learn by experience, that they should be allowed to make mistakes as well as to exert every effort to be right. I think when we come to district boards, that enforces my plea for a little freedom. If we are perpetually urging the Government here to interfere and put things right, in every corner and cranny of this Presidency, depend upon it, we shall impinge upon the sphere which may be properly left to local departments and local initiative. The work of this Government is therefore doubly difficult. While we are here to do our best, and as we all join in making the administration efficient, we have also to bear in mind that there is an educative side of the Government and we want also to bring a wider area and a wider number of people into the areas of administrative work and we can only do that by placing upon them some personal responsibility and some freedom in the sphere of work to which they are directed. On behalf of the Government I think I may again repeat that the Government have no cause whatever to feel that we have not the support of the Council in the work we are doing. Every department welcomes the criticisms of those who are here and we shall continue to do so, feeling that our efforts are joined in the common endeavour to do our best to the people of our Presidency. This meeting is now at an end."

The meeting was then dissolved.

W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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